Volatility Meter*

The Investment volatility, when shown, is a function of the investment option’s Morningstar 3-year Risk Rating. The Asset Category volatility is based on the average standard deviation of investment options in this asset category.

*For illustrative purposes only. The Asset Category volatility measure will always be displayed. If the Investment volatility measure is not displayed, the investment may have fewer than three years of history or the data may not be available.

Morningstar Style

Stock
Style / Capitalization
Small Value

Risk Profile

Small-cap investments may be most appropriate for someone willing to accept a high degree of market volatility in exchange for greater potential returns over time. Stock investments tend to be more volatile than bond, stable value or money market investments. Equity securities of small-sized companies may be more volatile than securities of larger, more established companies.

Investment Objective & Strategy

The investment seeks long-term growth of capital. The fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in securities of small capitalization companies, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar to such securities. It invests primarily in equity securities of small capitalization companies that Invesco Advisers, Inc. (Invesco or the Adviser), the fund’s investment adviser, believes are undervalued. The principal type of equity security in which the fund invests is common stock.

Asset Allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Assets</th>
<th>U.S. Stock</th>
<th>Non U.S. Stock</th>
<th>Cash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>88.09</td>
<td>10.06</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Geographic Diversification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Assets</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>89.76</td>
<td>4.66</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bond Sector Diversification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Assets</th>
<th>Cash &amp; Equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Equity Sector Diversification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Assets</th>
<th>Industrials</th>
<th>Financial Services</th>
<th>Consumer Cyclical</th>
<th>Energy</th>
<th>Technology</th>
<th>Basic Materials</th>
<th>Healthcare</th>
<th>Consumer Defensive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43.80</td>
<td>16.35</td>
<td>13.74</td>
<td>7.81</td>
<td>5.79</td>
<td>5.19</td>
<td>4.98</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Largest Holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Assets</th>
<th>Energizer Holdings Inc.</th>
<th>AECOM</th>
<th>Owens-Corning Inc.</th>
<th>LKQ Corp.</th>
<th>MGIC Investment Corp.</th>
<th>CNO Financial Group Inc.</th>
<th>Carpenter Technology Corp.</th>
<th>Dana Inc.</th>
<th>Sealed Air Corp.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.12</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>3.12</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>2.90</td>
<td>2.77</td>
<td>2.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alpha: -2.61
Beta: 0.91
R-Squared: 0.97
Sharpe Ratio: 0.12
Standard Deviation: 15.61

Carefully consider the investment option’s objectives, risks, fees and expenses. Contact us for a prospectus, summary prospectus and disclosure document, as available, containing this information. Read them carefully before investing.

The gross and net expense ratio, if shown, reflect the most current data available at the time of production, which may differ from the data effective date. The Net expense ratio shown is net of any fee waivers or expense reimbursements.

Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. The investment option’s investment performance may be superior or inferior to those of other investment options.

For more information about this investment option please go to www.invesco.com.
Invesco Van Kampen Small Cap Value Y

Volatility Meter*
The Investment volatility, when shown, is a function of the investment option's Morningstar 3-year Risk Rating. The Asset Category volatility is based on the average standard deviation of investment options in this asset category.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asset Category</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For illustrative purposes only.
The Asset Category volatility measure will always be displayed. If the Investment volatility measure is not displayed, the investment may have fewer than three years of history or the data may not be available.

Morningstar Style
Stock
Style / Capitalization
Small Value

Fund Issuer
Invesco

Investment Adviser
Invesco Advisers, Inc.

Portfolio Managers
Edwards / Mueller

Asset Category
Small Value

Underlying Asset Allocations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invesco Small CapValue Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Expense Ratio | Gross Expense Ratio | Total Net Assets (MM) | Inception Date | Data Effective Date
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.78%</td>
<td>.88%</td>
<td>$376.186</td>
<td>05/20/2011</td>
<td>12/31/2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Glossary & Investment Option Disclosures

3-Year Risk Rating
An annualized measure of a fund’s downside volatility over a three-year period. Morningstar Risk Rating is derived directly from Morningstar Risk, which is an assessment of the variations in a fund’s monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison to similar funds. In each Morningstar Category, the top 10% of investments earn a High rating, the next 22.5% Above Average, the middle 35% Average, the next 22.5% Below Average, and the bottom 10% Low. Investments with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

Alpha
Alpha is a measure of the difference between a portfolio’s actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive Alpha figure indicates the portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative Alpha indicates the portfolio has underperformed, given the expectations established by beta.

Beta
Beta is a measure of a portfolio’s sensitivity to market movements. The beta of the market is 1.00 by definition. Morningstar calculates beta by comparing the fund’s excess return over T-bills to the benchmark’s excess return over T-bills, so a beta of 1.10 shows that the portfolio has performed 10% better than its benchmark in up markets and 10% worse in down markets, assuming all other factors remain constant. Conversely, a beta of 0.85 indicates that the portfolio’s excess return is expected to perform 15% worse than the benchmark’s excess return during up markets and 15% better during down markets.

Equity Style Box
The Morningstar U.S. Equity Style Box is a grid that provides a graphical representation of the investment style of stocks and portfolios. It classifies securities according to market capitalization (the vertical axis) and 10 growth and value factors (the horizontal axis) and allows us to provide analysis on a 3-by-3 Style Box - as well as providing the traditional style box assignment, which is the basis for the Morningstar Category. Two of the style categories, value and growth, are common to both stocks and portfolios. However, for stocks, the central column of the style box represents the core style (those stocks for which neither value nor growth characteristics dominate); for portfolios, it represents the blend style (a mixture of growth and value stocks or mostly core stocks). Furthermore, the core style for stocks is wider than the blend style for portfolios. In general, a growth-oriented fund will hold the stocks of companies that the portfolio manager believes will increase earnings faster than the rest of the market. A value-oriented fund contains mostly stocks the manager thinks are currently undervalued in price and will eventually see their worth recognized by the market. A blend fund might be a mix of growth stocks and value stocks, or it may contain stocks that exhibit both characteristics.

Portfolio Turnover
Portfolio turnover is a measure of the portfolio manager’s trading activity which is computed by taking the lesser of purchases or sales (excluding all securities with maturities of less than one year) and dividing by average monthly net assets. A turnover ratio of 100% or more does not necessarily suggest that all securities in the portfolio have been traded. In practical terms, the resulting percentage loosely represents the percentage of the portfolio’s holdings that have changed over the past year.

R²
R², also known as the Coefficient of Determination, reflects the percentage of a portfolio’s movement that can be explained by the movement of its primary benchmark over the past three years. An R² of 100 indicates that all movement of a fund can be explained by the movement of the index.

Sharpe Ratio
A risk-adjusted measure developed by Nobel Laureate William Sharpe. It is calculated by using standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk. The ratio is therefore for the fund’s historical risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated for the past 36-month period by dividing a fund’s annualized excess returns by the standard deviation of a fund’s annualized excess returns. Since this ratio uses standard deviation as its risk measure, it is most appropriately applied when analyzing a fund that is an investor’s sole holding. The Sharpe Ratio can be used to compare two funds directly on how much risk a fund had to bear to earn excess return over the risk-free rate.

Standard Deviation
Standard deviation is a statistical measurement of dispersion about an average, which, for a mutual fund, depicts how widely the returns varied over the past three years. Investors use the standard deviation of historical performance to try to predict the range of returns that are most likely for a given fund. When a fund has a high standard deviation, the predicted range of performance is wide, implying greater volatility. Standard deviation is most appropriate for measuring risk if it is for a fund that is an investor’s only holding. The figure can not be combined for more than one fund because the standard deviation for a portfolio of multiple funds is a function of not only the individual standard deviations, but also of the degree of correlation among the fund returns. If a fund’s returns follow a normal distribution, then approximately 68 percent of the time they will fall within one standard deviation of the mean return for the fund, and 95 percent of the time within two standard deviations. Morningstar computes standard deviation using the trailing monthly total returns for the appropriate time period. All of the monthly standard deviations are then annualized.

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Funds may impose redemption fees and/or transfer restrictions, if assets are held for less than the published holding period. For more information, see the fund’s prospectus and/or disclosure documents.

Holdings and composition of holdings are subject to change.

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A benchmark index, if shown, is not actively managed, does not have a defined investment objective, and does not incur fees or expenses. Therefore, performance of a fund will generally be less than its benchmark index. You cannot invest directly in a benchmark index.

The allocations shown here are subject to change. The fund allocations are based on an investment strategy based on risk and return.

PRINCIPAL RISKS:
Some of the principal risks associated with investing in this Fund include:
Market Risk - The prices of and the income generated by the Fund’s securities may decline in response to, among other things, investor sentiment; general economic and market conditions; regional or global instability; and currency and interest rate fluctuations.

Risks of Investing in REITs - Small capitalization companies often have less predictable earnings, more limited product lines, markets, distribution channels or financial resources and the management of such companies may be dependent upon one or a few key people. The market movements of equity securities of small capitalization companies may be more abrupt and volatile than the market movements of equity securities of larger, more established companies or the stock market in general and are generally less liquid than equity securities of larger companies.

Value Investing Risk - Value investing is subject to the risk that the valuations never improve, and the returns on value equity securities may or may not move in tandem with the returns on other styles of investing or the overall stock market.

Foreign Risks - The risks of investing in securities of foreign issuers, including emerging market issuers, can include fluctuations in foreign currencies, foreign currency exchange controls, political and economic instability, differences in securities regulation and trading, and foreign taxation issues.

Risks of Investing in REITs - Investing in REITs makes the Fund more susceptible to risks associated with the ownership of real estate. In the event of a REIT default, the better portion of its management fees and other expenses. REITs may be less diversified than other pools of securities, may have lower trading volumes and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than the overall securities markets.

Derivatives Risk - The performance of derivative instruments is tied to the performance of an underlying currency, security, index or other instrument. In
addition to risks relating to their underlying instruments, the use of derivatives may include other, possibly greater, risks. Derivatives involve costs, may be volatile, and may involve a small initial investment relative to the risk assumed. Risks associated with the use of derivatives may include counter party, leverage, correlation, liquidity, tax, market, interest rate and management risks. Derivatives may also be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than other investments. The Fund may lose more than the cash amount invested on investments in derivatives. Investors should bear in mind that, while the Fund intends to use derivative strategies, it is not obligated to actively engage in these transactions, generally or in any particular kind of derivative, if the investment manager elects not to do so due to availability, cost, market conditions or other factors.

**Developing/Emerging Markets Securities Risk** - Securities issued by foreign companies and governments located in developing countries may be affected more negatively by inflation, devaluation of their currencies, higher transaction costs, delays in settlement, adverse political developments, the introduction of capital controls, withholding taxes, nationalization of private assets, expropriation, social unrest, war or lack of timely information than those in developed countries.

**Management Risk** - The investment techniques and risk analysis used by the Fund's portfolio managers may not produce the desired results.

**Synthetic Securities Risk** - Fluctuations in the values of synthetic securities may not correlate perfectly with the instruments they are designed to replicate. Synthetic securities may be subject to interest rate changes, market price fluctuations, counter party risk and liquidity risk.