Invesco Dynamic Growth Index

Rising to the challenge of ever-changing markets

The Invesco Dynamic Growth Index puts it all together

The Invesco Dynamic Growth Index adapts to changing market conditions utilizing three key features aimed at delivering attractive results on a steady path

Dynamic Multi-Factor
Stock exposure adjusts to the current economic regime by selecting companies with qualities suited for potential outperformance, while maintaining diversification across these varying market environments

Responsive Bond Exposure
The Index strategically allocates between long-term bonds and cash to adapt to changing market conditions

Adaptive Asset Allocation
Exposures to stocks, bonds, and cash are adjusted daily to help deliver a smoother performance profile for the Index over time

Why factors work

Factor investing — A blueprint for better outcomes

The centerpiece of the Invesco Dynamic Growth Index is a dynamic multi-factor approach. Value, Momentum, Quality, Low Volatility and Size are stock characteristics, or factors, shown by academics and practitioners to deliver more attractive returns historically than the broad market[1]:

Value

Investment Rationale

Attractively priced stocks tend to outperform those that are expensive

Factor Metrics

Cash flow, earnings, and sales multiples

Momentum

Trends in recent company stock performance tend to continue

Factor Metrics

Recent stock performance

Quality

Investment Rationale

Well-run companies in a position of financial strength tend to be rewarded

Factor Metrics

Profitability, leverage ratio

Low Volatility

Investment Rationale

High volatility stocks tend to be treated like lottery tickets, disappointing investors in the end

Factor Metrics

Long term stock return variation

Size

Investment Rationale

Small companies tend to perform better than larger companies

Factor Metrics

Market capitalization

1. Sloan, R. 1996. Do stock prices fully reflect information in accruals and cash flows about future earnings? The Accounting Review 71 (July): 289 – 315. Ikenberry, D., J. Lakonishok, and T. Vermaelen. Market underreaction to open market share repurchases. Journal of Financial Economics 39 (1995): 181 – 208. Novy-Marx, R. The other side of value: the gross profitability premium. Journal of Financial Economics 108 (2013): 1 – 28. Narasimhan J., S. Titman. Returns to Buying Winners and Selling Losers: Implications for Stock Market Efficiency. The Journal of Finance Vol. 48, No. 1. (1993): 65 – 91. Malcolm, B., B. Bradley, and J. Wurgler. Benchmarks as Limits to Arbitrage: Understanding the Low-Volatility Anomaly. Financial Analysts Journal Volume 67 (2011): 1 – 15. Rosenberg B., K. Reid, and R. Lanstein. Persuasive evidence of market inefficiency. Journal of Portfolio Management 11.3 (1985): 9 – 16. Basu S. Investment Performance of Common Stocks in Relation to Their Price-Earnings Ratios: A Test of the Efficient Market Hypothesis. Journal of Finance Volume 32, No. 3. (1977) 663 – 682.

Dynamic Multi-Factor

Regime-specific stock exposure is the foundation of the Invesco Dynamic Growth Index.

Positioning for success

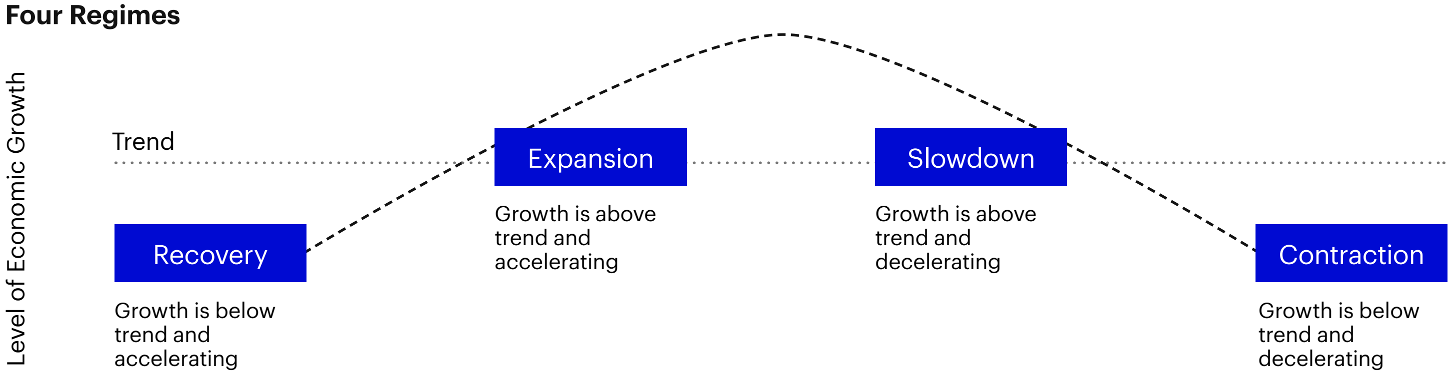
Dynamic multi-factor strategy seeks to take advantage of changing market environments. Using a disciplined approach to determine the current economic regime, the strategy increases exposure to factors that tend to be rewarded in that climate and decreases exposure to those that do not. The goal is to deliver better returns than generic stock market exposure.

Rules-based approach

Securities are assigned a score for each investment style: Value, Momentum, Quality, Low Volatility and Size. Security weights are then tilted in a rules-based manner based on the factors most relevant to the current economic regime.

Macro Regimes Framework

Four Regimes



Emphasis on each factor is determined by the current environment

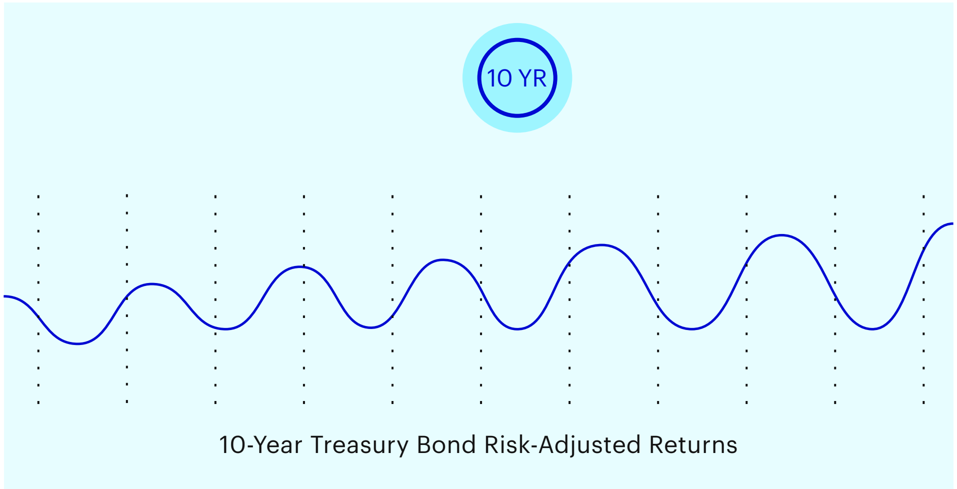
Recovery	Expansion	Slowdown	Contraction
Size	**Size**	Size	Size
Value	**Value**	Value	Value
Momentum	**Momentum**	Momentum	**Momentum**
Low Volatility	Low Volatility	**Low Volatility**	**Low Volatility**
Quality	Quality	**Quality**	**Quality**

For illustrative purposes only.

Responsive bond exposure

In addition to multi-factor equity, the Invesco Dynamic Growth Index also provides exposure to bonds when conditions warrant as an additional and complementary source of returns. Beneficially, bonds — and, in particular, US Treasury bonds — quite often experience less dramatic swings in returns relative to stocks.[2]

Fixed Income Allocation



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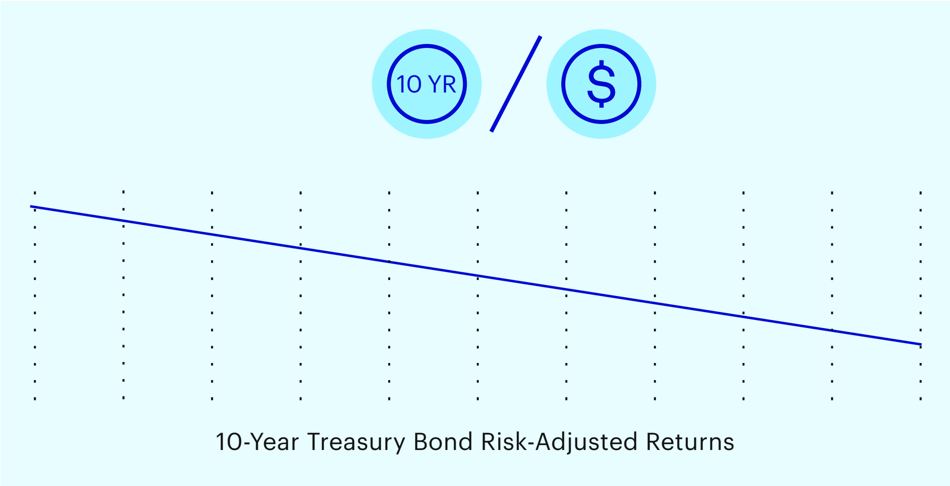
However, a drop in price coupled with higher volatility in 10-year Treasuries often signals a rise in interest rates. When this happens, the Index allocates a portion of the bond exposure away from 10-year Treasuries and into cash, potentially offering more price stability under these conditions. The goal is to provide more defensive exposure and help cushion the impact of declining bond prices.

Fixed Income Allocation



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Bond and cash holdings adjust to changing market conditions to seek to provide defense when needed.

2. Volatility is the annualized standard deviation of returns. For the 10-year period December 31, 2012, to December 31, 2022, the annualized volatilities of the S&P 500 Index and Merrill Lynch 10-Year U.S. Treasury Futures Index were 17.53% and 4.94%, respectively. Over the same time period, the correlation between these two indexes was -19.86%. Correlation is a statistic that measures the degree to which two sets of data move in relation to each other. A correlation of +100% means as one set of data moves, either up or down, the other set moves exactly the same, and in the same direction. A correlation of -100% means that the data move in exactly opposite directions.

Adaptive asset allocation

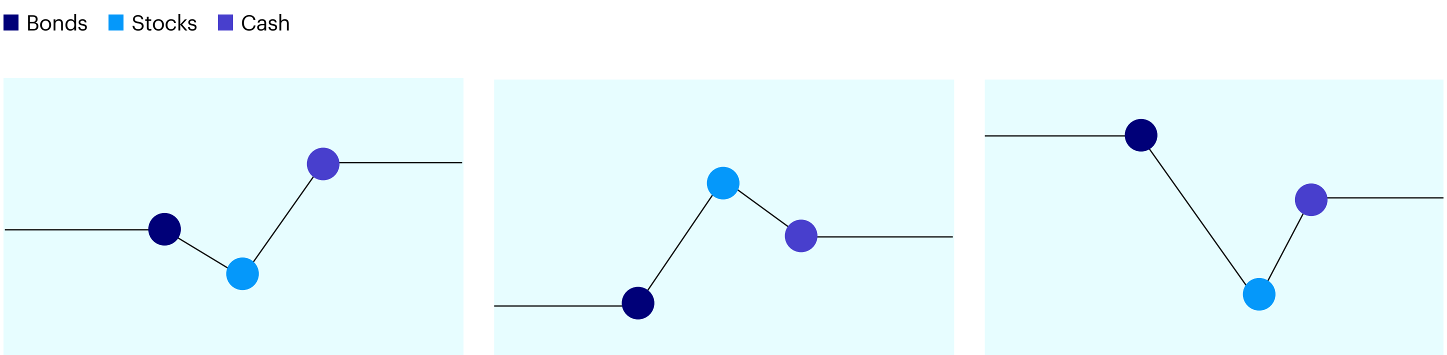
Daily fine-tuning to stock, bond, and cash exposure seeks to deliver stable results

Exposure to stocks, bonds, and cash are adjusted daily to help deliver a smoother performance profile for the Invesco Dynamic Growth Index over time.

For instance, when the riskiness of stock holdings rises, the Index will shift away from stocks and into bonds, into cash or into a combination of bonds and cash.

On the other hand, as the riskiness of stock holdings decreases, the Index will shift away from bonds or cash and into stocks.

Additionally, as the riskiness of the combined allocation of stocks and bonds rises and falls, the Index allocates more and less, respectively, to cash.



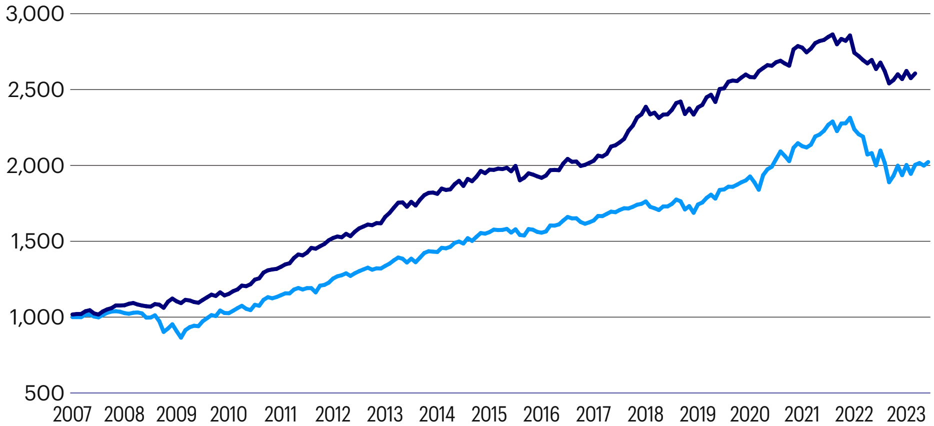
For illustrative purposes only.

Results through time

Performance

Cumulative performance[1]

■ Invesco Dynamic Growth Index
■ 40% S&P 500 Index / 60% Merrill Lynch 10-year U.S. Treasury Futures Total Return Index

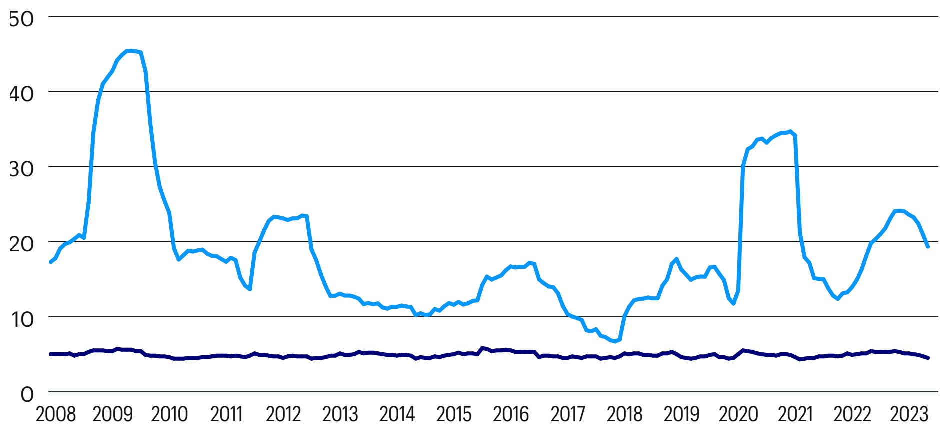


Return (%)	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	SI
Invesco Dynamic Growth Index	-1.41	-0.74	2.15	4.17	5.88
40%/60% Benchmark	1.11	0.51	3.18	4.05	4.38

Risk

Rolling 12 month volatility[2]

■ Invesco Dynamic Growth Index ■ S&P 500 Index



Risk (%)	1Y	3Y	5Y	10Y	SI
Invesco Dynamic Growth Index	4.56	4.83	4.87	4.88	4.91
40%/60% Benchmark	19.36	18.18	21.65	17.61	20.41
Tracking Error (%)	**1Y**	**3Y**	**5Y**	**10Y**	**SI**
Invesco Dynamic Growth Index	6.17	7.64	6.26	4.73	5.94

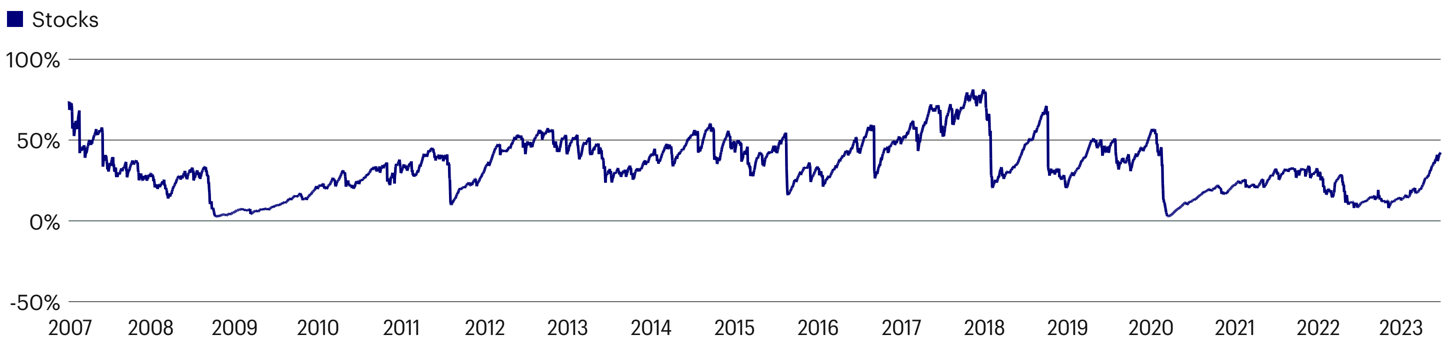
Combining stocks, bonds and cash, and targeting a specific volatility level, the Invesco Dynamic Growth Index has the potential to deliver stable returns across different market landscapes.

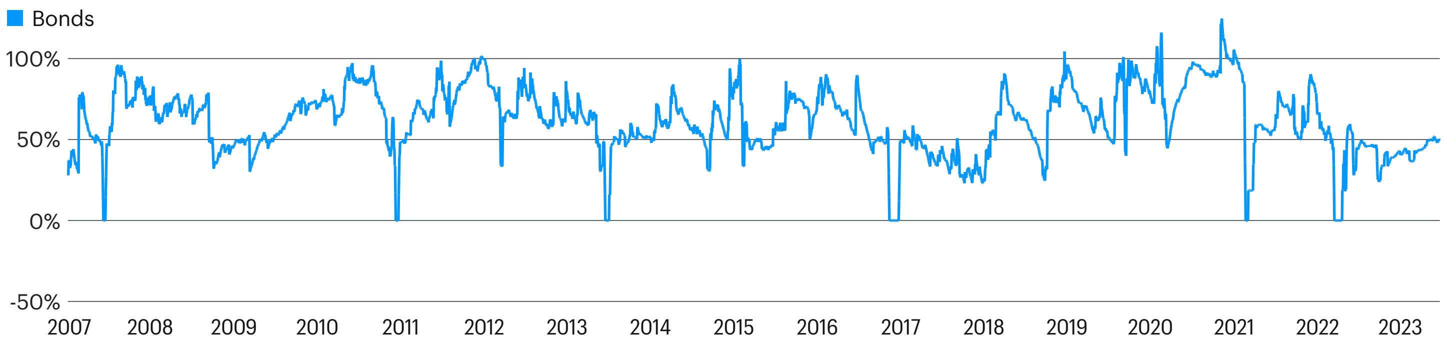
1. Source: Invesco Indexing. January 31, 2007 to June 30, 2023. The Invesco Dynamic Growth Index was launched on February 17, 2022. The 40%/60% Benchmark is comprised of 40% as the S&P 500 Index (Gross) and 60% as the Merrill Lynch 10-year U.S. Treasury Futures Total Return Index, the combined index is then reduced by the Federal Funds Rate and a 0.85% p.a. embedded fee.
2. Source: Invesco Indexing. January 31, 2007 to June 30, 2023. Risk is the annualized standard deviation of daily returns. The Invesco Dynamic Growth Index was launched on February 17, 2022. The S&P 500 Index was launched on March 4, 1957.

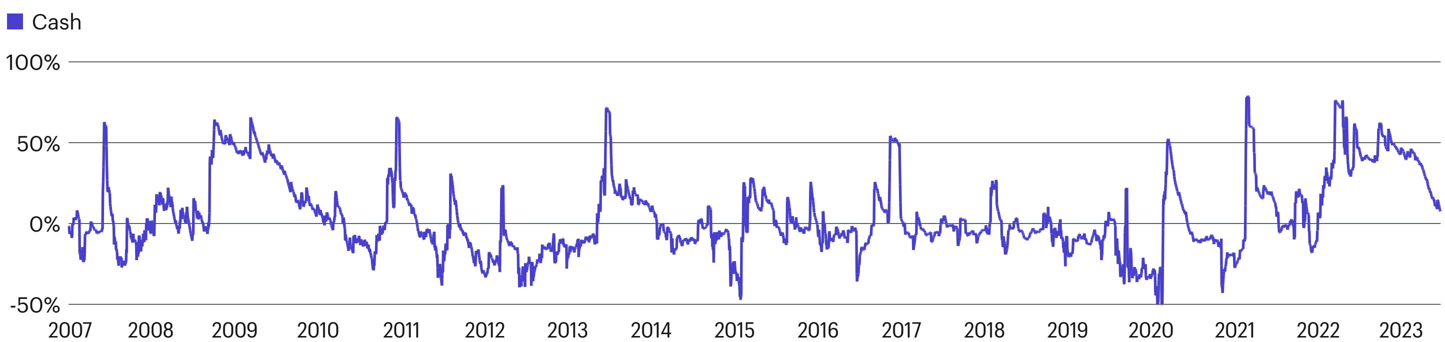
All data prior to a launch date is back-tested (i.e., calculations of how the index might have performed over that time period had the index existed). Back-tested performance is subject to inherent limitations because it reflects retroactive application of an index methodology and selection of index constituents with the benefit of hindsight. Past performance, actual or back-tested, is no guarantee of future performance.

Historical Asset Allocation

The Invesco Dynamic Growth Index adjusts quickly to changing market conditions.







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Important Information

Although bonds generally present less short-term risk and volatility than stocks, the bond market is volatile and investing in bonds involves interest rate risk; as interest rates rise, bond prices usually fall, and vice versa. Bonds also entail issuer and counterparty credit risk, and the risk of default. Additionally, bonds generally involve greater inflation risk than stocks.

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