



Invesco Capital Management LLC Brochure

3500 Lacey Road

Suite 700

Downers Grove, IL 60515

(Part 2A of Form ADV)

This brochure provides information about the qualifications and business practices of Invesco Capital Management LLC (“ICM”, the “Adviser” or “Managing Owner”, sometimes referred to as “we” or “us” throughout this document). If you have any questions about the contents of this brochure, please contact Melanie H. Zimdars, Chief Compliance Officer of ICM at: (630) 868-7174 or by email at: Melanie.Zimdars@invesco.com. Additional information may be obtained from the Invesco ETFs website at www.invesco.com/us/en/solutions/invesco-etfs.html.

The information in this brochure has not been approved or verified by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), or by any state securities authority. Additional information about ICM is available on the SEC’s website at www.adviserinfo.sec.gov.

ICM is a registered investment adviser with the SEC and a commodity pool operator. Registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training.

March 30, 2023

Item 2 Material Changes

Material Changes since the Last Annual Update made on March 30, 2022:

Item 4 Advisory Business

- Assets under management have been updated as of December 31, 2022

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

- Addition of disclosure items for risks related to the Russia-Ukraine Conflict, Climate Change and Custody & Banking
- Addition of new risk disclosures related to new ETF products and amendments to existing risk disclosures

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

- Addition of regulatory action by Securities and Futures Commission of Korea due to short sale

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

- Updated to reflect current processes related to proxy voting and management of conflicts of interest

Full Brochure Available

If you would like to receive a complete copy of our Firm Brochure, please contact Melanie H. Zimdars, Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of ICM by telephone at: (630) 868-7174 or by email at: Melanie.Zimdars@invesco.com.

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Item 4 Advisory Business

Firm Description

Invesco Capital Management LLC was founded in 2003.

ICM is the investment adviser to the exchange-traded funds (the “ETFs” or “Funds”) organized as series of Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II, Invesco India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Commodity Fund Trust and Invesco Exchange-Traded Self-Indexed Fund Trust (each a “Trust” and collectively the “Trusts”).

For the Funds organized as a series of the Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II and the Invesco India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, the Adviser or an affiliated sub-adviser seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of an index (the “Underlying Index”). These ETFs may be referred to as “Index-Based ETFs”. For the Funds organized as a series of the Invesco Exchange-Traded Self-Indexed Fund Trust, the Adviser seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of an Underlying Index provided by an affiliated index provider. These ETFs may be referred to as “Self-Indexed ETFs”. ETFs organized under the Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund Trust and Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Commodity Fund Trust may be managed by ICM or an affiliated sub-adviser and are actively managed, such that they do not seek to track the investment results of an Underlying Index. These may be referred to as “Actively Managed ETFs”.

In addition, ICM serves as the Managing Owner and Commodity Pool Operator (“CPO”) to eleven commodity pools (the “Commodity Pools”) regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”) and the National Futures Association (the “NFA”), as well as Commodity Trading Adviser (“CTA”) to the eleven Commodity Pools. Each Commodity Pool trades exchange-traded futures contracts on commodities included in its underlying index (“Commodity Index”) and seeks to track the applicable Commodity Index.

Invesco Specialized Products, LLC (the “Sponsor” or “ISP”) is a Delaware limited liability company whose sole member is ICM. ISP serves as the Sponsor to the CurrencyShares Trusts (the “CurrencyShares”) which are registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and are listed on NYSE Arca, Inc., whose investment objective is for the shares of that trust to reflect the price of the currency held by the trust. Similar to the Commodity Pools, the CurrencyShares are not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. However, unlike the Commodity Pools, the CurrencyShares are not subject to regulation by the CFTC or the NFA.

ICM provides portfolio management and certain portfolio operations support (“sub-advisory services”) to seven affiliates: Invesco Investment Management Ltd. (“IIML”), Invesco Canada Ltd. (“Invesco Canada”), Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“Invesco Advisers”), Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited (“IAMJ”), Invesco Trust Company (“ITC”), Invesco Australia Limited (“Invesco Australia”) and Invesco Asset Management Singapore Ltd. (“Invesco Singapore”). ICM is also a sub-adviser to a fund managed by Lincoln Investment Advisors Corporation (“LIAC”), an unaffiliated investment adviser.

ICM also serves as the sponsor to the Invesco QQQ Trust, Series 1 (the “QQQ”), which is an exchange-traded product organized as a unit investment trust for which The Bank of

New York Mellon (“BNYM”) serves as Trustee. Although ICM does not provide advisory services to the QQQ, BNYM and ICM entered into an Agency Agreement, dated November 16, 2012 (the “Agency Agreement”), under which ICM performs certain functions on behalf of BNYM. Such functions relate to: (a) evaluation of the portfolio securities held by the QQQ for purposes of determining the net asset value, and (b) rebalancing of and adjustments to the QQQ portfolio.

As of December 31, 2022, ICM had approximately \$400.6 billion of assets under management, \$254.0 billion managed on a discretionary basis for the Trusts, Commodity Pools and other sub-advised funds and accounts. ICM managed the remaining \$146.6 billion on a nondiscretionary basis for the QQQ, BLDRS and CurrencyShares.

Principal Owners

Invesco Group Services, Inc. is the sole owner of Invesco Capital Management LLC and Invesco Ltd. (“Invesco”) is its ultimate parent company. Invesco is a publicly traded leading independent global investment management firm dedicated to helping investors worldwide achieve their financial objectives. Shares of Invesco are listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “IVZ” and Invesco is a constituent of the S&P 500®.

Types of Advisory Services and Agreements

ICM provides investment advisory services to the Trusts pursuant to Investment Advisory Agreements between the Trusts and ICM, subject to review and approval by the non-interested members of the Trusts’ Board of Trustees. ICM also serves as CPO for the Commodity Pools and ICM provides sub-advisory services to IIML, Invesco Canada, Invesco Advisers, IAMJ, ITC, Invesco Australia, Invesco Singapore and LIAC, pursuant to sub-advisory agreements with each respective entity. ICM provides discretionary investment advice as a sub-adviser to funds and separately managed accounts advised by its affiliates pursuant to the terms of individually negotiated investment management agreements. The investment objectives and guidelines applicable to separate accounts may be customized by each separate account client.

Item 5 Fees and Compensation

Description

ICM receives fees from each of the Funds for the investment advisory services it provides. Advisory fees for certain Funds are expressed as a management fee and are based on a fraction of a percent of assets under management. ICM has agreed to cap the total amount of certain expenses of each of these Funds. For Funds that do not pay fees pursuant to the management fee/cap structure described in the previous sentences, ICM charges these Funds a set unitary fee, based on a fraction of a percent of assets under management (the “Unitary Fee Structure”). Please refer to the prospectus or statement of additional information of each Fund for a more detailed description of fees.

Each Commodity Pool is structured as a partnership and pays the Managing Owner a unitary fee, monthly in arrears, in an amount equal to a percentage per annum of the daily net asset value of the applicable pool. The management fee is paid in consideration of the Managing Owner’s commodity futures trading advisory services. Please see each

Commodity Pool's disclosure document for further details, including investment breakeven information.

Pursuant to the Unitary Fee Structure of the Funds and Commodity Pools, ICM is responsible for all fund expenses, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, except for distribution fees, if any, brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, litigation expenses and certain other extraordinary expenses.

ICM serves as sub-adviser to certain funds and separate accounts managed by affiliated investment advisers/investment managers, as well as an unaffiliated investment adviser, and shares management fees pursuant to the terms of applicable sub-advisory agreements.

Fee Billing

ICM does not bill the Funds and Commodity Pools, however, expenses for the management fee and unitary fee are accrued daily for each Fund/Commodity Pool. The fees are deducted from the assets of each Fund/Commodity Pool and disbursed to ICM on a monthly basis. The Annual Fund/Commodity Pool Operating Expenses, paid as a percentage of assets, are deducted from the Fund/Commodity Pool's total assets on a daily basis.

Other Fees

Custodians charge transaction fees on purchases or sales of certain securities. These fees are charged to the Authorized Participants ("APs") and are not deducted from the assets of the Funds or Commodity Pools.

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

ICM does not charge performance-based fees.

Item 7 Types of Clients

Description

ICM serves as investment adviser to the Funds organized under the Trusts; Managing Owner, CPO and CTA to the Commodity Pools; sponsor to the QQQ; sole member of the Sponsor to the CurrencyShares; and provides sub-advisory services for funds and separate accounts (which may include investors regulated under the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA")) managed by affiliated entities (IIML, Invesco Canada, Invesco Advisers, IAMJ, ITC, Invesco Australia and Invesco Singapore) and an unaffiliated adviser (LIAC).

Account Minimums

ICM does not maintain client accounts. Fund and Commodity Pool shares are not individually redeemable, and owners of the shares may acquire shares from a Fund/Commodity Pool and tender shares for redemption to the Fund/Commodity Pool in large blocks of shares only (called "Creation Units"), which may consist of between 10,000 and 200,000 shares through an AP.

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

Methods of Analysis

For ICM's Index-Based ETFs, Self-Indexed ETFs and certain separate accounts, the Adviser or an affiliated sub-adviser seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of an Underlying Index. For many of the Index-Based ETFs and certain Self-Indexed ETFs, ICM employs a "full replication" methodology, meaning the ETF generally invests in all of the securities comprising its Underlying Index in proportion to the weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those same weightings. In those circumstances such ETFs may purchase a sample of securities in its Underlying Index. A "sampling" methodology means that ICM uses quantitative analysis to select securities from an Underlying Index universe to obtain a representative sample of securities that have, in aggregate, investment characteristics similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. Due to the practical difficulties and expense of purchasing all of the securities in the Underlying Index of certain Index-Based ETFs and Self-Indexed ETFs, ICM utilizes a sampling methodology as its primary approach in seeking to track such Underlying Indexes.

For the Commodity Pools, the Managing Owner pursues its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of exchange-traded futures on the commodities comprising its Commodity Index. The Managing Owner generally employs "full replication" techniques when attempting to track their respective Commodity Indexes.

For the Actively Managed ETFs, the Adviser or affiliated sub-adviser does not seek to track the investment results of an Underlying Index but may use a quantitative rules-based investment strategy designed to provide returns that correspond to the performance of an index. Methods of security analysis employed may include proprietary stock screening, charting, fundamental analysis, technical analysis and credit analysis. Each Actively Managed ETF seeks a stated investment objective as described in the applicable Actively Managed ETF's prospectus.

Certain Actively Managed ETFs employ a proprietary Environmental, Social, and corporate Governance ("ESG") screening process on all investment opportunities. First, the Fund screens the issuers in the investment universe for exclusions, such as substantial involvement (i.e. generating more than 0-10% of the issuer's revenue) in tobacco, alcohol, controversial and conventional weapons, recreational cannabis, extraction of thermal coal, extraction of fossil fuels from unconventional sources, and operations of private prisons. Issuers are also excluded based on their non-compliance with the United Nations Global Compact principals. Next, investment opportunities are evaluated on multiple ESG factors under each individual pillar of the ESG framework. The individual pillars include but are not limited to: environmental pillar ("E") factors: natural resources, pollution and waste, supply chain impact, and environmental opportunities; social pillar ("S") factors: workforce, community, product responsibility, and human rights; governance pillar ("G") factors: management, shareholders, board of

directors, auditors, regulatory issuers, corporate social responsibility strategy, anti-corruption, and business ethics. Each ESG pillar and investment opportunity are considered separately and neither weighs each pillar equally, nor consistently emphasizes one pillar over another.

Investment Strategies

The primary investment strategy for each Fund is stated in the applicable Fund's registration statement, or investment management agreement for other client accounts. Each Fund's prospectus may be viewed at www.invesco.com/ETFs or obtained for free by calling 800.983.0903.

Risk of Loss

Investing in securities involves risk of loss that ICM's clients should be prepared to bear. Investors should carefully consider investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. Please see an individual Fund's prospectus for more complete information, which may be obtained at www.invesco.com/ETFs. Only a Fund's prospectus should be relied upon for a full explanation of all the risks associated with investing in a Fund. Broad risks generally faced by Fund investors include:

- **Active Trading Risk:** Active trading of portfolio securities may result in added expenses, a lower return and increased tax liability.
- **American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") and Global Depositary Receipt ("GDR") Risk:** ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing the underlying foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. GDRs are certificates issued by an international bank that generally are traded and denominated in the currencies of countries other than the home country of the issuer of the underlying shares. ADRs and GDRs may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Moreover, ADRs and GDRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their value may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR. ADRs may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by a depositary and the issuer of the underlying security. A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Unsponsored

receipts may involve higher expenses and may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

GDRs can involve currency risk since, unlike ADRs, they may not be U.S. dollar-denominated. Because a Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, a Fund's NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which a Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of a Fund's holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases.

- **Affiliated Index Provider Risk:** To the extent the Index Provider of an Underlying Index is an affiliated person of the Adviser, it may pose the appearance of a conflict of interest. For example, a potential conflict could arise between an affiliated person of the Index Provider or the Adviser and a Fund if that entity attempted to use information regarding changes and composition of an Underlying Index to the detriment of a Fund. Additionally, potential conflicts could arise with respect to the personal trading activity of personnel of the affiliated person who may have access to, or knowledge of, pending changes to an Underlying Index's composition methodology or the constituent securities in an Underlying Index prior to the time that information is publicly disseminated. If shared, such knowledge could facilitate "front-running" (which describes an instance in which other persons trade ahead of a Fund). Although the Adviser and the Index Provider have taken steps designed to ensure that these potential conflicts are mitigated (e.g., via the adoption of policies and procedures that are designed to minimize potential conflicts of interest and the implementation of informational barriers designed to minimize the potential for the misuse of information about an Underlying Index), there can be no assurance that such measures will be successful.
- **AP Concentration Risk:** Only APs may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with a Fund. A Fund has a limited number of institutions that may act as APs, and such APs have no obligation to submit creation or redemption orders. Consequently, there is no assurance that APs will establish or maintain an active trading market for the Shares. This risk may be heightened to the extent that securities held by a Fund are traded outside a collateralized settlement system. In that case, APs may be required to post collateral on certain trades on an agency basis (i.e., on behalf of other market participants), which only a limited number of APs may be able to do. In addition, to the extent that APs exit the business or are unable to proceed with creation and/or redemption orders with respect to a Fund and no other AP is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation

Units (as defined below), this may result in a significantly diminished trading market for Shares, and Shares may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to a Fund's NAV and to face trading halts and/or delisting. Investments in non-U.S. securities, which may have lower trading volumes, may increase this risk.

- **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, a Fund may have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security. If that were to happen, a Fund's net investment income could fall.
- **Cash Transaction Risk:** Most ETFs generally make in-kind redemptions to avoid being taxed on gains on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. However, a Fund may also effect creations and redemptions principally for cash, rather than principally in-kind, due to the nature of a Fund's investments. As such, a Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Therefore, a Fund may recognize a capital gain on these sales that might not have been incurred if a Fund had made a redemption in-kind. This may decrease the tax efficiency of a Fund compared to ETFs that utilize an in-kind redemption process and there may be a substantial difference in the after-tax rate of return between a Fund and conventional ETFs.
- **Changing U.S. Fixed-Income Market Conditions Risk:** The historically low interest rate environment observed over the past several years was created in part by the Federal Reserve Board ("FRB") keeping the federal funds rates at, near or below zero. In recent years, the FRB and other foreign central banks began "tapering" their quantitative easing programs, leading to fluctuations in the Federal Funds Rate. However, in response to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, in March 2020 the FRB announced cuts to the Federal Funds Rate and a new round of quantitative easing. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact of these rate changes and any future rate changes on various markets. Any additional changes to the monetary policy by the FRB or other regulatory actions may affect interest rates and/or reduce liquidity for fixed-income investments, particularly those with longer maturities. In addition, decreases in fixed-income dealer market-making capacity may also potentially lead to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity in the fixed-income markets. As a result, the value of a Fund's investments and share price may decline. Changes in FRB policies could also result in higher than normal shareholder redemptions, which could potentially increase a Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs.

- **China Investment Risk:** Investments in companies located or operating in Greater China involve risks not associated with investments in Western nations, such as nationalization, expropriation, or confiscation of property; difficulty in obtaining information necessary for 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; military conflicts, either internal or with other countries; 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 within Greater China may impact the other countries in the region 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 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. Further, health events, such as the recent coronavirus outbreak, may cause uncertainty and volatility in the Chinese economy, especially in the consumer discretionary (leisure, retail, gaming, tourism), industrials, and commodities sectors. Additionally, the inability of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") to inspect audit work papers and practices of PCAOB-registered accounting firms in China with respect to their audit work of U.S. reporting companies may impose significant additional risks associated with investments in China.

From time to time, certain companies in which a Fund 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, one or more of these companies could suffer damage to its reputation if the market identifies it as a company that invests or deals with countries that the U.S. Government identifies as state sponsors of terrorism or subjects to sanctions.

- **Climate Change Risk:** Clients may acquire investments that are located in, or have operations in, areas that are subject to climate change. Any investments located in coastal regions may be affected by any future increases in sea levels or in the frequency or severity of hurricanes and tropical storms, whether such increases are caused by

global climate changes or other factors. There may be significant physical effects of climate change that have the potential to have a material effect on business and operations. Physical impacts of climate change may include increased storm intensity and severity of weather (e.g., floods or hurricanes), sea level rise, fires, and extreme and changing temperatures. As a result of these impacts from climate-related events, the accounts may be vulnerable to the following: risks of property damage to the investments; indirect financial and operational impacts from disruptions to the operations of the investments from severe weather; increased insurance premiums and deductibles or a decrease in the availability of coverage for investments in areas subject to severe weather; decreased net migration to areas in which investments are located, resulting in lower than expected demand for both investments and the products and services of the investments; increased insurance claims and liabilities; increase in energy costs impacting operational returns; changes in the availability or quality of water, food or other natural resources on which the Funds' business depends; decreased consumer demand for consumer products or services resulting from physical changes associated with climate change (e.g., warmer temperature or decreasing shoreline could reduce demand for residential and commercial properties previously viewed as desirable); incorrect long-term valuation of an equity investment due to changing conditions not previously anticipated at the time of the investment; and economic distributions arising from the foregoing.

- Collateralized Loan Obligations ("CLO") Risk. Investments in CLOs carry the same risks as investments in loans directly, as well as other risks, including interest rate risk, credit and liquidity and valuation risks, and the risk of default. CLOs issue classes or "tranches" that vary in risk and yield. Losses caused by defaults on underlying assets are borne first by the holders of subordinate tranches. A CLO may experience substantial losses attributable to loan defaults. An investment in a CLO may decrease in market value because of (i) loan defaults or credit impairment, (ii) the disappearance of subordinate tranches, (iii) market anticipation of defaults, and (iv) investor aversion to CLO securities as a class. These risks may be magnified depending on the tranche of the CLO securities. For example, investments in a junior tranche of CLO securities will likely be more sensitive to loan defaults or credit impairment than investments in more senior tranches. CDOs are often highly leveraged, and like CLOs, the risks of investing in CDOs may be magnified depending on the tranche of CDO securities held by the Fund. The nature of the risks of CDOs depends largely on the type and quality of the underlying collateral and the tranche of CDOs in which the Fund may invest. CDOs collateralized by pools of ABS carry the same risks as investments in ABS directly, including losses with respect to the collateral underlying those ABS. In

addition, certain CDOs may not hold their underlying collateral directly, but rather, use derivatives such as swaps to create “synthetic” exposure to the collateral pool. Such CDOs entail the risks associated with derivative instruments.

- Collateral Securities Risk. Collateral may include obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury, as well as money market funds and corporate debt securities.

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. 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.

Money market funds are subject to management fees and other expenses, and the Fund’s investments in money market funds will cause it to bear proportionately the costs incurred by the money market funds’ operations while simultaneously paying its own management fees and expenses. An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Money market funds may not have the value of their investments remain at \$1.00 per share; it is possible to lose money by investing in a money market fund.

Corporate debt securities such as commercial paper generally are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by businesses. Corporate debt securities carry both credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a corporate debt security is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due and the holder of the corporate debt security could lose money. Some corporate debt securities that are rated below investment-grade generally are considered speculative because they present a greater risk of loss, including default, than higher quality debt securities.

- **Commodity Pool Risk:** A Fund's investments in futures contracts may cause it to be deemed a commodity pool, thereby subjecting a Fund to regulation under the Commodity Exchange Act and CFTC rules. The Adviser is registered as a commodity pool operator ("CPO") and as a commodity trading advisor ("CTA"), and will manage a Fund in accordance with CFTC rules, as well as the rules that apply to registered investment companies. Registration as a CPO or CTA subjects the Adviser to additional laws, regulations and enforcement policies, which could increase compliance costs and may affect the operations and financial performance of a Fund. Registration as a commodity pool may have negative effects on the ability of a Fund to engage in its planned investment program. Additionally, positions in futures contracts may have to be liquidated at disadvantageous times or prices to prevent a Fund from exceeding any applicable position limits established by the CFTC. Such actions may subject a Fund to substantial losses.
- **Commodity-Linked Derivative Risk.** Investments linked to the prices of commodities may be considered speculative. A fund's significant investment exposure to commodities may subject the fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Volatility is defined as the characteristic of an asset, an index or a market to fluctuate significantly in price within a short time period. The value of commodity-linked instruments typically is based upon the price movements of the underlying commodities. Therefore, the value of such instruments may be volatile and fluctuate widely based on a variety of macroeconomic factors, including changes in overall market movements; domestic and foreign political and economic events, policies and developments; geo-political concerns, war, and acts of terrorism; changes in domestic or foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates; domestic and foreign inflation rates; consumer supply and demand; and trading activities in commodities, including currency devaluations, market liquidity or the imposition of embargoes, tariffs or other regulatory barriers. The value may fluctuate due to commodity-specific factors, such as weather and climate conditions; natural disasters like drought, flood or livestock disease; changes in labor conditions and technology; or supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. At times, prices fluctuations may be quick and significant and may not correlate to price movements in other asset classes, such as stocks, bonds and cash. Each of these factors and events could have a significant negative impact on a fund.
- **Counterparty Risk.** Certain fund's investments in derivatives (such as swaps and forward contracts) may involve counterparties, which subjects the fund to counterparty risk. Counterparty risk is the risk that the other party in an agreement or a participant to a

transaction, such as a swap counterparty, might default on a contract or fail to perform by not paying amounts due or fulfilling the delivery conditions of the contract or transaction. In that event, the fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction. However, the fund could experience lengthy delays in recovering its assets and may not receive any recovery at all. Further, there is a risk that no suitable counterparties will be willing to enter into, or continue to enter into, transactions with the fund, which may cause the fund to experience difficulty in purchasing or selling these instruments in a timely manner.

- **COVID-19 Risk:** The “COVID-19” strain of coronavirus has resulted in instances of market closures and dislocations, extreme volatility, liquidity constraints and increased trading costs. Efforts to contain its spread have resulted in travel restrictions, disruptions of healthcare systems, business operations (including business closures) and supply chains, layoffs, lower consumer demand and employee availability, and defaults and credit downgrades, among other significant economic impacts that have disrupted global economic activity across many industries. Such economic impacts may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social and economic risks locally or globally. and cause general concern and uncertainty. The full economic impact and ongoing effects of COVID-19 (or other future epidemics or pandemics) at the macro-level and on individual businesses are unpredictable and may result in significant and prolonged effects on the Fund’s performance.
- **Credit Risk:** The issuer of instruments in which a Fund 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.
- **Currency Risk:** Because each Fund’s NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, a Fund’s NAV could decline if the currency of the non-U.S. market in which a Fund invests depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of a Fund’s holdings, measured in the foreign currency, increases. Generally, an increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against a foreign currency will reduce the value of a security denominated in that foreign currency, thereby decreasing a Fund’s overall NAV. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange values of currencies could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in a geographic region in which a Fund invests, causing

an adverse impact on a Fund. As a result, investors have the potential for losses regardless of the length of time they intend to hold Shares

When a Fund receives income in foreign currencies, a Fund will compute and distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income will be made on the date that a Fund earns the income at the foreign exchange rates in effect on that date. Therefore, if the values of the relevant foreign currencies fall relative to the U.S. dollar between the earning of the income and the time at which those Funds convert the foreign currencies to U.S. dollars, a Fund may be required to liquidate securities in order to make distributions if they have insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements.

Furthermore, a Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to a Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should a Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. Such Funds will conduct their foreign currency exchange transactions either on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market, or through entering into forwards, futures or options contracts to purchase or sell foreign currencies.

- **Custody and Banking Risks:** Client funds may be maintained with one or more banks or other depository institutions (“banking institutions”), which may include US and non-US banking institutions, and may enter into credit facilities or have other financial relationships with banking institutions. The distress, impairment or failure of one or more banking institutions, whether or not holding client funds, may inhibit the ability of clients or others to access depository accounts or lines of credit at all or in a timely manner. In such or similar cases, investments may be delayed or forgone, or capital may be called when it is not desirable to do so, which could result in lower performance. In the event of such a failure of a banking institution, access to such accounts could be restricted and U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) protection may not be available for balances in excess of amounts insured by the FDIC (and similar considerations may apply to banking institutions in other jurisdictions not subject to FDIC protection). In such instances, clients may not recover such excess, uninsured amounts and instead, would only have an unsecured claim against the banking institution and participate pro rata with other unsecured creditors in the residual value of the banking institution’s assets. The loss of amounts maintained with a banking institution or the inability to access such amounts for a period of time, even if ultimately recovered, could be materially adverse to client accounts or investments. One or more investors or a Fund’s General Partner could also be similarly affected

and unable to fund capital calls, further delaying or deferring new investments. In addition, a Fund's General Partner or similar party may not be able to identify all potential solvency or stress concerns with respect to a banking institution or to transfer assets from one bank to another in a timely manner in the event a banking institution comes under stress or fails.

- **Cybersecurity Risk:** The Funds, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks. Cybersecurity failures or breaches of the Funds or their service providers or the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.
- **Derivatives Risk:** A fund may invest in derivatives, such as futures contracts, options, and options on futures contracts, as applicable. Derivatives are financial instruments that derive their value from an underlying asset, such as a security, index or exchange rate. Their use is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Derivatives may be riskier than other types of investments and may be more volatile, less tax efficient and less liquid than other securities. Derivatives may be used to create synthetic exposure to an underlying asset or to hedge a portfolio risk. If the fund uses derivatives to "hedge" a portfolio risk, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the underlying asset being hedged, and it is possible that the hedge therefore may not succeed. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives may be difficult to value. Derivatives are subject to a number of risks including credit risk, interest rate risk, and market risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that a counterparty will be unable and/or unwilling to perform under the agreement. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of an asset resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. OTC derivatives are also subject to counterparty risk (sometimes referred to as "default risk"), which is the risk that the other party to the contract will not fulfill its contractual obligations. Derivatives may be especially sensitive to changes in economic and market conditions, and their use may give rise to a form of leverage. Leverage may cause the portfolio of the fund to be more volatile than if the portfolio had not been leveraged because leverage can exaggerate the effect of any increase or decrease in the value of securities held by the fund. For some derivatives, such leverage could result in losses that exceed

the original amount invested in the derivative. The fund's use of derivatives may be limited by the requirements for taxation of the fund as a regulated investment company, as well as by regulatory changes. The SEC has adopted a new regulatory framework governing the use of derivatives by registered investment companies ("Rule 18f-4"). The Fund will be required to implement and comply with Rule 18f-4 by August 19, 2022. Once implemented, Rule 18f-4 will require certain funds to adopt and implement a written derivatives risk management program and comply with a quantitative limit on the estimated potential risk of loss that the fund incurs from its derivatives transactions. This new regulatory framework will also eliminate the asset segregation and coverage framework currently used by the Fund to comply with Section 18 of the 1940 Act in connection with derivatives and certain other financing transactions. As the Fund transitions into compliance with Rule 18f-4, the Fund's approach to asset segregation and coverage requirements may be impacted.

Dividend Paying Security Risk: As a group, securities that pay high dividends can fall out of favor with the market, causing such companies to underperform companies that do not pay high dividends. Also, changes in the dividend policies of the companies in the Underlying Index and the capital resources available for such companies' dividend payments may affect a Fund. In addition, the value of dividend-paying common stocks can decline when interest rates rise, as fixed-income investments become more attractive to investors.

- **Electric Vehicle Risk.** Through its commodity-based strategy, a fund may have indirect exposure to electric vehicle and related companies that utilize the metals in which the fund invests. These companies are subject to intense competition, the risk of product obsolescence, changes in consumer preferences and legal, regulatory and political changes. Such companies may be impacted by the supply and demand both for their specific products or services and for industrial sector products generally. The technology utilized in electric vehicles is relatively new, and there is uncertainty surrounding the longevity of new products and/or the use of relatively untested materials. While the fund generally will not invest directly in electric vehicle and other related companies, the performance of its commodity-based strategy may be indirectly impacted by the performance of such companies.
- **Emerging Markets Investment Risk:** Investments in the securities of issuers in emerging market countries involve risks often not associated with investments in the securities of issuers in developed countries. Securities in emerging markets may be subject to greater price fluctuations than securities in more developed markets. Companies in

emerging market countries generally may be subject to less stringent financial reporting, accounting, auditing and recordkeeping standards than companies in more developed countries. In addition, information about such companies may be less available and reliable. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, political, social and economic instability, uncertainty regarding the existence of trading markets and more governmental limitations on foreign investment than are more developed markets. Securities law in many emerging market countries is relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in emerging market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably, and the ability to bring and enforce actions may be limited. In addition, the enforcement of systems of taxation at federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be inconsistent and subject to sudden change. Investments in emerging markets securities may be subject to additional transaction costs, delays in settlement procedures, unexpected market closures, and lack of timely information. In addition, lack of relevant data and reliable public information about securities in emerging markets may contribute to incorrect weightings and data and computational errors when the Index Provider selects securities for inclusion in the Underlying Index or rebalances the Underlying Index.

- **Equity Risk:** Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that a Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward one or more industries will become negative, resulting in those investors exiting their investments in those industries, which could cause a reduction in the value of companies in those industries more broadly. The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

- **ESG Investing Strategy Risk:** The stocks of companies with favorable ESG attributes may underperform the stock market as a whole. As a result, the Fund may underperform other funds that do not screen companies based on ESG attributes. The criteria used to select companies for investment may result in the Fund investing in securities, industries or sectors that underperform the market as a whole or underperform other funds screened for ESG standards.
- **Exchange-traded Note (“ETN”) Risk.** ETNs are a type of unsecured, unsubordinated debt security that have characteristics and risks similar to those of fixed-income securities of an issuer and trade on a major exchange similar to shares of ETFs. This type of debt security differs, however, from other types of bonds and notes because ETN returns are based upon the performance of a market index, minus applicable fees.

The purpose of ETNs is to create a type of security that combines the aspects of both bonds and ETFs. An ETN's returns generally are linked to the performance of a particular market benchmark or strategy minus applicable fees. ETNs do not provide principal protection and may or may not make periodic coupon payments. ETNs are subject to credit risk, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged. The value of an ETN may be influenced by time to maturity, level of supply and demand, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying commodities markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, changes in the issuer's credit rating and other economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the commodities markets. If the Fund must sell some or all of its ETN holdings and the secondary market is weak, it may have to sell such holdings at a discount. If the Fund holds its investment in an ETN until maturity, the issuer will give the Fund a cash amount that would be equal to principal amount (subject to the day's index factor). ETNs also are subject to credit risk, whereby the Fund could lose money if the issuer of a note is unable to pay interest or repay principal when it is due.

- **Fixed-Income Securities Risk:** Fixed-income securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates goes up, the prices of most fixed-income securities go down. When the general level of interest rates goes down, the prices of most fixed-income securities go up. Fixed-income securities with longer maturities typically are more sensitive to changes in interest rates, making them more volatile than securities with shorter maturities. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a security will be unable and/or unwilling to make timely interest payments and/or repay the principal

on its debt. Debt instruments are subject to varying degrees of credit risk, which may be reflected in credit ratings. There is a possibility that the credit rating of a fixed-income security may be downgraded after purchase, which may occur quickly and without advance warning following sudden market downturns or unexpected developments involving an issuer, and which may adversely affect the liquidity and value of the security.

- **Foreign Fixed-Income Investment Risk:** Investments in fixed-income securities of non-U.S. issuers are subject to the same risks as other debt securities, notably credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk, while also facing risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities including, among others, greater market volatility, the availability of less reliable financial information, higher transactional costs, taxation by foreign governments, decreased market liquidity and political instability. Foreign issuers are often subject to less stringent requirements regarding accounting, auditing, financial reporting and record keeping than are U.S. securities, and therefore, not all material information regarding these issuers will be available. Securities exchanges or foreign governments may adopt rules or regulations that may negatively impact a Fund's ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent a Fund from repatriating its investments.
- **Foreign Investment Risk:** Investments in the securities of non-U.S. issuers involve risks beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Foreign securities may have relatively low market liquidity, greater market volatility, decreased publicly available information and less reliable financial information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice, including recordkeeping standards, comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Foreign securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization, political instability or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. As a Fund will invest in securities denominated in foreign currencies, fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign securities and may negatively impact a Fund's returns.
- **Forward Contracts Risk.** Forward contracts are over-the-counter derivative transactions between the Fund and a counterparty to buy or sell a specified amount of an underlying investment at a specified price on a specified date in the future. The market for forward contracts is substantially unregulated and can experience lengthy periods of

illiquidity or volatility. Forward contracts can increase the Fund's risk exposure to underlying investments and their attendant risks, such as credit risk, currency risk, market risk, and interest rate risk, while also exposing the Fund to counterparty risk, liquidity risk and valuation risk.

- **Fund of Funds Risk:** A Fund's investment performance largely depends on the investment performance of the Underlying ETFs. An investment in a Fund is subject to the risks associated with the Underlying ETFs in which it invests, which include, but are not limited to, the risk that such Underlying ETF's investment strategy may not produce the intended results; the risk that securities in such Underlying ETF may underperform in comparison to the general securities markets or other asset classes; and the risk that the Underlying ETF will be concentrated in a particular issuer, market, industry or sector, and therefore will be especially susceptible to loss due to adverse occurrences affecting that issuer, market, industry or sector. In addition, at times, certain of the segments of the market represented by constituent Underlying ETFs may be out of favor and underperform other segments. A Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the expenses of the Underlying ETFs in which it invests (including operating expenses and management fees), in addition to the fees and expenses it already will pay to the Adviser. As a result, shareholders will absorb duplicate levels of fees with respect to a Fund's investments in such other ETFs or investment companies.
- **Futures Contracts Risk.** Unlike equities, which typically entitle the holder to a continuing stake in a corporation, futures contracts normally specify a certain date for delivery of the underlying asset for settlement in cash based on the level of the underlying asset. As the futures contracts approach expiration, they may be replaced by similar contracts that have a later expiration. This process is referred to as "rolling." If the market for these contracts is in "contango," meaning that the prices of futures contracts in the nearer months are lower than the price of contracts in the distant months, the sale of the near-term month contract would be at a lower price than the longer-term contract, resulting in a cost to "roll" the futures contract. The actual realization of a potential roll cost will depend on the difference in price of the near and distant contracts.
The successful use of a futures contract depends upon the Adviser's skill and experience with respect to such instruments. Futures contracts may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the underlying assets. Such risks include:
 - (i) an imperfect correlation between the value of the futures contract and the value of the underlying commodity;
 - (ii) possible lack of a liquid secondary market for a futures contract;
 - (iii) the inability to open or close a futures contract or cash commodity

position when desired;

(iv) losses caused by unanticipated market movement, which may result in losses in excess of the amount invested in the futures contract (and potentially may be unlimited);

(v) in the event of adverse price movements, an obligation of the Fund to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin, including at times when it may have insufficient cash and must sell securities from its portfolio to meet those margin requirements at a disadvantageous time;

(vi) the possibility that a failure to close a position may result in delivery of an illiquid commodity to the Fund; and

(vii) the possibility that rapid selling to avoid delivery of a commodity may result in unfavorable execution prices.

To enter into a futures contract, the Fund must post an amount of assets with a FCM to serve as “initial margin,” which is a good faith deposit on the contract and which the FCM returns to the Fund upon termination of the futures contract, assuming all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Because futures contracts project price levels in the future, market circumstances may cause a discrepancy between the price of a futures contract and the movement in the underlying asset. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund may be required to post additional “variation margin” to satisfy the necessary collateral requirements of the FCM.

In addition, to comply with federal securities rules, the Fund must segregate liquid assets or take other appropriate measures to “cover” the Subsidiary’s open positions in futures contracts.

Depending on their terms, futures contracts settle through either physical delivery of the underlying commodity (“physically settle”) or payment of an equivalent cash amount (“cash settle”). Cash settled futures contracts require that a registered investment company set aside liquid assets in an amount equal to its daily marked-to-market net obligations under the contract (i.e., its daily net liability, minus any posted margin and variation margin).

Physically settled futures contracts require that a registered investment company segregate a greater amount of liquid assets, equal to the full notional value of the contract (minus any applicable margin and variation margin posted with the FCM).

- **Geographic Concentration Risk:** A natural or other disaster could occur in a country or geographic region in which a Fund invests, which could affect the economy or particular business operations of companies in that specific country or geographic region and adversely impact a Fund’s investments in the affected region.
- **Geopolitical Risk:** The strategies of certain Funds are subject to the risk that geopolitical events will disrupt securities markets and adversely affect global economies and markets. Due to the increasing

interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region might adversely impact markets, issuers and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. War, terrorism, global health crises and pandemics, and other geopolitical events have led, and in the future may lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse short- or long-term effects on U.S. and world economies and markets generally.

- **High Yield Securities (Junk Bond) Risk:** Compared to higher quality debt securities, high yield securities (commonly referred to as “junk bonds”) 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. They are considered speculative with respect to the issuer’s capacity to pay interest and repay principal. In addition, high yield debt securities often are issued by smaller, less creditworthy companies or by highly leveraged (indebted) firms, which generally are less able than more financially stable firms to make scheduled payments of interest and principal. Analysis of the creditworthiness of issuers of debt securities that are high yield may be more complex than for issuers of higher quality debt securities, and the use of credit ratings to select high yield debt securities can involve certain risks. For example, credit rating agencies may fail to change ratings in a timely fashion to reflect events since the security was last rated. In addition, the values of junk bonds often fluctuate more in response to company, political, regulatory or economic developments than higher quality bonds. 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. Credit ratings on junk bonds do not necessarily reflect their actual market value.
- **Index Provider Risk:** A Fund seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of its Underlying Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile an Underlying Index accurately, or that an Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what an Underlying Index is designed to achieve, the Index Provider generally does not provide any warranty or accept any liability in relation to the quality, accuracy or completeness of data in such indices, and it generally does not guarantee that an Underlying Index will be in line with its methodology. Errors made by the Index Provider with respect to the quality, accuracy and completeness of the data within an Underlying Index may occur from time to time and may not be identified and corrected by the Index Provider for a period of time, if at all. Therefore, gains, losses or costs associated with Index Provider errors will generally be borne by a Fund and its shareholders.

- **Index Rebalancing Risk:** Pursuant to the methodology that the Index Provider uses to calculate and maintain an Underlying Index, a security may be removed from a Fund's Underlying Index in the event that it does not comply with the eligibility requirements of the Underlying Index. As a result, a Fund may be forced to sell securities at inopportune times or for prices other than at current market values or may elect not to sell such securities on the day that they are removed from the Underlying Index, due to market conditions or otherwise. Due to these factors, the variation between a Fund's annual return and the return of its Underlying Index may increase significantly.

Apart from scheduled rebalances, the Index Provider may carry out additional ad hoc rebalances to an Underlying Index, for example, to correct an error in the selection of index constituents. When a Fund in turn rebalances its portfolio, any transaction costs and market exposure arising from such portfolio rebalancing will be borne by a Fund and its shareholders. Unscheduled rebalances also expose a Fund to additional tracking error risk. Therefore, errors and additional ad hoc rebalances carried out by the Index Provider may increase a Fund's costs and market exposure.

- **Index Risk:** Unlike many investment companies, many Funds do not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of an Underlying Index. Therefore, a Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from its Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, a Fund rebalances its portfolio in accordance with its Underlying Index, and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index's rebalance schedule will result in corresponding changes to the Fund's rebalance schedule.
- **Indian Securities Risk:** Investment in Indian securities involves risks in addition to those associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries, which may adversely affect the value of a Fund's assets. Such heightened risks include, among others, political and legal uncertainty, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. In addition, religious and border disputes persist in India. Moreover, India has experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, including Pakistan, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states.

The securities market of India is considered an emerging market that is characterized by a small number of listed companies that have significantly smaller market capitalizations, greater price volatility and substantially less liquidity than companies in more developed markets. These factors, coupled with restrictions on foreign investment and

other factors, limit the supply of securities available for investment. This will affect the rate at which a Fund is able to invest in securities of Indian companies, the purchase and sale prices for such securities, and the timing of purchases and sales. Certain restrictions on foreign investment may decrease the liquidity of a Fund's portfolio, subject a Fund to higher transaction costs, or inhibit a Fund's ability to track its Underlying Index. A Fund's investments in securities of issuers located or operating in India, as well as its ability to track its Underlying Index, also may be limited or prevented, at times, due to the limits on foreign ownership imposed by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI").

- **Industrials Sector Risk:** Changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions may adversely affect companies in the industrials sector. In addition, these companies are at risk for environmental and product liability damage claims. Also, commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, technological developments and labor relations could adversely affect the companies in this sector.
- **Industry Concentration Risk:** In following its methodology, the Underlying Index will be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers operating in a single industry or industry group. As a result, a Fund will also concentrate its investments in such industries or industry groups to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or industry group, a Fund faces more risks than if it were diversified broadly over numerous industries or industry groups. Such industry-based risks, any of which may adversely affect the companies in which a Fund invests, may include, but are not limited to, the following: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry, competition for resources; adverse labor relations, political or world events, obsolescence of technologies, and increased competition or new product introductions that may affect the profitability or viability of companies in an industry. In addition, at times, such industry or industry group may be out of favor and underperform other industries or the market as a whole.
- **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 fixed-income securities prices generally fall as interest rates rise; conversely, fixed-income securities' prices generally rise as interest rates fall. Specific fixed-income securities differ in their sensitivity to changes in interest rates depending on specific characteristics of each fixed-income security. A measure investors commonly use to determine this sensitivity is called duration. The longer the duration of a particular

fixed-income security, the greater its price sensitivity to interest rates. Similarly, a longer duration portfolio of fixed-income securities has greater price sensitivity. Duration is determined by a number of factors including coupon rate, whether the coupon is fixed or floating, time to maturity, call or put features, and various repayment features.

- **Investment Risk:** As with all investments, an investment in a Fund is subject to investment risk. Investors in a Fund could lose money, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount of an investment, over short or long periods of time.
- **Issuer-Specific Changes Risk:** 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.
- **Leverage Risk.** Leverage occurs when the Fund's market exposure exceeds the amounts invested. The Fund's exposure to derivatives and other investment techniques, such as short sales, can create a leveraging effect on the portfolio. This leverage will vary over time and may at times be significant. Engaging in transactions using leverage or those having a leveraging effect subjects the Fund to certain risks. Leverage can magnify the effect of any gains or losses, causing the Fund to be more volatile than if it had not used leverage. The Fund may have a substantial cash position due to margin and collateral requirements related to the Fund's use of derivatives, and to cover its positions in these investments due to the effects of leverage. Such margin and collateral requirements may limit the Fund's ability to take advantage of other investment opportunities, and the Fund also may have to sell or liquidate a portion of its assets at inopportune times to satisfy these requirements. This may negatively affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective. In addition, the Fund's assets that are used as collateral to secure these transactions may decrease in value while the positions are outstanding, which may force the Fund to use its other assets to increase collateral. The use of leverage is considered to be a speculative investment practice and may result in the loss of a substantial amount of the Fund's assets. There is no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be successful.
- **LIBOR Transition Risk:** The Fund invests in financial instruments that utilize LIBOR as the reference or benchmark rate for variable interest rate calculations. On July 27, 2017, the head of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021, and it is currently anticipated that LIBOR will cease to be published after that time. Although new financial products referencing LIBOR rates were phased out at the end of 2021 as originally intended, a selection of widely used U.S. dollar LIBOR rates will continue to be published until June 2023 in order to assist

with the transition. There remains uncertainty regarding the effect of the LIBOR transition process and therefore any impact of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. There is no assurance that the composition or characteristics of any alternative reference rate (e.g., the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which is intended to replace the U.S. dollar LIBOR) will be similar to or produce the same value or economic equivalence as LIBOR or that instruments using an alternative rate will have the same volume or liquidity. As a result, the transition process might lead to increased volatility and reduced liquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR to determine interest rates; a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments; increased difficulty in borrowing or refinancing and diminished effectiveness of any applicable hedging strategies against instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR; and/or costs incurred in connection with temporary borrowings and closing out positions and entering into new agreements. Any such effects of the transition away from LIBOR and the adoption of alternative reference rates could result in losses to the Fund.

- **Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If a Fund invests in illiquid securities or current portfolio securities become illiquid, it may reduce the returns of the Fund because the Fund may be unable to sell the illiquid securities at an advantageous time or price.
- **Management Risk:** A Fund is subject to management risk because it is an actively managed portfolio. In managing a Fund’s portfolio holdings, the Adviser applies investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for a Fund, but there can be no guarantee that these will produce the desired results.
- **Market Disruption Risks Related to Russia-Ukraine Conflict:** Following Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in late February 2022, various countries, including the United States, as well as NATO and the European Union, issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia. The resulting responses to the military actions (and the potential further sanctions in response to continued military activity), the military escalation of the conflict and the potential for further escalation, 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 including, but not limited to, energy and financials. Russia may take additional counter measures or retaliatory actions (including cyberattacks), which could exacerbate negative consequences on global financial markets. The duration of the ongoing conflict and corresponding sanctions and related events

cannot be predicted. The foregoing may result in a negative impact on Fund performance and the value of an investment in the Fund, even beyond any direct investment exposure the Fund may have to Russian issuers or the adjoining geographic regions.

- **Market Risk:** Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the securities in the Underlying Index. Additionally, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to a Fund's NAV.
- **Market Trading Risk:** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including losses from trading in secondary markets, periods of high volatility and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. Although Shares are listed for trading on a securities exchange, there can be no assurance that an active trading market for Shares will develop or be maintained by market makers or APs, that Shares will continue to trade on any such exchange or that Shares will continue to meet the requirements for listing on an exchange. Any of these factors, among others, may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV. As a result, an investor could lose money over short or long periods. Further, the Fund may experience low trading volume and wide bid/ask spreads. Bid/ask spreads vary over time based on trading volume and market liquidity (including for the underlying securities held by the Fund), and are generally lower if Shares have more trading volume and market liquidity and higher if Shares have little trading volume and market liquidity. In stressed market conditions, the market for Shares may become less liquid in response to deteriorating liquidity in the markets for the Fund's portfolio holdings, which may cause a variance in the market price of Shares and their underlying value. In addition, an exchange or market may issue trading halts on specific securities or financial instruments. As a result, the ability to trade certain securities or financial instruments may be restricted, which may disrupt the Fund's creation/redemption process, potentially affect the price at which Shares trade in the secondary market, and/or result in the Fund being unable to trade certain securities or financial instruments at all. In these circumstances, the Fund may be unable to rebalance its portfolio, may be unable to accurately price its investments and/or may incur substantial trading losses.
- **Metals Sector Risk.** A fund may invest in Commodities Futures and Commodity-Related Assets that are linked to different types of commodities from the metals sector, and is subject to the risks

inherent in the metals sector. Such risks may include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions or cyclical market patterns that could negatively affect supply and demand in a particular industry; changes in environmental conditions, energy conservation and environmental policies; competition for or depletion of resources; adverse labor relations; political or world events; increased regulatory burdens; changes in exchange rates; imposition of import controls; obsolescence of technologies; and increased competition or new product introductions.

The performance of a fund in part is linked to the daily performance of the spot price of certain industrial metals, including iron ore, copper, aluminum, nickel and cobalt. Investments in metals may be highly volatile and can change quickly and unpredictably due to a number of factors, including the supply and demand of each metal, environmental or labor costs, political, legal, financial, accounting and tax matters and other events that the fund cannot control. In addition, changes in international monetary policies or economic and political conditions can affect the supply of metals, and consequently the value of metal investments. The United States or foreign governments may pass laws or regulations limiting metal investments for strategic or other policy reasons. Further, the principal supplies of metal industries may be concentrated in a small number of countries and regions. Consequently, the price of a metal held by a fund could decline, which would adversely affect the Fund's performance.

- **Momentum Investing Risk:** Momentum is the tendency of an investment to exhibit persistence in its relative performance; a "momentum" style of investing therefore emphasizes investing in securities that have had better recent performance compared to other securities, on the theory that these securities will continue to increase in value. Momentum investing is subject to the risk that the securities may be more volatile than the market as a whole. High momentum may also be a sign that the securities' prices have peaked, and therefore the returns on securities that have previously exhibited price momentum may be less than returns on other styles of investing. Momentum can turn quickly, and stocks that previously exhibited high momentum may not experience continued positive momentum. Certain Underlying ETFs may experience significant losses if momentum stops, reverses or otherwise behaves differently than predicted. In addition, there may be periods when the momentum style of investing is out of favor and therefore, the investment performance of such Underlying ETFs may suffer.
- **Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk:** Mortgage-backed securities represent a participation interest in a pool of residential mortgage loans originated by governmental or private lenders such as

banks. They differ from conventional debt securities, which provide for periodic payment of interest in fixed amounts and principal payments at maturity or on specified call dates. Mortgage pass-through securities provide for monthly payments that are a “pass-through” of the monthly interest and principal payments made by the individual borrowers on the pooled mortgage loans. Mortgage pass-through securities may be collateralized by mortgages with fixed rates of interest or adjustable rates. Mortgage-backed securities have different risk characteristics than traditional debt securities. Although generally the value of fixed-income securities increases during periods of falling interest rates and decreases during periods of rising rates, this is not always the case with mortgage-backed securities. This is due to the fact that principal on underlying mortgages may be prepaid at any time as well as other factors. Generally, prepayments will increase during a period of falling interest rates and decrease during a period of rising interest rates. The rate of prepayments also may be influenced by economic and other factors. Prepayment risk includes the possibility that, as interest rates fall, securities with stated interest rates may have the principal prepaid earlier than expected, requiring the Fund to invest the proceeds at generally lower interest rates. Certain mortgage-backed securities may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than other traditional types of debt securities.

Asset-backed securities have risk characteristics similar to mortgage-backed securities. Like mortgage-backed securities, they generally decrease in value as a result of interest rate increases, but may benefit less than other fixed-income securities from declining interest rates, principally because of prepayments. In addition, TBA transactions involve the risk that the securities received may be less favorable than what was anticipated by the Fund when entering into the TBA transaction and counterparty risk. Default or bankruptcy of a counterparty to a TBA transaction would expose the Fund to potential loss and could affect the Fund's returns.

Also, as in the case of mortgage-backed securities, prepayments generally increase during a period of declining interest rates although other factors, such as changes in credit use and payment patterns, also may influence prepayment rates. Asset-backed securities also involve the risk that various federal and state consumer laws and other legal, regulatory and economic factors may result in the collateral backing the securities being insufficient to support payment on the securities.

Certain mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be more volatile, less liquid and more difficult to value than other traditional types of debt securities. Privately-issued mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be less liquid than other types of securities and difficult to sell these securities at a desired time or price. During periods of market stress or high redemptions, a fund investing in

mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may be forced to sell these securities at significantly reduced prices, resulting in losses. Liquid privately-issued mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities can become illiquid during periods of market stress. Liquidity risk is even greater for mortgage pools that include subprime mortgages, which are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with lower capacity to make timely payments on their mortgages.

- **Municipal Securities Risk.** Municipal securities are subject to the risk that litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on an issuer's ability to make payments of principal and/or interest.

Political changes and uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal security holders can significantly affect municipal securities. Because many securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market.

Municipal securities backed by current or anticipated revenues from a specific project or specific assets can be negatively affected by the discontinuance of the taxation supporting the project or assets or the inability to collect revenues for the project or from the assets. If the IRS determines that an issuer of a municipal security has not complied with applicable tax requirements, interest from the security could become taxable and the security could decline significantly in value.

The market for municipal bonds may be less liquid than for taxable bonds. There also may be less information available on the financial condition of issuers of municipal securities than for public corporations. This means that it may be harder to buy and sell municipal securities, especially on short notice, and municipal securities may be more difficult for the Fund to value accurately than securities of public corporations. Since the Fund invests a significant portion of its portfolio in municipal securities, the Fund's portfolio may have greater exposure to liquidity risk than funds that invest in non-municipal securities.

- **Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk:** Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and may be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Funds' investments. Additionally, if a sector

or sectors in which the Underlying Index is concentrated is negatively impacted to a greater extent by such events, a Fund may experience heightened volatility. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value of the Funds.

- **Non-Correlation Risk:** A Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, a Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing a Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of a Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between a Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.
- **Non-Diversified Fund Risk:** Because certain Funds are non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase a Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on a Fund's performance.
- **Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk:** All or a significant portion of the loans in which a Fund will invest may be determined to be non-investment grade loans that are considered speculative. A Fund also may invest in junk bonds. Non-investment grade loans and bonds, and unrated loans and bonds of comparable credit quality are subject to the increased risk of a borrower's or issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations. These securities may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of the non-investment grade securities markets generally, real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions and less secondary market liquidity. If the borrower of lower-rated loans or issuer of lower rated bonds defaults, a Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.
- **Non-Transparent Actively Managed Fund Risk:** A Non-Transparent Actively Managed Fund ("NTA Fund") publishes each Business Day on its website a "Tracking Basket," which is designed to closely track the daily performance of the NTA Fund but is not the NTA Fund's actual portfolio. The Tracking Basket is comprised of: (1) Strategy Components; (2) Representative ETFs; and (3) cash and cash

equivalents. The NTA Fund also publishes each Business Day on its website the “Tracking Basket Weight Overlap,” which is the percentage weight overlap between the holdings of the prior Business Day’s Tracking Basket compared to the holdings of the NTA Fund that formed the basis for the NTA Fund’s calculation of NAV per share at the end of the prior Business Day. The Tracking Basket Weight Overlap is designed to provide investors with an understanding of how similar the Tracking Basket is to the NTA Fund’s actual portfolio in percentage terms. Given the differences between the NTA Fund and ETFs that disclose their complete holdings daily, there is a risk that market prices of the NTA Fund may vary significantly from NAV, and that the Shares may trade at a wider bid/ask spread—and therefore cost investors more to trade—than shares of other ETFs. These risks are heightened during periods of market disruption or volatility.

- **Operational Risk:** A Fund is exposed to operational risks arising from a number of factors, including, but not limited to, human error, processing and communication errors, errors of a Fund’s service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. A Fund and the investment adviser seek 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.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk:** A Fund may engage in frequent trading of its portfolio securities in connection with the rebalancing or adjustment of the Underlying Index. A portfolio turnover rate of 200%, for example, is equivalent to a Fund buying and selling all of its securities two times during the course of a year. A high portfolio turnover rate (such as 100% or more) could result in high brokerage costs for a Fund. While a high portfolio turnover rate can result in an increase in taxable capital gain distributions to a Fund’s shareholders, the Fund will seek to utilize the in-kind creation and redemption mechanism (described below) to minimize the realization of capital gains to the extent possible.
- **Preferred Securities Risk:** There are special risks associated with investing in preferred 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 Fund owns a security that is deferring or omitting its distributions, a Fund 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. 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.

- **REIT Risk:** REITs are pooled investment vehicles that trade like stocks and invest substantially all of their assets in real estate, and may qualify for special tax considerations. REITs are subject to certain risks inherent in the direct ownership of real estate, including without limitation, a possible lack of mortgage funds and associated interest rate risks, overbuilding, property vacancies, increases in property taxes and operating expenses, changes in zoning laws, losses due to environmental damages and changes in neighborhood values and appeal to purchasers. Further, failure of a company to qualify as a REIT under federal tax law may have adverse consequences to the REIT's shareholders. In addition, REITs may have expenses, including advisory and administration expenses, and REIT shareholders will incur a proportionate share of the underlying expenses.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that a fund 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. This may require the fund to reinvest the proceeds at an earlier date, and it may be able to do so only at lower yields, thereby reducing its return.
- **Rule 144A Securities and Other Exempt Securities Risk.** The Fund may invest in Rule 144A securities and other types of exempt securities, which are not registered for sale pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. These securities are also known as privately issued securities, and typically may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers, or in a privately negotiated transaction, or to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met for an exemption from registration. Although such securities may be determined to be liquid in accordance with the requirements of Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, if there are an insufficient number of qualified institutional buyers interested in purchasing such securities at a particular time, the Fund may have difficulty selling such securities at a desirable time or price. As a result, the Fund's investment in such securities may be subject to increased liquidity risk. In addition, the issuers of Rule 144A securities may require their qualified institutional buyers (such as the Fund) to keep certain offering information confidential, which could adversely affect the ability of the Fund to sell such securities
- **Sampling Risk:** A Fund's use of a representative sampling approach could result in it holding a smaller number of securities than are in its Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development to an issuer of

securities that a Fund holds could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if a Fund held all of the securities in its Underlying Index. To the extent the assets in a Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater. In addition, by sampling the securities in the Underlying Index, a Fund faces the risk that the securities selected for the Fund, in the aggregate, will not provide investment performance matching that of the Fund's Underlying Index, thereby increasing tracking error.

- **Securities Lending Risk:** Securities lending involves a risk of loss because the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. If a Fund lends its securities and is unable to recover the securities loaned, it may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement security in the market. Lending securities entails a risk of loss to a Fund if and to the extent that the market value of the loaned securities increases and the collateral is not increased accordingly.

Any cash received as collateral for loaned securities will be invested in an affiliated money market fund. This investment is subject to market appreciation or depreciation and a Fund will bear any loss on the investment of its cash collateral.

- **Senior Loans Risk:** The risks associated with senior loans are similar to the risks of junk bonds, although senior loans are typically senior and secured, whereas junk bonds are often subordinated and unsecured. Investments in senior loans typically are below investment grade and are considered speculative because of the credit risk of their issuers. Such companies are more likely to default on their payments of interest and principal owed, and such defaults could reduce a Fund's NAV and income distributions. An economic downturn generally leads to a higher non-payment rate, and a senior loan may lose significant value before a default occurs. There is no assurance that the liquidation of the collateral would satisfy the claims of the borrower's obligations in the event of the non-payment of scheduled interest or principal, or that the collateral could be readily liquidated. Economic and other events (whether real or perceived) can reduce the demand for certain senior loans or senior loans generally, which may reduce market prices. Senior loans and other debt securities also are subject to the risk of price declines and to increases in prevailing interest rates, although floating-rate debt instruments such as senior loans are substantially less exposed to this risk than fixed-rate debt instruments. No active trading market may exist for certain senior loans, which may impair the ability of a Fund to realize full value in the event of the need to liquidate such assets. Adverse market conditions may impair the liquidity of some actively traded senior loans. Longer interest rate reset periods generally increase fluctuations in value as a result of changes in market interest rates.

- **Short-Term and Intermediate-Term Bond Risk:** The amount of time until a fixed-income security matures can lead to various risks, including changes in interest rates over the life of a bond. Short- and intermediate-term fixed-income securities generally provide lower returns than longer-term fixed-income securities. The average maturity of a Fund's investments will affect the volatility of a Fund's share price.
- **Small- and Mid-Capitalization Company Risk:** Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small- and mid-capitalization companies and the industries in which they focus are still evolving and, as a result, they may be more sensitive to changing market conditions.
- **Sovereign and Quasi-Sovereign Debt Risk:** Investments in sovereign or quasi-sovereign debt securities involve special risks. Sovereign debt includes securities issued by or guaranteed by a foreign sovereign government, and quasi-sovereign debt includes securities issued by or guaranteed by an entity affiliated with or backed by a sovereign government. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of the debt may be unwilling or unable to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such securities due to the extent of its foreign reserves; the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due; the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole; or the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. If an issuer of sovereign debt defaults on payments of principal and/or interest, the Fund may have limited legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. In certain cases, remedies must be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the Fund's ability to obtain recourse may be limited. Similar to other issuers, changes to the financial condition or credit rating of a government may cause the value of a sovereign debt obligation to decline. Quasi-sovereign debt obligations are typically less liquid and less standardized than sovereign debt obligations.

Certain issuers of sovereign debt may be dependent on disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. Such disbursements may be conditioned upon a debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. A failure on the part of the debtor to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance

or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the government debtor, which may impair the debtor's ability to service its debts on a timely basis. If the Fund is a holder of government debt, it may be requested to participate in the rescheduling of such debt and to extend further loans to government debtors.

- **Stock Connect Risk:** Investments in China A-shares listed and traded through Stock Connect Programs involve unique risks. The Stock Connect Programs are relatively new and there is no guarantee that they will continue. Trading through Stock Connect Programs is subject to daily quotas that limit the maximum daily net purchases and daily limits on permitted price fluctuations. Trading suspensions are more likely in the A-shares market than in many other global equity markets. There can be no assurance that a liquid market on an exchange will exist. In addition, investments made through Stock Connect Programs are subject to comparatively untested trading, clearance and settlement procedures. Stock Connect Programs are available only on days when markets in both China and Hong Kong are open. A Fund's ownership interest in Stock Connect Programs securities will not be reflected directly, and thus a Fund may have to rely on the ability or willingness of a third party to enforce its rights. Investments in Stock Connect Program A-shares are generally subject to Chinese securities regulations and listing rules, among other restrictions. Hong Kong investor compensation funds, which protect against trade defaults, are unavailable when investing through Stock Connect Programs. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could also result in unexpected tax liabilities for a Fund.
- **Swap Agreements Risk.** Swap agreements are contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from one day to more than one year and may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between two parties or, in some instances, must be transacted through a futures commission merchant and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. In a standard swap transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) earned or realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The Fund may enter into swap agreements, including, but not limited to total return swaps, index swaps, interest rate swaps, municipal market data rate locks, and credit default swaps. The Fund may utilize swap agreements in an attempt to gain exposure to certain securities without purchasing those securities, which is speculative, or to hedge a position. Risks associated with the use of swap agreements are different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions, due to the fact they could be considered illiquid and

many swaps trade on the OTC market. Swaps are particularly subject to counterparty credit, correlation, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks.

Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Central clearing is expected to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, but central clearing does not make swap transactions risk-free. The Dodd-Frank Act and related regulatory developments will ultimately require the clearing and exchange-trading of many OTC derivative instruments that the CFTC and the SEC have defined as “swaps.” Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. The Adviser will continue to monitor developments in this area, particularly to the extent regulatory changes affect the Fund’s ability to enter into swap agreements.

- **Tax Risk:** For a fund to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”), the fund must meet a qualifying income test each taxable year. Failure to comply with the qualifying income requirements would have significant negative tax consequences to fund shareholders, including the imposition of an entity-level tax on the fund, which would reduce the amount available for distribution to shareholders. Although a fund, through its investment in the Subsidiary, generally will seek to invest in derivative instruments that it believes generate qualifying income, the treatment of income from certain derivative instruments under the qualifying income requirements is not entirely clear. A fund will seek to limit its non-qualifying income so as to qualify as a RIC, and its investment in the Subsidiary is intended to provide exposure to commodities in a manner consistent with the “qualifying income” requirement applicable to RICs. A fund has received an opinion of counsel, which is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) or the courts, that the income the Subsidiary derives from its investments in certain futures contracts should constitute qualifying income. Based on that opinion, the funds believe that they will qualify as a RIC. If the IRS were to determine that income the Fund derives from commodity-linked instruments does not constitute qualifying income, and if that position was upheld, a fund might cease to qualify as a RIC or would be required to reduce its exposure to such investments, which may result in difficulty in implementing its investment strategies.
- **Taxable Municipal Securities Risk:** Litigation, legislation or other political events, local business or economic conditions or the bankruptcy of the issuer could have a significant effect on the ability of an issuer of municipal securities to make payments of principal and/or interest. Political changes and uncertainties in the municipal market related to taxation, legislative changes or the rights of municipal

security holders can significantly affect municipal securities. Because many securities are issued to finance similar projects, especially those relating to education, health care, transportation and utilities, conditions in those sectors can affect the overall municipal market. In addition, changes in the financial condition of an individual municipal issuer can affect the overall municipal market.

- **Thematic Investing Risk.** A fund may invest in instruments linked to the metals used in the production of electric vehicles, and the fund's performance may suffer if the metals in which the Fund invests do not benefit from the development of the electric vehicle theme. Performance may also be impacted by a variety of factors other than the development of electric vehicles. Additionally, thematic investing involves the risk that the electric vehicle theme is out of favor, or that the metals chosen to capitalize on that theme underperform the market as a whole.
- **Tracking Stock Risk:** Many of the risks of investing in common stock are applicable to tracking stock. Tracking stock is a separate class of common stock whose value is linked to a specific business unit or operating division within a larger company and which is designed to "track" the performance of such business unit or division. Therefore, tracking stock may decline in value even if the common stock of the larger company increases in value. In addition, holders of tracking stock may not have the same rights as holders of the company's common stock.
- **U.S. Government Obligation Risk:** U.S. Government securities include securities that are issued or guaranteed by the United States 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. 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.
- **Unrated Securities Risk.** The Sub-Adviser may internally assign ratings to securities that are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization, after assessing their credit quality and other

factors, in categories similar to those of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. There can be no assurance, nor is it intended, that the Sub-Adviser's credit analysis process is consistent or comparable with the credit analysis process used by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Unrated securities are considered "investment-grade" or "below-investment-grade" if judged by the Sub-Adviser to be comparable to rated investment-grade or below-investment-grade securities. The Sub-Adviser's rating does not constitute a guarantee of the credit quality. In addition, some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.

In evaluating the credit quality of a particular security, whether rated or unrated, the Sub-Adviser will normally take into consideration a number of factors such as, if applicable, the financial resources of the issuer, the underlying source of funds for debt service on a security, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, any operating history of the facility financed by the obligation, the degree of community support for the financed facility, the capabilities of the issuer's management, and regulatory factors affecting the issuer or the particular facility.

A reduction in the rating of a security after the Fund buys it will not require the Fund to dispose of the security. However, the Sub-Adviser will evaluate such downgraded securities to determine whether to keep them in the Fund's portfolio.

- **Valuation Risk:** Financial information related to securities of non-U.S. issuers may be less reliable than information related to securities of U.S. issuers, which may make it difficult to obtain a current price for a non-U.S. security held by a Fund. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for some Fund securities, and those securities may be fair valued. The value established for a security through fair valuation may be different from what would be produced if the security had been valued using market quotations. Fund securities that are valued using techniques other than market quotations, including "fair valued" securities, may be subject to greater fluctuations in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used. In addition, there is no assurance that a Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that a Fund would incur a loss because a security is sold at a discount to its established value.
- **Valuation Time Risk:** Because foreign exchanges may be open on days when a Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the non-U.S. securities in a Fund's portfolio may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares. As a result, trading spreads and the resulting premium or discount on the Shares may widen, and,

therefore, increase the difference between the market price of the Shares and a Fund's NAV of such Shares.

Item 9 Disciplinary Information

Securities and Futures Commission of Korea

In December 2022, The Securities and Futures Commission of Korea fined Invesco Capital Management LLC KRW 60 million (\$48,797.47 USD) for the violation of short sale restrictions on March 19, 2021. Invesco Capital Management LLC paid the fine on January 9, 2023.

Affiliate Disciplinary Information:

Federal Financial Supervisory Authority

On May 31, 2021, Invesco, the ultimate parent company of ICM, 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 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 alleging that violations of the voting rights requirements occurred on 26 occasions related to the voting rights notifications of Invesco and on 28 occasions relating to the voting rights notifications of AIM international mutual funds between May 2019 and October 2019. Invesco paid the fine on June 30, 2021.

Item 10 Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations

Financial Industry Activities

ICM is a member of the NFA and is registered with the CFTC as a Commodity Pool Operator and Commodity Trading Advisor.

Invesco Affiliates

ICM is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco. Invesco wholly owns other SEC registered investment advisers, all of whom are disclosed through ICM's Form ADV Part 1. Invesco Capital Markets, Inc. ("ICMI") and Invesco Distributors, Inc. ("IDI") are wholly owned subsidiaries of Invesco Advisers ("IAI"). ICMI and IDI are registered broker-dealers with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are members of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board ("MSRB") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). Certain management persons of ICM are registered representatives of IDI and/or ICMI.

IAI is also an affiliated lending agent for ETFs participating in the securities lending program. As such, any compensation paid to IAI as an affiliated lending agent is governed by SEC staff no-action relief.

IDI is the distributor of Creation Units for certain investment portfolios of the Exchange-Traded Fund Trusts, the Commodity Pools, QQQ and the CurrencyShares on an agency basis, and for certain unregistered offerings including money market funds.

ICMI introduces transactions on a fully disclosed basis for affiliated products including ICM's Funds. As introducing broker, ICMI trades equity securities solely on an agency basis and does not hold positions in these securities on behalf of the affiliated products. A third-party clearing firm provides custodial and clearing services to ICMI for these transactions.

As disclosed in Item 4, ISP is the Sponsor to the CurrencyShares and ICM serves as sole member of the Sponsor. The Adviser and the Sponsor share executive officers.

ITC, a Texas state trust company, is a wholly owned, indirect subsidiary of Invesco that serves as trustee and investment manager to Collective Trust Funds. ICM serves as an investment sub-adviser for certain Collective Trust Funds managed by ITC. In this role, ITC pays ICM sub-advisory fees out of its management fees.

The Funds may invest in money market funds that are managed by affiliates of ICM.

Affiliated Index Provider

Invesco, the parent of the Adviser, has created an index provider entity, Invesco Indexing, LLC ("Invesco Indexing"), which compiles and maintains indexes employed by various clients in different use cases. The Adviser manages ETFs and accounts that track or otherwise benchmark its performance against such indexes. Invesco Indexing is considered an affiliated index provider as ICM is the sole owner of Invesco Indexing. ICM and Invesco Indexing share executive officers. This relationship raises potential conflicts of interest for recommendations of the Adviser's ETFs or other products. The affiliated index provider will not provide recommendations to the Adviser regarding the purchase or sale of specific securities. In addition, the affiliated index provider will not provide any information to the Adviser relating to changes to an index's methodology for the inclusion of component securities, the inclusion or exclusion of specific component securities, or the methodology for the calculation or the return of component securities, in advance of a public announcement of such changes by the affiliated index provider. In order to manage potential conflicts of interest, ICM and Invesco Indexing have policies and procedures designed to prevent the undue influence of ICM in the operation of any index developed by Invesco Indexing. Among other matters, these policies and procedures provide for information barriers to restrict the sharing of confidential information (for example, from portfolio management and trading).

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company

On May 24, 2019 (the "Closing Date"), Invesco completed its acquisition of the OppenheimerFunds investment management business from Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company ("MassMutual"). In connection with this transaction, Invesco entered into a shareholder agreement (the "Shareholder Agreement") with MassMutual pursuant to which MassMutual will have a relationship with Invesco that is material to its advisory business. The Shareholder Agreement provides for the addition of one director selected by

MassMutual to Invesco's board of directors (the "Board"). Invesco will continue to include MassMutual's designee in its slate of Board nominees, and will continue to recommend such nominee, and will otherwise use reasonable best efforts to solicit the vote of Invesco shareholders to elect to the Board the slate of nominees which includes the designee of MassMutual. MassMutual's board designation right will continue as long as it and its controlled affiliates beneficially own at least (i) 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares, \$0.20 par value per share, of Invesco (the "Common Stock") or (ii) 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock and \$2 billion in aggregate liquidation preference of the 5.900% fixed rate non-cumulative perpetual series A preference shares, par value \$0.20 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). So long as MassMutual retains the right to designate a nominee to the Board, subject to certain exceptions, Invesco will not be permitted to increase the total number of directors comprising the Board to more than twelve persons without the prior approval of MassMutual's designee. The Shareholder Agreement requires that as long as MassMutual has the right to designate a nominee to the Board, and subject to certain exceptions, MassMutual and its controlled affiliates must vote their shares of Common Stock as recommended by the Board on all matters relating to (i) the election of directors, (ii) matters approved or recommended by the Compensation Committee of the Board, and (iii) any change of control transaction that the Board (so long as it includes MassMutual's designee) has unanimously recommended in favor of or against, as applicable. Additionally, with certain exceptions, as long as MassMutual and its controlled affiliates beneficially own at least 20% of the issued and outstanding Common Stock, it will be required to vote on all matters as recommended by the Board. The Shareholder Agreement provides MassMutual with certain customary minority rights, including that as long as MassMutual has the right to designate a nominee to the Board, Invesco may not, without MassMutual's prior written approval, among other things: change its capital structure in a manner reasonably likely to result in a two-level (or greater) corporate ratings downgrade; amend its organizational documents in a manner that would adversely affect MassMutual's rights compared to Invesco shareholders generally; subject to certain exceptions, become party to acquisitions of any person or business involving the issuance of Invesco's capital stock constituting more than 10% of the total voting power of the Invesco's capital stock issued and outstanding immediately after completion of such acquisition; or adopt a shareholder rights plan. Subject to certain exceptions specified in the Shareholder Agreement, MassMutual is generally prohibited from transferring any of its shares of Common Stock until May 24, 2021 and shares of Preferred Stock until May 24, 2024. The Shareholder Agreement also contains customary standstill provisions, including that as long as MassMutual has the right to designate a nominee to the Board, it may not, without the Invesco consent, acquire additional shares that would cause it and its controlled affiliates to beneficially own Common Stock representing more than 22.5% (or 24.5% in certain circumstances) of the total voting power of the issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock, and that MassMutual may not, among other matters, propose any merger or similar transaction with Invesco or solicit proxies or take other actions to seek to control or influence the management or policies of Invesco. The Shareholder Agreement also contains customary registration rights requiring Invesco to register the offer and sale of Common Stock and Preferred Stock issued pursuant to the transaction agreements. While Invesco's relationship with MassMutual may give rise to potential conflicts of interests, ICM has policies and procedures in place to address and mitigate any conflicts of interests that may arise as a result of this ownership structure.

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

ICM and its affiliates have implemented firm wide policies and procedures, such as the Global Code of Conduct, Global Privacy, Global Insider Trading Policy, Gifts and Entertainment (aka Inducement Policies), 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 ICM and its employees, some of those policies and procedures are listed below.

Code of Conduct

Invesco operates in a highly regulated and complex global environment. The Global Code of Conduct Policy (the "COC Policy") provides ICM and its employees with a clear statement of our ethical and cultural standards. First and foremost, Invesco serves 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.

No less than annually employees are required to certify to the COC Policy and they are expected to abide both the letter and the spirit of the COC Policy.

Code of Ethics and Personal Trading

Invesco has adopted a written 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. In conforming with those rules, the Code contains provisions for personal trading and reporting requirements that are designed to address and prevent potential conflicts of interest.

The Code applies to all Invesco employees and their immediate family members, who must pre-clear their personal securities transactions, report and certify to their holdings on a periodic basis. All employees are required to maintain personal accounts with an approved broker-dealer. The Code also includes additional pre-clearance provisions and restrictions for Investment Persons, whom may have incentive to favor products for which they may have a personal interest.

The Code also imposes restrictions on personal securities transactions, such as profiting from short-term trades, instituting blackout periods, restricting certain investment activities, such as participation in IPOs or limited offerings and insider trading.

Invesco also maintains and monitors a restricted list which is designed to avoid potential conflicts of interest or the appearance of an undue influence in the selection of investments.

Invesco has also established a violation and escalation procedure with respect to the Code which outlines what remedial actions should be taken in response to a violation,

including, but not limited to, sanctions such as suspension, compliance policy training or disgorgement of profits.

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

Material Non-Public Information/Insider Trading

Invesco adopted a Global Insider Trading Policy, which was designed to detect and prevent Covered Persons (i.e., Directors, Officers, Employees including temporary employees, consultants and independent contractors) 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. 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. Under this policy, there are 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. 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 approval before engaging in any outside activity so Invesco has the opportunity to consider whether the activity creates an actual or potential conflict of interest.

Political Contributions

The Global Political Contributions Policy (the "PC Policy") was established to comply with applicable U.S. federal, state and local regulations. Under the PC Policy, Invesco and its employees are prohibited from making or soliciting political contributions or engaging in political activities for the purpose of procuring and retaining business with U.S. government entities. Non-U.S. nationals are prohibited, as a matter of law, from making contributions to political candidates in U.S. federal, state and local elections. The PC Policy applies to all Invesco employees, the employee's spouse and dependent children under the age of 26 who live at home and are eligible to vote in U.S. elections. All political contributions must be pre-cleared prior to making any political contribution, and employees are prohibited from making any political contributions on behalf of ICM or any of its affiliates.

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

ICM and its affiliates engage in a broad range of activities, including investment activities for their own account and for the account of other investment funds, 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 ICM, 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 of the 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.

Employee Co-investment Program and Other Employee Personal Investments

From time to time, ICM's employees, officers or directors may be offered the opportunity to participate in a co-investment program alongside a client account.

ICM's employees, officers or directors may also purchase securities in non-public transactions outside the context of co-investment programs. Thereafter, ICM and/or any other Invesco affiliate may recommend the purchase of publicly issued securities of the same issuers for their clients. In this event, the ICM 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 ICM and/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 ICM 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. ICM 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.

Our Approach to Potential Conflicts

Various parts of this 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 interests of our clients. ICM and/or its affiliates, handles these conflicts by complying with the applicable laws, rules and regulations and internal policies and procedures. In addition, ICM and/or its affiliates review its policies and procedures on an ongoing basis to evaluate their effectiveness

Item 12 Brokerage Practices

Selecting Brokerage Firms

The Adviser has entered into a Delegation Agreement ("Delegation Agreement") with Invesco to delegate to the Invesco Global Trading Desk ("Trading Desk") certain responsibilities and obligations with respect to placing orders with brokers on behalf of all funds and accounts for which the Adviser would otherwise be responsible. Under the terms of the Delegation Agreement, the Trading Desk has the ultimate responsibility for broker selection for all equity trades, and the Adviser oversees Invesco's performance under the Delegation Agreement. The Trading Desk maintains a list of approved brokerage firms in accordance with Invesco's Trading Policies and Procedures. Generally, trades in fixed-income securities are executed by ICM's fixed-income portfolio managers. From time to time, trades in fixed-income securities are also executed by the Trading Desk. Trades for the Funds of the Commodity Trust and the Commodity Pools (except currency securities, which are also traded by the Global Trading Desk) are executed by a specific commodity trader, who, in accordance with the Adviser's Independent Account Controller Policies and Procedures, is both physically and technologically separated from the commodity products managed by other affiliated entities of Invesco.

Invesco Advisers may use an affiliated broker, ICMI, to execute trades for the Funds and other accounts for whom Invesco Advisers has discretion to select broker dealers to execute transactions and to negotiate commissions with these broker dealers. ICMI is registered as a broker under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is a member of FINRA. ICMI and Invesco Advisers are both indirect subsidiaries of Invesco and, as such, affiliates of ICM.

Invesco Advisers' trading department will determine if trades should be sent to unaffiliated broker dealers, or to ICMI. Invesco Advisers will not use trades with ICMI to generate soft dollar credits. Invesco will only use the affiliated broker in circumstances where Invesco has received permission to send trades to the affiliated broker and has determined that it can provide the same or better execution than an unaffiliated broker. Transactions

executed by ICMI on behalf of investment companies are effected in accordance with Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act, and procedures approved by the Trusts' Board of Trustees.

Invesco Advisers will act in good faith and with due diligence in the selection, use and monitoring of such affiliates, subsidiaries and agents. Invesco Advisers is responsible for our obligations and for all actions of any affiliate, subsidiary, agent or third party to the same extent as Invesco Advisers is responsible for its own actions.

Best Execution

The Adviser seeks to obtain the most favorable prices and efficient execution for clients' transactions. Best execution is determined differently for each of the three groups of accounts managed by the Adviser: equity accounts (both domestic and international equity), including actively managed equity accounts that trade derivatives, fixed-income accounts and commodity accounts (Funds that are series of the Commodity Trust, as well as the Commodity Pools).

For equity accounts, the following factors are considered in seeking the most favorable price and execution: the order instruction, the price of the security, the size of the transaction in relation to the average volume, the nature of the market for the security, the timing of the transaction taking into account market prices and trends, the reputation, experience and financial stability of the broker and the quality of the services rendered by the broker in other transactions.

For fixed-income accounts, a determination of best execution is harder to quantify since most securities are not executed through an exchange. When trading fixed-income securities, portfolio managers or traders take into account the price, yield, credit-rating, size and issuer. The process often includes soliciting bids from multiple brokers to ensure that the best possible execution is achieved.

For commodity accounts, best execution is largely determined by assessing execution and settlement quality on such transactions. Commissions and exchange fees are set by product, not by broker, so the basis for choosing a broker is based solely on the quality of execution and settlement.

The Adviser monitors trade execution, brokerage allocations and commissions of the Trading Desk through daily review by the Adviser's portfolio management team (under the overall direction of the lead portfolio manager). The Adviser participates in two brokerage committees, a committee for commodity related products, and Invesco's Americas Trading Oversight Committee for equity and fixed income trading activities (the "Brokerage Committees"). For the Commodity Trust and the Commodity Pools, the Adviser relies on specific exemptions to allow disaggregation between commodity investments at Invesco and commodity investments at ICM for the purpose of calculating position limits. Accordingly, the Adviser's brokerage committee for the Commodity Trust and Commodity Pools does not include Invesco traders.

The Brokerage Committees meet periodically to review reports constructed with trade-level data to monitor and maintain explicit and implicit transaction costs within expectation. The factors noted previously are considered when assessing best execution and determining

broker performance. Additionally, the Adviser executes a portion of the Funds' rebalance trades through the in-kind process and monitors these trades for liquidity and price impact, though this is beyond the scope of the formal best execution analysis. Notwithstanding this fact, the Brokerage Committee will review reports (on a post-trade basis) with respect to the custom in-kind baskets used each quarter to determine whether such in-kind baskets are consistent with the Adviser's best execution obligations.

Soft Dollars

The Adviser does not currently participate in any soft dollar transactions, commission recapture or directed brokerage for trades executed on behalf of the Trusts or any other accounts to which it serves as adviser or sub-adviser.

An affiliated sub-adviser to one actively managed ETF may select brokers that are not affiliated with Invesco that provide brokerage and/or research services (i.e., "Soft Dollar Products") to the ETF and/or the other accounts over which the sub-adviser and its affiliates have investment discretion. The services provided by the broker also must lawfully and appropriately assist the sub-adviser in the performance of its investment decision-making responsibilities. Accordingly, the ETF may pay broker commissions higher than those available from another broker in recognition of the broker's provision of Soft Dollar Products to the sub-adviser or its affiliates.

Order Aggregation

If the purchase or sale of portfolio securities by more than one Fund or other accounts supervised by the Adviser, or in certain circumstances other accounts of Invesco whose trades are executed by the Trading Desk, are considered at or about the same time, transactions in such securities may be aggregated if such aggregation would be consistent with the Adviser's trading policies and best execution obligations. Such aggregated trades are allocated in a pro rata manner across all accounts at an average price and commission rate. If there is a partial fill or de minimis fill, a pro rata allocation would also be applied.

Cross Trades

From time to time, ICM may effect securities transactions between the Funds (commonly known as cross trades) which take place for no consideration other than cash payment against prompt delivery of the security for which market quotations are readily available. In accordance with relevant procedures, cross trade transactions between certain series of the Trusts that undergo semi-annual reconstitutions are effected at the price provided by an independent pricing service. In accordance with relevant procedures, cross trade transactions of "NMS Stock" securities may be effected at the Official Closing Price of the security's primary listing exchange when it is the last sales price that immediately precedes the transaction. Cross trades involving Funds registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are effected in accordance with Rule 17a-7 and relevant procedures approved by the Trusts' Board of Trustees.

Item 13 Review of Accounts

Periodic Reviews

The Adviser's portfolio management team reviews all funds and accounts on a daily basis.

Review Triggers

Each fund and account is reviewed by the portfolio management team each day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

Regular Reports

ICM produces annual and semi-annual reports for each Fund based on the Fund's fiscal year end as required by the SEC. ICM produces quarterly and annual reports for the Commodity Pools as required by the SEC, CFTC and NFA. For the QQQ and CurrencyShares, annual reports are produced per SEC requirement.

Item 14 Client Referrals and Other Compensation

Incoming Referrals

ICM does not receive client referrals.

Referrals

ICM does not accept referral fees or any form of remuneration from other professionals.

Other Compensation

None.

Item 15 Custody

Account Statements

ICM does not serve as custodian for or maintain shareholder accounts; therefore, ICM does not generate account statements.

Performance Reports

ICM maintains a public website which provides daily, monthly and quarterly performance information for each Fund, Commodity Pool, the QQQ and the CurrencyShares.

Net Worth Statements

ICM does not maintain shareholder accounts; therefore, ICM does not generate net worth statements.

Item 16 Investment Discretion

Discretionary Authority for Trading

ICM accepts discretionary authority to manage securities accounts on behalf of all the accounts that it manages, except the QQQ and CurrencyShares, whose assets are supervised on a non-discretionary basis. ICM has the authority to determine the securities to be bought or sold, and the amount of the securities to be bought or sold. However, for accounts that seek to track the investment results of an Underlying Index, the buying and selling of securities is done to track the investment results of the Underlying Index.

Limited Power of Attorney

ICM does not have a limited power of attorney.

Item 17 Voting Client Securities

Invesco has adopted a Policy Statement on Global Corporate Governance and Proxy Voting (the “Global Proxy Voting Policy” or “Policy”). The Policy, which Invesco believes describes policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of its clients, is intended to help Invesco’s clients understand its commitment to responsible investing and proxy voting, as well as the good governance principles that inform Invesco’s approach to engagement and voting at shareholder meetings.

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 the Funds and their shareholders.

Invesco views proxy voting as an integral part of its investment management responsibilities. The proxy voting process at Invesco focuses on protecting clients’ rights and promoting governance structures and practices that reinforce the accountability of corporate management and boards of directors to shareholders. The voting decision lies with Invesco’s portfolio managers and analysts with input and support from its Global ESG team and proxy operations functions. Invesco’s proprietary proxy voting platform (“PROXYintel”) facilitates implementation of voting decisions and rationales across global investment teams.

A copy of the Invesco Global Proxy Voting Policy is available on Invesco’s web site: <https://www.invesco.com/corporate/about-us/esg>. Invesco makes available its proxy voting records publicly in compliance with regulatory requirements and industry best practices in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, Invesco will file a record of all proxy voting activity for the prior 12 months ending June 30th for each U.S. registered fund. That filing is made on or before August 31st of each year and clients can obtain the Policy by calling Invesco’s Client Services department at 1-800-959-4246.

Applicability of Policy

Invesco may be granted by its clients the authority to vote the proxies of securities held in client portfolios. 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.

Global Proxy Voting Operational Procedures

Invesco's global proxy voting operational procedures are in place to implement the provisions of the Policy (the "Procedures"). At Invesco, proxy voting is conducted by its investment teams through PROXYintel. Invesco's investment teams globally are supported by Invesco's centralized team of ESG professionals and proxy voting specialists. Invesco's Global ESG team oversees the proxy policy, operational procedures and implementation, inputs to analysis and research, vote execution and oversight, and leads the Global Invesco Proxy Advisory Committee ("Global IPAC").

Invesco aims to vote all proxies where we have been granted voting authority in accordance with the Policy, as implemented by the Procedures. Invesco's portfolio managers and analysts review voting items based on their individual merits and retain full discretion on vote execution conducted through our proprietary proxy voting platform. Invesco may supplement its internal research with information from independent third parties, such as proxy advisory firms.

Proprietary Proxy Voting Platform

Invesco's proprietary proxy voting platform is supported by a dedicated team of internal proxy specialists. PROXYintel streamlines the proxy voting process by providing Invesco's investment teams globally with direct access to meeting information and proxies, external proxy research and ESG ratings, as well as related functions, such as management of conflicts of interest issues, significant votes, global reporting and record-keeping capabilities. Managing these processes internally, as opposed to relying on third parties, is designed to provide Invesco greater quality control, oversight and independence in the proxy administration process.

Historical proxy voting information is stored to build institutional knowledge across the Invesco complex with respect to individual companies and proxy issues. Certain investment teams also use PROXYintel to access third-party proxy research and ESG ratings.

Invesco's proprietary systems facilitate internal control and oversight of the voting process. Invesco may choose to leverage this capability to automatically vote proxies based on its internally developed custom voting guidelines and in circumstances where majority voting applies.

Global Invesco Proxy Advisory Committee

Guided by its philosophy that investment teams should manage proxy voting, Invesco has created the Global IPAC. The Global IPAC is an investments-driven committee comprised

of representatives from various investment management teams globally, Invesco's Global Head of ESG and chaired by its Global Proxy Governance and Voting Manager. The Global IPAC provides a forum for investment teams to monitor, understand and discuss key proxy issues and voting trends within the Invesco complex, to assist Invesco in meeting regulatory obligations, to review votes not aligned with our good governance principles and to consider conflicts of interest in the proxy voting process, all in accordance with the Policy.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Global IPAC meets as necessary, but no less than semi-annually, and has the following responsibilities and functions: (i) acts as a key liaison between the Global ESG team and local proxy voting practices to ensure compliance with the Policy; (ii) provides insight on market trends as it relates to stewardship practices; (iii) monitors proxy votes that present potential conflicts of interest; (iv) the Conflict of Interest sub-committee will make voting decisions on submissions made by portfolio managers on conflict of interest issues to override the Policy; and (v) reviews and provides input, at least annually, on the Policy and related internal procedures and recommends any changes to the Policy based on, but not limited to, Invesco's experience, evolving industry practices, or developments in applicable laws or regulations.

In addition to the Global IPAC, for some clients, third parties (e.g., U.S. fund boards) provide oversight of the proxy voting process.

Market and Operational Limitations

In the great majority of instances, Invesco will vote proxies. However, in certain circumstances, Invesco may refrain from voting where the economic or other opportunity costs of voting exceeds any benefit to clients. Moreover, ERISA fiduciaries, in voting proxies or exercising other shareholder rights, must not subordinate the economic interests of plan participants and beneficiaries to unrelated objectives. These matters are left to the discretion of the relevant portfolio manager. Such circumstances could include, for example:

- In some countries the exercise of voting rights imposes temporary transfer restrictions on the related securities ("share blocking"). Invesco generally refrains from voting proxies in share blocking countries unless Invesco determines that the benefit to the client(s) of voting a specific proxy outweighs the client's temporary inability to sell the security.
- Some companies require a representative to attend meetings in person to vote a proxy, additional documentation or the disclosure of beneficial owner details to vote. Invesco may determine that the costs of sending a representative, signing a power-of-attorney or submitting additional disclosures outweigh the benefit of voting a particular proxy.
- Invesco may not receive proxy materials from the relevant fund or client custodian with sufficient time and information to make an informed independent voting decision.
- Invesco held shares on the record date but has sold them prior to the meeting date.

In some non-U.S. jurisdictions, although Invesco uses reasonable efforts to vote a proxy, proxies may not be accepted or may be rejected due to changes in the agenda for a shareholder meeting for which Invesco does not have sufficient notice, due to a proxy voting service not being offered by the custodian in the local market or due to operational issues experienced by third parties involved in the process or by the issuer or sub-custodian. In addition, despite the best efforts of Invesco and its proxy voting agent, there may be instances where our votes may not be received or properly tabulated by an issuer or the issuer's agent.

Securities Lending

Invesco's funds may participate in a securities lending program with affiliated and unaffiliated lending agents. In circumstances where shares are on loan, the voting rights of those shares are transferred to the borrower. If the security in question is on loan as part of a securities lending program, Invesco may determine that the benefit to the client of voting a particular proxy outweighs the benefits of securities lending. In those instances, Invesco may determine to recall securities that are on loan prior to the meeting record date, so that we will be entitled to vote those shares. There may be instances where Invesco may be unable to recall shares or may choose not to recall shares. The relevant portfolio manager will make these determinations.

Conflicts of Interest

There may be occasions where voting proxies may present a perceived or actual conflict of interest between Invesco, as investment manager, and one or more of Invesco's clients or vendors.

Firm-Level Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest may exist if Invesco has a material business relationship with either the company soliciting a proxy or a third party that has a material interest in the outcome of a proxy vote or that is actively lobbying for a particular outcome of a proxy vote. Such relationships may include, among others, a client relationship, serving as a vendor whose products/services are material or significant to Invesco, serving as a distributor of Invesco's products, a significant research provider or broker to Invesco.

Invesco identifies potential conflicts of interest based on a variety of factors, including but not limited to the materiality of the relationship between the issuer or its affiliates to Invesco.

Material firm-level conflicts of interests are identified by individuals and groups within Invesco globally based on criteria established by the global ESG team. These criteria are monitored and updated periodically by the global ESG team so an updated view is available when conducting conflicts checks. Operating procedures and associated governance are designed to seek to ensure conflicts of interest are appropriately considered ahead of voting proxies. The Global IPAC Conflict of Interest Sub-committee maintains oversight of the process. Companies identified as conflicted will be voted in line with the good governance principles as implemented by Invesco's internally developed voting guidelines. To the extent a portfolio manager disagrees with the Policy, Invesco's processes and procedures seek to ensure justification and rationales are fully documented and presented to the Global IPAC Conflict of Interest Sub-committee for approval by a majority vote.

As an additional safeguard, persons from Invesco's marketing, distribution and other customer-facing functions may not serve on the Global IPAC. For the avoidance of doubt, Invesco may not consider Invesco Ltd.'s pecuniary interest when voting proxies on behalf of clients. To avoid any appearance of a conflict of interest, Invesco will not vote proxies issued by Invesco Ltd. that may be held in client accounts.

Personal Conflicts of Interest

A conflict also may exist where an Invesco employee has a known personal or business relationship with other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors, or candidates for directorships. Under Invesco's Global Code of Conduct, Invesco entities and individuals must act in the best interests of clients and must avoid any situation that gives rise to an actual or perceived conflict of interest.

All Invesco personnel with proxy voting responsibilities are required to report any known personal or business conflicts of interest regarding proxy issues with which they are involved. In such instances, the individual(s) with the conflict will be excluded from the decision-making process relating to such issues.

Voting Fund of Funds

There may be conflicts that arise from Invesco voting on matters when shares of Invesco-sponsored funds are held by other Invesco funds or entities. The scenarios below set out how Invesco votes in these instances.

Proportional voting will be implemented in the following scenarios:

- When required by law or regulation, shares of an Invesco fund held by other Invesco funds will be voted in the same proportion as the votes of external shareholders of the underlying fund. If such proportional voting is not operationally possible, Invesco will not vote the shares.
- When required by law or regulation, shares of an unaffiliated registered fund held by one or more Invesco funds will be voted in the same proportion as the votes of external shareholders of the underlying fund. If such proportional voting is not operationally possible, Invesco will not vote the shares.
- For US fund of funds where proportional voting is not required by law or regulation, shares of Invesco funds will be voted in the same proportion as the votes of external shareholders of the underlying fund. If such proportional voting is not operationally possible, Invesco will vote in line with our internally developed voting guidelines (as defined in the Policy).
- Non-US fund of funds will not be voted proportionally, Invesco will vote in line with local policies as per Exhibit A. If no local policies exist, Invesco will vote

non-US funds of funds in line with the firm level conflicts of interest process described above.

Use of Proxy Advisory Services

Invesco may supplement its internal research with information from independent third-parties, such as proxy advisory firms to assist us in assessing the corporate governance of investee companies. Globally, Invesco leverages research from Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”) and Glass Lewis (“GL”). Invesco generally retains full and independent discretion with respect to proxy voting decisions.

ISS and GL both provide research reports, including vote recommendations, to Invesco and its portfolio managers and analysts. Invesco retains ISS to provide written analysis and recommendations based on Invesco’s internally developed custom voting guidelines. Updates to previously issued proxy research reports may be provided to incorporate newly available information or additional disclosure provided by the issuer regarding a matter to be voted on, or to correct factual errors that may result in the issuance of revised proxy vote recommendations. Invesco’s global ESG team may periodically monitor for these research alerts issued by ISS and GL that are shared with our investment teams. Invesco will generally endeavor to consider such information where such information is considered material, provided it is delivered in a timely manner ahead of the vote deadline.

Invesco also retains ISS to assist in the implementation of certain proxy voting-related functions, including, but not limited to, operational and reporting services. These administrative services include receipt of proxy ballots, vote execution through PROXYintel and vote disclosure in Canada, the UK and Europe to meet regulatory reporting obligations.

As part of its fiduciary obligation to clients, Invesco performs extensive initial and ongoing due diligence on the proxy advisory firms it engages globally. This includes reviews of information regarding the capabilities of their research staff, methodologies for formulating voting recommendations, the adequacy and quality of personnel and technology, as applicable, and internal controls, policies and procedures, including those relating to possible conflicts of interest.

The proxy advisory firms Invesco engages globally complete an annual due diligence questionnaire submitted by Invesco, and Invesco conducts annual due diligence meetings in part to discuss their responses to the questionnaire. In addition, Invesco monitors and communicates with these firms and monitors their compliance with Invesco’s performance and policy standards. ISS and GL disclose conflicts to Invesco through a review of their policies, procedures and practices regarding potential conflicts of interests (including inherent internal conflicts) as well as disclosure of the work ISS and GL perform for corporate issuers and the payments they receive from such issuers. As part of our annual policy development process, Invesco engages with external proxy and governance experts to understand market trends and developments and to weigh in on the development of these policies at these firms, where appropriate. These meetings provide Invesco with an opportunity to assess the firms’ capabilities, conflicts of interest and service levels, as well as provide investment professionals with direct insight into the advisory firms’ stances on key governance and proxy topics and their policy framework/methodologies.

Invesco completes a review of the System and Organizational Controls (“SOC”) Reports for each proxy advisory firm to ensure the related controls operated effectively to provide reasonable assurance.

In addition to ISS and GL, Invesco may use regional third-party research providers to access regionally specific research.

Review of Policy

The Global IPAC and Invesco’s Global ESG team, compliance and legal teams annually communicate and review the Policy and its internally developed custom voting guidelines to seek to ensure that they remain consistent with clients’ best interests, regulatory requirements, investment team considerations, governance trends and industry best practices. At least annually, the Policy and Invesco’s internally developed voting guidelines are reviewed by various groups within Invesco to ensure that they remain consistent with Invesco’s views on best practice in corporate governance and long-term investment stewardship.

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 ESG team. 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 portfolio managers and analysts retain full discretion on vote execution in the context of our good governance principles and internally developed custom 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 portfolio management teams may vote differently on particular votes for the same company. To the extent a portfolio manager chooses to vote a proxy in a way that is not aligned with the good governance principles, such manager’s rationales are fully documented.

The principles apply to operating companies. Invesco applies a separate approach to open-end and closed-end investment companies and unit investment trusts. Where appropriate, these guidelines are supplemented by additional internal guidance that considers regional variations in best practices, 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.

Invesco’s good governance principles may be reviewed in Invesco’s Global Proxy Voting Policy, a copy of which is available on Invesco’s web site: <https://www.invesco.com/corporate/about-us/esg>.

Item 18 Financial Information

Financial Condition

ICM does not have any financial impairment that would preclude the Adviser from meeting its contractual commitments. ICM does not require or solicit prepayment of more than \$1,200 in fees per client six months or more in advance, this item is not applicable.