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**Invesco Exchange-Traded Self-Indexed Fund Trust****BSDE** Invesco BulletShares 2024 USD Emerging Markets Debt ETF

The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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# Table of Contents

<b>Summary Information</b>	1
<b>Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks</b>	5
<b>Tax Structure of ETFs</b>	13
<b>Portfolio Holdings</b>	13
<b>Management of the Fund</b>	13
<b>How to Buy and Sell Shares</b>	14
<b>Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares</b>	14
<b>Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes</b>	15
<b>Distributor</b>	16
<b>Net Asset Value</b>	16
<b>Fund Service Providers</b>	17
<b>Financial Highlights</b>	18
<b>Index Provider</b>	19
<b>Disclaimers</b>	19
<b>Premium/Discount Information</b>	19
<b>Other Information</b>	19

# Summary Information

## Investment Objective

The Invesco BulletShares 2024 USD Emerging Markets Debt ETF (the "Fund") seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses) of the Nasdaq BulletShares<sup>®</sup> USD Emerging Markets Debt 2024 Index (the "Underlying Index").

## Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund ("Shares"). **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table and example below.**

**Annual Fund Operating Expenses** (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees	0.29%
Other Expenses	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.29%

**Example.** This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds. The example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. This example does not include brokerage commissions that investors may pay to buy and sell Shares. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
\$30	\$93	\$163	\$368

**Portfolio Turnover.** The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate will cause the Fund to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 15% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund generally will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Underlying Index. Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, Invesco Indexing LLC (the "Index Provider") compiles and maintains the Underlying Index.

The Index Provider is affiliated with Invesco Capital Management LLC, the Fund's investment adviser (the "Adviser"), and Invesco Distributors, Inc., the Fund's distributor (the "Distributor").

The Underlying Index seeks to measure the performance of a portfolio of U.S. dollar-denominated emerging markets bonds with maturities or, in some cases, "effective maturities" in the year 2024 (collectively, "2024 Bonds"). Effective maturity is an assessment of a bond's likely call date or maturity (if not called by the issuer). With respect to establishing the effective maturity of a bond, the effective maturity is the actual year of maturity (i) if no embedded issuer call option exists for a bond; (ii) if a bond contains an embedded issuer call option, with the first call date within 13 months of maturity and a par call price; and (iii) unless the yield to next call date is less than the yield to maturity, in which case the bond's effective maturity is deemed to be the year of the next call date.

The Underlying Index constituents are drawn from an investment universe of investment grade and below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated bonds issued by governments of countries that the Index Provider considers to be "emerging markets countries," or by companies, sovereign entities or government-related agencies domiciled in such countries with one year or more until maturity. To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, bonds must (i) have a credit rating of at least C by S&P Global Ratings, a division of S&P Global Inc. ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings Inc. ("Fitch"), or at least Ca by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"); and (ii) have an outstanding face value of at least \$300 million for corporate bonds and \$500 million for other bonds (existing bonds in the eligible universe require 80% of the applicable initial minimum face value outstanding qualification to remain eligible). Bonds rated below BBB- by S&P or Fitch, or below Baa3 by Moody's are considered below investment grade (commonly known as "junk bonds") and are considered speculative.

The eligible universe may include securities issued in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") that are exempt from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

2024 Bonds in the Underlying Index are market value weighted, with a 5% limit on individual issuers and a 10% limit on countries applied at each monthly rebalance prior to the final maturing year of the Underlying Index. Bonds held by the Fund generally will be held until they mature, are called or no longer meet the eligibility requirements of the Underlying Index and are removed from the Underlying Index.

As of October 31, 2022, the Underlying Index was comprised of 305 constituents.

The Fund will terminate on or about December 15, 2024. In connection with its termination, the Fund will make a cash distribution of its net assets to then-current shareholders after making appropriate provisions for any liabilities of the Fund. The Fund does not seek to distribute any predetermined amount of cash at maturity. During the maturing year of the Underlying Index (i.e., 2024), no new constituents are added and the Underlying Index does not rebalance. In the last twelve months of operation, when the 2024 Bonds held by the Fund mature, the Fund's portfolio will transition to cash and cash equivalents, including without limitation U.S. Treasury Bills and investment grade commercial paper. The Fund will terminate on or about December 15, 2024 without requiring additional approval by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of Invesco Exchange-Traded Self-Indexed Fund Trust (the "Trust") or Fund shareholders, although the Board may change the termination date. The Fund should not be confused with a target date fund, which has assets that are managed according to a particular glidepath that illustrates how its investment strategy becomes increasingly conservative over time.

The Fund does not purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index; instead, the Fund utilizes a "sampling" methodology to seek to achieve its investment objective.

The Fund is "non-diversified" and therefore is not required to meet certain diversification requirements under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act").

**Concentration Policy.** The Fund will concentrate its investments (i.e., invest more than 25% of the value of its net assets) in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries only to the extent that the Underlying Index reflects a concentration in that industry or group of industries. The Fund will not otherwise concentrate its investments in securities of issuers in any one industry or group of industries. As of August 31, 2022, the Fund had significant exposure to the financials sector. The Fund's portfolio holdings, and the extent to which it concentrates its investments, are likely to change over time.

## Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

The Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective.

**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, military conflict, acts of terrorism or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV").

**Index Risk.** Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. Additionally, the Fund rebalances its portfolio in accordance with the Underlying Index, and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index's rebalance schedule will result in corresponding changes to the Fund's rebalance schedule.

**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 regulatory, disclosure, 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, or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such 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 market 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, including financial 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.

**Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt Risk.** Government obligors in emerging market countries are among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. Historically, certain issuers of the government debt securities in which the Fund may invest have experienced substantial difficulties in meeting their external debt obligations, resulting in defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Such restructuring arrangements have included obtaining additional credit to finance outstanding obligations and the reduction and rescheduling of payments of interest and principal through the negotiation of new or amended credit agreements.

**Sovereign Debt Risk.** Investments in sovereign debt securities involve special risks. 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.

**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. For example, 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.

**Changing Fixed-Income Market Conditions Risk.** Increases in the federal funds and equivalent foreign interest rates or other changes to monetary policy or regulatory actions may expose fixed-income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain fixed-income investments, particularly those with longer maturities. It is difficult to predict the impact of interest rate changes on various markets. 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 the Fund's investments and share price may decline. Changes in central bank policies could also result in higher than normal redemptions by APs (as defined herein), which could potentially increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs.

**Industry Concentration Risk.** In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers operating in a single industry or industry group. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or industry group, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face 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 the 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.

*Financials Sector Risk.* The Fund may be susceptible to adverse economic or regulatory occurrences affecting the financials sector. Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations. Unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financials sector and financial services companies whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector. Financial services companies have also been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

*Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk.* Non-investment grade securities (commonly known as “junk bonds” or “high yield bonds”) and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are considered speculative and are subject to the increased risk of an 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 issuer of non-investment grade securities defaults, the Fund may incur additional expenses to seek recovery.

*Privately Issued Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest in privately issued securities, including those that may be resold only in accordance with Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act. Rule 144A securities are restricted securities that are not publicly traded, and Regulation S securities are securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers initially offered and sold outside the United States without registration with the SEC. Accordingly, the liquidity of the market for specific Rule 144A or Regulation S securities may vary. Delay or difficulty in selling such securities may result in a loss to the Fund.

*Fluctuation of Yield and Liquidation Amount Risk.* The Fund, unlike a direct investment in a bond that has a level coupon payment and a fixed payment at maturity, will make distributions of income that vary over time. Unlike a direct investment in bonds, the breakdown of returns between Fund distributions and liquidation proceeds are not predictable at the time of your investment. For example, at times during the Fund’s existence, it may make distributions at a greater (or lesser) rate than the coupon payments received on the Fund’s portfolio, which will result in the Fund returning a lesser (or greater) amount on liquidation than would otherwise be the case. The rate of Fund distribution payments may adversely affect the tax characterization of your returns from an investment in the Fund relative to a direct investment in bonds. If the amount you receive as liquidation proceeds upon the Fund’s termination is higher or lower than your cost basis, you may experience a gain or loss for tax purposes.

*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, the Fund may have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security. If that were to happen, the Fund’s net investment income could fall.

*Extension Risk.* Extension risk is the opposite of reinvestment risk, and typically occurs when interest rates rise, thereby causing repayments of fixed-income securities to occur more slowly than expected by the market. This may drive the prices of these securities down because their interest rates are lower than the current interest rate and they have longer duration (resulting in increased sensitivity to interest rate changes).

*Reinvestment Risk.* Reinvestment risk is the risk that the 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. It is related to call risk, since issuers of callable securities with high interest coupons may call their bonds

before their maturity date. 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.

*Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If the 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.

*Declining Yield Risk.* During the final year of the Fund’s operations, as the bonds held by the Fund mature and the Fund’s portfolio transitions to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund’s yield will generally tend to move toward the yield of cash and cash equivalents and thus may be lower than the yields of the bonds previously held by the Fund and/or prevailing yields for bonds in the market.

*Non-Diversified Fund Risk.* Because the Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its 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 the Fund’s volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund’s performance.

*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.

*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 the 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 the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the 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 the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the non-U.S. securities in the 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 the NAV of such Shares.

*Sampling Risk.* The Fund’s use of a representative sampling approach may result in it holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development with respect to an issuer of securities held by the Fund could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Underlying Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater.

*Non-Correlation Risk.* The Fund’s return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. Additionally, the Fund’s use of a representative sampling approach may cause the Fund not to be as well-correlated with the return of the Underlying Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index in the proportions represented in the Underlying Index. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and

differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints.

**Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.** Only authorized participants ("APs") may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The 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 the 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 the 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 the Fund's NAV and to face trading halts and/or delisting. Investments in non-U.S. securities, which may have lower trading volumes or could experience extended market closures or trading halts, may increase the risk that APs may not be able to effectively create or redeem Creation Units or the risk that the Shares may be halted and/or delisted.

**Market Trading Risk.** The Fund faces numerous market trading risks, including the potential lack of an active market for the Shares, losses from trading in secondary markets, and disruption in the creation/redemption process of the Fund. 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 NAV. 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. Any of these factors may lead to the Shares trading at a premium or discount to the Fund's NAV.

**Operational Risk.** The 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 the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the 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.

**Shares May Trade at Prices Different than NAV.** Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, the Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV. ANY OF THESE FACTORS, AMONG OTHERS, MAY LEAD TO THE SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV.

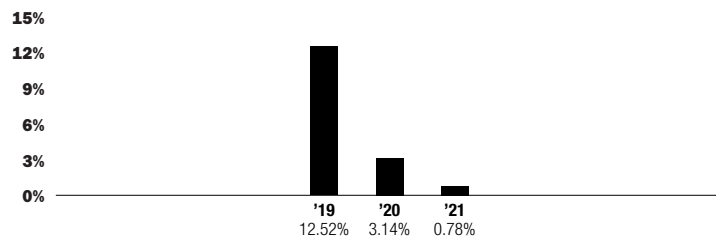
## Performance

The bar chart below shows how the Fund has performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual total returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing how the Fund's total returns have varied from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compared with a broad measure of market performance and an

additional index with characteristics relevant to the Fund. Although the information shown in the bar chart and the table gives you some idea of the risks involved in investing in the Fund, the Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Updated performance information is available online at [www.invesco.com/ETFs](http://www.invesco.com/ETFs).

## Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



	Period Ended	Returns
Year-to-date	September 30, 2022	-5.30%
Best Quarter	June 30, 2020	7.83%
Worst Quarter	March 31, 2020	-8.79%

## Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2021)

	Inception Date	1 Year	Since Inception
Return Before Taxes	10/4/2018	0.78%	5.23%
Return After Taxes on Distributions		-0.43	3.57
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares		0.46	3.30
Nasdaq BulletShares® USD Emerging Markets Debt 2024 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		0.67	6.04
JP Morgan Emerging Market Bond Global Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		-1.51	5.59

After-tax returns in the above table are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

## Management of the Fund

**Investment Adviser.** Invesco Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser").

## Portfolio Managers

The following individuals are responsible jointly and primarily for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Head of Equities and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser; Vice President of the Trust	September 2018
Gary Jones	Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2018
Gregory Meisenger	Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2018
Jeremy Neisewander	Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	September 2018

## Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with APs and only in large blocks of 100,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit") or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"), generally in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. However, the Fund also reserves the right to permit or require Creation Units to be issued in exchange for cash. Except when aggregated in Creation Units, the Shares are not redeemable securities of the Fund.

Individual Shares may only be bought and sold in the secondary market (i.e., on a national securities exchange) through a broker or dealer at a market price. Because the Shares trade at market prices rather than NAV, Shares may trade at a price greater than NAV (at a premium), at NAV, or less than NAV (at a discount). An investor may incur costs attributable to the difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay to purchase Shares (bid) and the lowest price a seller is willing to accept for Shares (ask) when buying or selling shares in the secondary market (the “bid-ask spread”).

Recent information, including information on the Fund’s NAV, market price, premiums and discounts, and bid-ask spreads, is available online at [www.invesco.com/ETFs](http://www.invesco.com/ETFs).

### **Tax Information**

The Fund’s distributions generally are taxed as ordinary income, capital gains or some combination of both, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, in which case your distributions may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from such account.

### **Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries**

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund’s distributor or its related companies may pay the intermediary for certain Fund-related activities, including those that are designed to make the intermediary more knowledgeable about exchange-traded products, such as the Fund, as well as for marketing, education or other initiatives related to the sale or promotion of Shares. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson or financial adviser to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or financial adviser or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

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## **Additional Information About the Fund’s Strategies and Risks**

### **Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund generally will invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Underlying Index. The Fund operates as an index fund and is not actively managed, meaning that it does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index. Rather, the Fund seeks to generally track the performance of the Underlying Index as closely as possible (i.e., it seeks to obtain a high degree of correlation with the Underlying Index and to minimize “tracking error” between the two). Tracking error means the variation between the Fund’s annual return and the return of the Underlying Index. Because the Underlying Index is a financial calculation based on a grouping of financial instruments, while the Fund is an actual investment portfolio, the Fund may experience tracking error for a number of reasons when tracking the performance of the Underlying Index. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses and transaction costs not applicable to the Underlying Index. As an index fund, the Fund does not take temporary defensive positions during periods of adverse market, economic or other conditions.

The Fund, because of the practical difficulties and expense of purchasing all of the securities in the Underlying Index, does not purchase all of the securities in the Underlying Index; instead, the Fund utilizes a sampling methodology to seek to achieve its investment objective. A “sampling” methodology means that the Adviser uses a quantitative analysis to select securities from the Underlying Index universe to obtain a representative sample of securities that have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics similar to the Underlying Index in terms of key risk factors, performance attributes and other characteristics. These include duration, maturity, credit quality, yield and coupon. When employing a sampling

methodology, the Adviser bases the quantity of holdings in the Fund on a number of factors, including asset size of the Fund, and generally expects the Fund to hold less than the total number of securities in the Underlying Index. However, the Adviser reserves the right to invest the Fund in as many securities as it believes necessary to achieve the Fund’s investment objective.

At times, the Fund may utilize one or more additional investment techniques in seeking to track the Underlying Index. Such techniques may include: (i) overweighting or underweighting a component security in the Fund’s portfolio compared to its weight in the Underlying Index, (ii) purchasing securities not contained in the Underlying Index that the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Underlying Index, (iii) selling securities included in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index, or (iv) purchasing securities not included in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the Underlying Index.

Additional information about the construction of the Underlying Index is set forth below.

### **Nasdaq BulletShares® USD Emerging Markets Debt 2024 Index**

The Underlying Index is designed to represent the performance of a held-to-maturity portfolio of investment grade and below investment grade U.S. dollar-denominated emerging markets bonds with maturities or, in some cases, “effective maturities,” in 2024. Effective maturity is an assessment of a bond’s likely call date or maturity (if not called by the issuer). With respect to establishing the effective maturity of a bond, the effective maturity is the actual year of maturity (i) if no embedded issuer call option exists for a bond; (ii) if a bond contains an embedded issuer call option, with the first call date within 13 months of maturity and a par call price; and (iii) unless the yield to next call date is less than the yield to maturity, in which case the bond’s effective maturity is deemed to be the year of the next call date.

The Index Provider compiles and maintains the Underlying Index. In selecting components for inclusion in the Underlying Index, the Index Provider begins with an investment universe of U.S. dollar-denominated bonds issued by governments of countries that the Index Provider considers to be “emerging markets countries,” or by companies, sovereign entities or government-related agencies domiciled in such countries with one year or more until maturity (as of the date of this prospectus, the following countries, territories or regions were classified as emerging markets by the Index Provider: Aland Islands, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cayman Islands, Chile, China, Colombia, the Republic of Congo, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Faroe Islands, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macau, Macedonia, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Zambia.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, bonds must (i) have a credit rating of at least C by S&P or Fitch, or at least Ca by Moody’s; and (ii) have an outstanding face value of at least \$300 million for corporate bonds and \$500 million for other bonds (existing bonds in the eligible universe require 80% of the applicable initial minimum face value outstanding qualification to remain eligible). Bonds rated below BBB- by

S&P or Fitch, or below Baa3 by Moody's are considered below investment grade (commonly known as "junk bonds") and are considered speculative.

The eligible universe may include: fixed- and step up-coupon bonds; puttable and callable bonds; event-driven, rating-driven, and registration-driven bonds; amortizing bonds; sinking funds with fixed sinking schedules; and securities issued in accordance with Regulation S or Rule 144A under the Securities Act that are exempt from registration with the SEC. Additionally, bond types specifically excluded from the eligible universe include: private placements, except for Regulation S and Rule 144A bonds; pay-in-kind bonds; floating rate notes; zero coupon bonds; convertible bonds; bonds cum or ex-warrant; inflation or other index-linked bonds; bonds whose price, including interest that has accrued since the issue of the most recent coupon payment, is below \$80; securities covered by the Executive Order 14032 prohibiting investment in certain Chinese companies; perpetual securities; and preferred shares and securities for which the Index Calculation Agent is unable to, or is prohibited from providing an evaluated price.

Bonds selected for inclusion in the Underlying Index are market value weighted, with a 5% limit on individual issuers and a 10% limit on countries applied at each monthly rebalance. Prior to 2024, the Underlying Index is rebalanced monthly, at which time: (i) new bonds that meet the eligibility and maturity (or effective maturity) criteria above are added to the Underlying Index; (ii) existing bonds that no longer meet the eligibility requirements are removed; and (iii) weights of the Underlying Index components are reset to reflect current market value. The Index Provider only reevaluates the effective maturity date of bonds in the investment universe semi-annually, as part of the June and December rebalances, at which time in addition to bonds being added or removed from the Underlying Index pursuant to the eligibility screening described in the previous sentence, bonds also may be added or removed from the Underlying Index due to any changes in actual or effective maturity (i.e., they no longer meet the definition of a 2024 Bond). If a bond is removed from the Underlying Index during any rebalance, such bond will be excluded for the next three monthly rebalances (including the current rebalance).

During 2024, the Underlying Index does not rebalance, although bonds whose effective maturities have passed without being called may be removed from the Underlying Index monthly. The Underlying Index treats market values of coupon payments, matured and called proceeds (including any accrued interest paid in connection with the redemption of the applicable bond) as received on the payment date and invested in 13-week U.S. Treasury Bills until the next Underlying Index rebalance, at which time they are reinvested in the bond components of the Underlying Index and weighted accordingly. During 2024, such 13-week U.S. Treasury Bill holdings are not reinvested in the Underlying Index's other components, and all reinvestments will remain in the U.S. Treasury Bill until the termination of the Underlying Index. In the last two months of 2024, the U.S. Treasury Bill that matures soonest after year end will be used.

The Fund is rebalanced in accordance with the Underlying Index.

### **Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund**

The following provides additional information regarding certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" in the Fund's "Summary Information" section. Any of the following risks may impact the Fund's NAV which could result in the Fund trading at a premium or discount to NAV.

**Market Risk.** Securities in the Underlying Index are subject to market fluctuations, and the Fund could lose money due to short-term market movements and over longer periods during market downturns. 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. The value of a security may decline due to general market conditions, economic trends or events that are not specifically related to the issuer of the security or due to factors that affect a particular industry or group of industries. During a general downturn in the securities markets, multiple

asset classes may be negatively affected. Additionally, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, military conflict, acts of terrorism or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

**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 health care 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.

#### **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 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member countries and the European Union, issued broad-ranging economic sanctions against Russia. The war in Ukraine (and the potential for further sanctions in response to Russia's continued military activity) may escalate. These 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 countermeasures or retaliatory actions (including cyberattacks), which could exacerbate negative consequences on global financial markets. The duration of the 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.

**Index Risk.** Unlike many investment companies that are "actively managed," the Fund is a "passive" investor and therefore does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added or removed, respectively, from the Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. If a specific security is removed from the Underlying Index, the Fund may be forced to sell such security at an inopportune time or for a price lower than the security's current market value. The Underlying Index may not contain the appropriate mix of securities for any particular economic cycle. Additionally, the Fund rebalances its portfolio in accordance with the Underlying Index, and, therefore, any changes to the Underlying Index's rebalance schedule will result in corresponding changes to the Fund's rebalance schedule. Further, unlike with an actively managed fund, the Adviser does not use techniques or defensive strategies designed to lessen the impact of periods of market volatility or market decline. This means that, based on certain market and economic conditions, the Fund's performance could be lower than other types of funds with investment advisers that actively manage their portfolio assets to take advantage of market opportunities or defend against market events.

**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. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in emerging market securities, and emerging market securities



may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available information about issuers, and inconsistent and potentially less stringent accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice comparable to those applicable to domestic issuers. Emerging market securities also are subject to the risks of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments and the difficulty of enforcing obligations in other countries. Investments in emerging market securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions. Emerging markets usually are subject to greater market volatility, lower trading volume, political 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. 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.

*Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt Risk.* Investments in emerging markets sovereign debt carry a number of risks. Government obligors in emerging market countries are among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. Historically, certain issuers of the government debt securities in which the Fund may invest have experienced substantial difficulties in meeting its external debt obligations, resulting in defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Such restructuring arrangements have included obtaining additional credit to finance outstanding obligations and the reduction and rescheduling of payments of interest and principal through the negotiation of new or amended credit agreements. As a holder of government debt securities, the Fund may be asked to participate in the restructuring of such obligations and to extend further loans to its issuers. There can be no assurance that the securities in which the Fund will invest will not be subject to restructuring arrangements or to requests for additional credit. In addition, certain participants in the secondary market for such debt may be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and may therefore have access to information not available to other market participants.

Emerging market countries may also have higher rates of inflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates and greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. Issuers in emerging markets also may have relatively low market liquidity, decreased publicly available and less reliable information, and inconsistent and less stringent regulatory, disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting requirements and standards of practice, including recordkeeping standards, comparable to those applicable to issuers in more developed markets. As a result, the nature and quality of such information may vary.

In addition, the taxation systems at the federal, regional and local levels in emerging market countries may be less transparent and inconsistently enforced, and subject to sudden change. Emerging markets countries may have a higher degree of corruption and fraud than developed market countries, as well as counterparties and financial institutions with less financial sophistication, creditworthiness and/or resources. Investments in emerging markets securities may also be subject to delays in settlement procedures, unexpected market closures, and lack of timely information.

*Sovereign Debt Risk.* Investments in sovereign debt securities involve special risks, including 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, and the government debtor's policy towards the International Monetary Fund and the political constraints to which a government debtor may be subject. The governmental authority that controls the repayment of sovereign 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. 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.

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.

*Fixed-Income Securities Risk.* The Fund invests in fixed-income securities, which 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. Securities issued by the U.S. Government are subject to limited credit risk; however, securities issued by U.S. Government agencies are not necessarily backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Due to recent events in the fixed-income markets, including the Federal Reserve Board ("FRB") ending its quantitative easing program, the Fund is subject to heightened interest rate risk as a result of a rise in interest rates. In addition, the Fund is subject to the risk that interest rates may exhibit increased volatility, which could cause the Fund's NAV to fluctuate more. A decrease in fixed-income market maker capacity may act to decrease liquidity in the fixed-income markets and act to further increase volatility, affecting the Fund's returns.

*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 the Fund's ability to invest in foreign securities or may prevent the Fund from repatriating its investments.

*Changing Fixed-Income Market Conditions Risk.* Increases in the federal funds and equivalent foreign interest rates or other changes to monetary policy or regulatory actions may expose fixed-income markets to heightened volatility and reduced liquidity for certain fixed-income investments, particularly those with longer maturities. It is difficult to predict the impact of interest rate changes on various markets. 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 the Fund's investments and share price may decline. Changes in central bank policies could also result in higher than normal redemptions by APs (as defined herein), which could potentially increase the Fund's portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs and potentially lower the Fund's performance returns.

*Industry Concentration Risk.* In following its methodology, the Underlying Index from time to time may be concentrated to a significant degree in securities of issuers operating in a single industry or industry group. To the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in the securities of issuers in a particular industry or industry group, the Fund will also concentrate its investments to approximately the same extent. By concentrating its investments in an industry or industry group, the Fund may face 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 the 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. Information about the Fund's exposure to a particular industry or industry group is available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders, as well as on required forms filed with the SEC.

*Financials Sector Risk.* Financial services companies are subject to extensive government regulation and, as a result, their profitability may be affected by new regulations or regulatory interpretations. Unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financials sector, and financial services companies whose securities the Fund may purchase may themselves have concentrated portfolios, which makes them vulnerable to economic conditions that affect that sector. Financial services companies have also been affected by increased competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies. In addition, the financials sector is undergoing numerous changes, including continuing consolidations, development of new products and structures and changes to its regulatory framework. Increased government involvement in financial institutions, including measures such as taking ownership positions in such institutions, could result in a dilution in the value of the shares held by shareholders in such institutions.

Global economies and financial markets are becoming increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibility that conditions in one country or region may adversely affect issuers in another country or region, which may adversely affect securities held by the Fund. These circumstances have also decreased liquidity in some markets and may continue to do so. The recent deterioration of the credit markets has caused an adverse impact on a broad range of financial markets, thereby causing certain financial services companies to incur large losses. Certain financial services companies have experienced a decline in the valuation of their assets and even ceased operations.

*Non-Investment Grade Securities Risk.* The risk of investing in non-investment grade securities is a form of credit risk. Securities that are rated non-investment grade (commonly known as "junk bonds" or "high yield bonds") and unrated securities of comparable credit quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the capacity to pay interest and repay principal. Non-investment grade securities may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher grade securities. The prices of non-investment grade securities have been found to be less sensitive to interest rate changes than more highly rated investments, but more sensitive to adverse economic downturns or individual corporate developments. Yields on non-investment grade securities will fluctuate. If the issuer of non-investment grade securities defaults, the Fund may incur

additional expenses to seek recovery. The secondary markets in which non-investment grade securities are traded may be less liquid than the market for higher grade securities. Less liquidity in the secondary trading markets could adversely affect the price at which the Fund could sell a particular non-investment grade security when necessary to meet liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as a deterioration in the creditworthiness of the issuer, and could adversely affect and cause large fluctuations in the NAV of the Shares. Adverse publicity and investor perceptions may decrease the values and liquidity of non-investment grade securities.

*Privately-Issued Securities Risk.* The Fund may invest in privately-issued securities, including those that are normally purchased or resold pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act. Rule 144A securities are restricted securities that are not publicly traded, and Regulation S securities are securities of U.S. and non-U.S. issuers initially offered and sold outside the United States without registration with the SEC. As such Rule 144A and Regulation S securities may be subject to legal restrictions on resale. Privately-issued securities are generally not traded on established markets and may be illiquid, difficult to value and subject to wide fluctuations in value. Delay or difficulty in selling such securities may result in a loss to the Fund.

*Fluctuation of Yield and Liquidation Amount Risk.* The Fund, unlike a direct investment in a bond that has a level coupon payment and a fixed payment at maturity, will make distributions of income that vary over time. Unlike a direct investment in bonds, the breakdown of returns between Fund distributions and liquidation proceeds are not predictable at the time of your investment. For example, at times during the Fund's existence, it may make distributions at a greater (or lesser) rate than the coupon payments received on the Fund's portfolio, which will result in the Fund returning a lesser (or greater) amount on liquidation than would otherwise be the case. The rate of Fund distribution payments may adversely affect the tax characterization of your returns from an investment in the Fund relative to a direct investment in bonds. If the amount you receive as liquidation proceeds upon the Fund's termination is higher or lower than your cost basis, you may experience a gain or loss for tax purposes.

*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, the Fund may have to replace such called security with a lower yielding security. If that were to happen, the Fund's net investment income could fall.

*Extension Risk.* Extension risk is the risk that repayments of fixed-income securities will occur more slowly than expected by the market. It typically occurs when interest rates rise. This may drive the prices of securities down because their interest rates are lower than the current interest rate and they have longer duration (resulting in increased sensitivity to interest rate changes).

*Reinvestment Risk.* Reinvestment risk is the risk that the 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.

*Liquidity Risk.* Liquidity risk exists when a particular investment is difficult to purchase or sell. If the 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. In the event that the Fund voluntarily or involuntarily liquidates portfolio assets during periods of infrequent trading, it may not receive full value for those assets.

*Declining Yield Risk.* During the final year of the Fund's operations, as the bonds held by the Fund mature and the Fund's portfolio transitions to cash and cash equivalents, the Fund's yield will generally tend to move toward the yield of cash and cash equivalents and thus may be lower than

the yields of the bonds previously held by the Fund and/or prevailing yields for bonds in the market.

*Non-Diversified Fund Risk.* Because the Fund is considered non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its 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 the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively small number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

*Issuer-Specific Changes Risk.* The performance of the Fund depends on the performance of individual securities to which the Fund has exposure. The value of an individual security or particular type of security may be more volatile than the market as a whole and may perform worse than the market as a whole, causing the value of its securities to decline. Poor performance may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, changes in technology, expiration of patent protection, disruptions in supply, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures or other factors. Issuers may, in times of distress or at their own discretion, decide to reduce or eliminate dividends, which may also cause their stock prices to decline.

*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 the Fund. In certain circumstances, market quotations may not be readily available for some 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 the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the 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 the Fund does not price its Shares, the value of the non-U.S. securities in the 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 the NAV of such Shares.

*Sampling Risk.* The Fund's use of a representative sampling approach could result in the Fund holding a smaller number of securities than are in the Underlying Index. As a result, an adverse development to an issuer of securities that the Fund holds could result in a greater decline in NAV than would be the case if the Fund held all of the securities in the Underlying Index. To the extent the assets in the Fund are smaller, these risks will be greater. In addition, by sampling the securities in the Underlying Index, the Fund faces the risk that the securities selected for the Fund, in the aggregate, will not provide investment performance matching that of the Underlying Index, thereby increasing tracking error.

*Non-Correlation Risk.* The Fund's returns may not match the returns of the Underlying Index (that is, it may experience tracking error) for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund incurs operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index and incurs costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Fund's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. To the extent that the Fund has recently commenced operations and/or otherwise has a relatively small amount of assets, such transaction costs could have a proportionally greater impact on the Fund. Additionally, if the Fund uses a sampling approach, it may result in returns for the Fund that are not as well-correlated with the return of the Underlying Index as would be the case if the Fund purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index in the proportions represented in the Underlying Index.

The performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Fund's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, costs or liquidity constraints. Additionally, if the Fund issues or redeems Creation Units principally for cash, it will incur higher costs in buying or selling securities than if it issued and redeemed Creation Units principally in-kind, which may contribute to tracking error. The Fund may fair value certain of the securities it holds. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices, the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Since the Underlying Index is not subject to the tax diversification requirements to which the Fund must adhere, the Fund may be required to deviate its investments from the securities contained in, and relative weightings of, the Underlying Index. The Fund may not invest in certain securities included in the Underlying Index due to liquidity constraints. Liquidity constraints also may delay the Fund's purchase or sale of securities included in the Underlying Index. For tax efficiency purposes, the Fund may sell certain securities to realize losses, causing it to deviate from the Underlying Index.

The Fund generally attempts to remain fully invested in the constituents of the Underlying Index. However, the Adviser may not fully invest the Fund's assets at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund, to retain a reserve of cash to meet redemptions and expenses, or because of low assets.

The investment activities of one or more of the Adviser's affiliates, including other subsidiaries of the Adviser's parent company, Invesco Ltd., for their proprietary accounts and for client accounts also may adversely impact the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index. For example, in regulated industries, certain emerging or international markets and under corporate and regulatory ownership definitions, there may be limits on the aggregate amount of investment by affiliated investors that may not be exceeded, or that may not be exceeded without the grant of a license or other regulatory or corporate consent, or, if exceeded, may cause the Adviser, the Fund or other client accounts to suffer disadvantages or business restrictions. As a result, the Fund may be restricted in its ability to acquire particular securities due to positions held by the Fund and the Adviser's affiliates.

*Authorized Participant Concentration Risk.* Only APs may engage in creation or redemption transactions directly with the Fund. The 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. The risk may be heightened to the extent that securities held by the 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 the Fund and no other AP is able to step forward to create or redeem Creation Units, 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 NAV and to face trading halts and/or delisting. Investments in non-U.S. securities, which may have lower trading volumes or could experience extended market closures or trading halts, may increase the risk that APs may not be able to effectively create or redeem Creation Units or the risk that the Shares may be halted and/or delisted.

*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 NAV. 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.

**Operational Risk.** The 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 the Fund's service providers, counterparties or other third-parties, failed or inadequate processes and technology or systems failures. The Fund and the 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.

**Shares May Trade at Prices Different than NAV.** Shares trade on a stock exchange at prices at, above or below the Fund's most recent NAV. The Fund's NAV is calculated at the end of each business day and fluctuates with changes in the market value of the Fund's holdings. The trading price of the Shares fluctuates continuously throughout trading hours on the exchange, based on both the relative market supply of, and demand for, the Shares and the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio holdings. As a result, the trading prices of the Shares may deviate from the Fund's NAV. ANY OF THESE FACTORS, AMONG OTHERS, MAY LEAD TO THE SHARES TRADING AT A PREMIUM OR DISCOUNT TO NAV. The Adviser cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above the Fund's NAV. Exchange prices are not expected to correlate exactly with the Fund's NAV due to timing reasons, supply and demand imbalances and other factors. In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions, including disruptions at market makers, APs, or other market participants, or periods of significant market volatility or stress, may result in trading prices for the Shares that differ significantly from the value of the Fund's underlying holdings, with the result that investors may pay significantly more or receive significantly less than the underlying value of the Shares bought or sold. This can be reflected as a spread between the bid and ask prices for the Fund quoted during the day or a premium or discount in the closing price from the Fund's NAV. Additionally, APs may be less willing to create or redeem the Shares if there is a lack of an active market for such Shares or the Fund's underlying investments, which may contribute to the Shares trading at a premium or discount.

### **Non-Principal Investment Strategies**

The Fund, after investing at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise its Underlying Index, may invest its remaining assets in securities (including other funds) not included in the Underlying Index, and in money market instruments, including repurchase agreements and other funds, including affiliated funds, that invest exclusively in money market instruments (subject to applicable limitations under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), or exemptions therefrom) convertible securities, structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments is based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular security or securities index) and in futures contracts, options and options on futures

contracts. The Fund may use futures contracts, options, options on futures contracts, convertible securities and structured notes to seek performance that corresponds to the Underlying Index and to manage cash flows. The Adviser anticipates that it may take approximately two business days (a business day is any day that the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") is open) for additions to, and deletions from the Fund's Underlying Index to fully settle in the portfolio composition of the Fund.

In accordance with 1940 Act rules, the Fund has adopted a policy to invest under normal circumstances, at least 80% of the value of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes) in emerging market debt securities (the "80% investment policy"). The Fund considers emerging market debt securities to be those securities that comprise the Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund anticipates meeting its 80% investment policy because it already generally invests at least 80% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Underlying Index, in accordance with its principal investment strategies.

The Fund's investment objective and the 80% investment policy are non-fundamental policies that the Board of the Trust may change without shareholder approval upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

The fundamental and non-fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") under the section "Investment Restrictions."

### **Borrowing Money**

The Fund may borrow money up to the limits set forth in the Fund's SAI under the section "Investment Restrictions."

### **Securities Lending**

The Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers, and other financial institutions. In connection with such loans, the Fund receives liquid collateral equal to at least 102% (105% for international securities) of the value of the loaned portfolio securities. This collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis.

### **Additional Risks of Investing in the Fund**

The Fund may also be subject to certain other non-principal risks associated with its investments and investment strategies. The following provides additional non-principal risk information regarding investing in the Fund.

**Affiliated Index Provider Risk.** The Index Provider is an affiliated person of the Adviser, which poses 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 the Fund if that entity attempted to use information regarding changes and composition of the Underlying Index to the detriment of the 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 the Underlying Index's composition methodology or the constituent securities in the 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 the 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 the Underlying Index), there can be no assurance that such measures will be successful.

**Cash Transaction Risk.** The Fund generally expects to make in-kind redemptions to avoid being taxed at the fund level on gains on the distributed portfolio securities. However, from time to time, the Fund reserves the right to effect redemptions for cash, rather than in-kind. In such circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. Therefore, the Fund may recognize a capital gain on these sales that might not have been

incurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind. This may decrease the tax efficiency of the Fund compared to utilizing an in-kind redemption process.

*Convertible Securities Risk.* A convertible security generally is a preferred stock that may be converted within a specified period of time into common stock. Convertible securities nevertheless remain subject to the risks of both debt securities and equity securities. As with other equity securities, the value of a convertible security tends to increase as the price of the underlying stock goes up, and to decrease as the price of the underlying stock goes down. Declining common stock values therefore also may cause the value of the Fund's investments to decline. Like a debt security, a convertible security provides a fixed-income stream and also tends to decrease in value when interest rates rise. Moreover, many convertible securities have credit ratings that are below investment grade and are subject to the same risks as lower-rated debt securities, which are considered to have more speculative characteristics and greater susceptibility to default or decline in market value than investment grade (or higher-rated) securities.

*Cybersecurity Risk.* With the increased use of technologies such as the Internet to conduct business, the Fund, like all companies, may be susceptible to operational, information security and related risks. Cybersecurity incidents involving the Fund and its service providers (including, without limitation, the Adviser, fund accountant, custodian, transfer agent and financial intermediaries) have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, impediments to trading, 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. Similar adverse consequences could result from cybersecurity incidents affecting issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, counterparties with which the Fund engages, governmental and other regulatory authorities, exchanges and other financial market operators, banks, brokers, dealers, insurance companies, other financial institutions and other parties. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

*Derivatives Risk.* The 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. Over-the-counter ("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 and other instruments 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.

*Futures Contracts Risk.* Futures contracts are typically exchange-traded contracts that call for the future delivery of an asset at a certain price and date, or cash settlement of the terms of the contract. Risks of futures contracts may be caused by an imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. In addition, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to enter into a closing transaction because of an illiquid market. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Futures markets are highly volatile and the use of futures may increase the volatility of the Fund's NAV. Futures are also subject to leverage risks and to liquidity risk.

*Options Risk.* Options or options on futures contracts give the holder of the option the right to buy (or to sell) a position in a security or in a contract to the writer of the option, at a certain price. They are subject to correlation risk because there may be an imperfect correlation between the options and the securities or contract markets that cause a given transaction to fail to achieve its objectives. The successful use of options depends on the Adviser's ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the options and securities or contract markets. Exchanges can limit the number of positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the Adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk.

*Index Provider Risk.* The Fund seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of the Underlying Index, as published by the Index Provider. There is no assurance that the Index Provider will compile the Underlying Index accurately, or that the Underlying Index will be determined, composed or calculated accurately. While the Index Provider gives descriptions of what the 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 the Underlying Index, and it generally does not guarantee that the 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 the 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. Additionally, because the Index Provider is relatively new to the business of creating indexes generally, and to compiling and maintaining the Underlying Index specifically, there may be a greater risk that errors will not be detected as quickly as they might be in the case of an index that has been maintained over time by a different index provider or licensed to a multitude of different users. Therefore, gains, losses or costs associated with Index Provider errors will generally be borne by the Fund and its shareholders.

*Index Rebalancing Risk.* Pursuant to the methodology that the Index Provider uses to calculate and maintain the Underlying Index, a security may be removed from the Underlying Index in the event that it does not comply with the eligibility requirements of the Underlying Index. As a result, the 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 the Fund's annual return and the return of the Underlying Index may increase significantly.

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

tracking error risk. Therefore, errors and additional ad hoc rebalances carried out by the Index Provider may increase the Fund's costs and market exposure.

*Large Shareholder Risk.* Certain shareholders, including a third party investor, the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser, an AP, a lead market maker, or another entity, may from time to time own a substantial amount of Shares or may invest in the Fund and hold its investment for a limited period of time solely to facilitate the commencement of the Fund or to facilitate the Fund achieving a specified size or scale. There can be no assurance that any large shareholder would not redeem its investment. Dispositions of a large number of Shares by these shareholders may adversely affect the Fund's liquidity and net assets to the extent such transactions are executed directly with the Fund in the form of redemptions through an AP, rather than executed in the secondary market. These redemptions may also force the Fund to sell portfolio securities when it might not otherwise do so, which may negatively impact the Fund's NAV and increase the Fund's brokerage costs. Further, such sales may accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains to shareholders, or the Fund may be required to sell its more liquid Fund investments to meet a large redemption, in which case the Fund's remaining assets may be less liquid, more volatile, and more difficult to price. To the extent the Fund permits cash purchases, large purchases of Shares may adversely affect the Fund's performance to the extent that the Fund is delayed in investing new cash and is required to maintain a larger cash position than it ordinarily would. To the extent these large shareholders transact in shares on the secondary market, such transactions may account for a large percentage of the trading volume on the Fund's exchange and may, therefore, have a material upward or downward effect on the market price of the Shares. To the extent the Fund permits redemptions in cash, the Fund may hold a relatively large proportion of its assets in cash in anticipation of large redemptions, diluting its investment returns.

*Leverage Risk.* To the extent that the Fund borrows money, it may be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Borrowing creates interest expenses and other expenses (e.g., commitment fees) for the Fund that affect the Fund's performance. Interest expenses are excluded from the Fund expenses borne by the Adviser under the unitary management fee.

*Licensing, Custody and Settlement Risk.* Approval of governmental authorities may be required prior to investing in the securities of companies based in certain foreign countries. Delays in obtaining such an approval would delay investments in the particular country, and, as a consequence, the Fund may not be able to invest in all of the securities included in the Underlying Index while an approval is pending. Rules adopted under the 1940 Act permit the Fund to maintain its foreign securities and cash in the custody of certain eligible non-U.S. banks and securities depositories. Certain banks in foreign countries that are eligible foreign sub-custodians may be recently organized or otherwise lack extensive operating experience. In addition, in certain countries there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of the Fund to recover assets held in custody by a foreign sub-custodian in the event of the bankruptcy of the sub-custodian. Settlement systems in emerging markets may be less well organized than in developed markets. Thus, there may be a risk that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities of the Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the systems. Under the laws of certain countries in which the Fund invests, the Fund may be required to release local shares before receiving cash payment or may be required to make cash payment prior to receiving local shares.

*Money Market Funds Risk.* 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; it is possible to lose money by investing in a

money market fund. To the extent that the Fund invests in money market funds, the Fund will be subject to the same risks that investors experience when investing in money market funds. These risks may include the impact of significant fluctuations in assets as a result of the cash sweep program or purchase and redemption activity in those funds.

Money market funds are open-end registered investment companies that historically have traded at a stable \$1.00 per share price. However, money market funds that do not meet the definition of a "retail money market fund" or "government money market fund" under the 1940 Act are required to transact at a floating NAV per share (i.e., in a manner similar to how all other non-money market mutual funds transact), instead of at a \$1.00 stable share price. Money market funds may also impose liquidity fees and redemption gates for use in times of market stress. If the Fund invested in a money market fund with a floating NAV, the impact on the trading and value of the money market instrument may negatively affect the Fund's return potential.

*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 Fund's investments. Additionally, if a sector or sectors in which the Underlying Index is concentrated is negatively impacted to a greater extent by such events, the 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 events could have a significant adverse impact on the value of the Fund's investments.

*Repurchase Agreements Risk.* Repurchase agreements are agreements pursuant to which the Fund acquires securities from a third party with the understanding that the seller will repurchase them at a fixed price on an agreed date. Repurchase agreements may be characterized as loans secured by the underlying securities. If the seller of securities under a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligation to repurchase the underlying securities, as a result of its bankruptcy or otherwise, the Fund will seek to dispose of such securities, which could involve costs or delays. If the seller becomes insolvent and subject to liquidation or reorganization under applicable bankruptcy or other laws, the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities may be restricted. If the seller fails to repurchase the securities, the Fund may suffer a loss to the extent proceeds from the sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase prices.

*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 the 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 the 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 the Fund will bear any loss on the investment of its cash collateral.

*Short-Term and Intermediate-Term Bond Risk.* The Fund may invest in bonds with a short term (i.e., three years or less) or intermediate term (i.e., five years or less) until maturity. 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 the Fund's investments will affect the volatility of the Fund's share price.

*Structured Notes Risk.* Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Depending on the

factors used, changes in interest rates and movement of such factors may cause significant price fluctuations. Structured notes may be less liquid than other types of securities and more volatile than the reference factor underlying the note. This means that the Fund may lose money if the issuer of the note defaults, as the Fund may not be able to readily close out its investment in such notes without incurring losses.

**Trading Issues Risk.** Investors buying or selling Shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges, which may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of Shares. Moreover, trading in Shares on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the “Exchange”) may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of the Exchange, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on the Exchange is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to the Exchange’s “circuit breaker” rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of the Exchange necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Foreign exchanges may be open on days when Shares are not priced, and therefore, if the Fund holds securities that are primarily listed on such exchanges, the value of such securities in the Fund’s portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares.

**U.S. Government Obligations Risk.** The Fund may invest in U.S. government obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury. 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.

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## Tax Structure of ETFs

Unlike interests in conventional mutual funds, which typically are bought and sold only at closing NAVs, Shares are traded throughout the day in the secondary market on a national securities exchange, and are created and redeemed principally in-kind in Creation Units at each day’s next calculated NAV. These in-kind arrangements are designed to protect shareholders from the adverse effects on the Fund’s portfolio that could arise from frequent cash creation and redemption transactions. In a conventional mutual fund, redemptions can have an adverse tax impact on taxable shareholders because the mutual fund may need to sell portfolio securities to obtain cash to meet such redemptions. These sales may generate taxable gains that must be distributed to the shareholders of the mutual fund, whereas the Shares’ in-kind redemption mechanism generally will not lead to such taxable events for the Fund or its shareholders.

The Fund may recognize gains as a result of rebalancing its securities holdings to reflect changes in the securities included in the Underlying Index. The Fund also may be required to distribute any such gains to its shareholders to avoid adverse federal income tax consequences. For information concerning the tax consequences of distributions, see the section entitled “Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes” in this prospectus.

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## Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund’s portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s SAI, which is available at [www.invesco.com/ETFs](http://www.invesco.com/ETFs).

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## Management of the Fund

Invesco Capital Management LLC is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 3500 Lacey Road, Suite 700, Downers Grove, IL 60515. Invesco Capital Management LLC serves as the investment adviser to the Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Commodity Fund Trust, Invesco Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, Invesco Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II, Invesco Exchange-Traded Self-Indexed Fund Trust and Invesco India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, a family of ETFs, with combined assets under management of \$170.5 billion as of October 31, 2022.

As the Fund’s investment adviser, the Adviser has overall responsibility for selecting and continuously monitoring the Fund’s investments, managing the Fund’s business affairs, and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services for the Trust.

### Portfolio Managers

The Adviser uses a team of portfolio managers, investment strategists and other investment specialists in managing the Fund. This team approach brings together many disciplines and leverages the Adviser’s extensive resources. In this regard, Peter Hubbard, Gary Jones, Gregory Meisenger, and Jeremy Neisewander (the “Portfolio Managers”) are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund.

Each Portfolio Manager is responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including investing cash flows, coordinating with other team members to focus on certain asset classes, implementing investment strategies and researching and reviewing investment strategies.

Each Portfolio Manager has limitations on their authority for risk management and compliance purposes that the Adviser believes to be appropriate.

- Peter Hubbard, Head of Equities and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and Vice President of the Trust, has been responsible for the management of the Fund since September 2018. He has been responsible for the management of certain funds in the Invesco family of ETFs since June 2007 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2005.
- Gary Jones, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for the management of the Fund since September 2018. He has been responsible for the management of certain funds in the Invesco family of ETFs since January 2012 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2010.
- Gregory Meisenger, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for the management of the Fund since September 2018. He has been responsible for the management of certain funds in the Invesco family of ETFs since May 2018 and has been associated with the Adviser since March 2018. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Meisenger was a Portfolio Manager with Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC since 2015.
- Jeremy Neisewander, Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for the management of the Fund since September 2018. He has been responsible for the management of certain funds in the Invesco family of ETFs since April 2018 and has been associated with the Adviser since April 2018. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Neisewander was a Vice President and Portfolio Manager with Guggenheim Investments since 2014.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts that the Portfolio Managers manage and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of Shares.

### **Advisory Fees**

Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement between the Adviser and the Trust (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"), the Fund pays the Adviser an annual unitary management fee equal to 0.29% of its average daily net assets (the "Advisory Fee").

Out of the Fund's unitary management fee, the Adviser pays substantially all expenses of the Fund, including the cost of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, except for distribution fees, if any, brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, if any, litigation expenses, and other extraordinary expenses, including proxy expenses (except for such proxies related to: (i) changes to the Investment Advisory Agreement, (ii) the election of any Board member who is an "interested person" of the Trust, or (iii) any other matters that directly benefit the Adviser).

The Fund may invest in money market funds that are managed by affiliates of the Adviser and other funds (including ETFs) managed by the Adviser or affiliates of the Adviser (collectively, "Underlying Affiliated Investments"). The indirect portion of the advisory fees that the Fund incurs through such Underlying Affiliated Investments is in addition to the Advisory Fee payable to the Adviser by the Fund. Therefore, the Adviser has agreed to waive the Advisory Fee payable by the Fund in an amount equal to the lesser of: (i) 100% of the net advisory fees earned by the Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser that are attributable to the Fund's Underlying Affiliated Investments or (ii) the Advisory Fee available to be waived. This waiver does not apply to the Fund's investment of cash collateral received for securities lending. This waiver is in place through at least August 31, 2024, and there is no guarantee that the Adviser will extend it past that date.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the Fund's Annual Report to Shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022.

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## **How to Buy and Sell Shares**

The Fund issues or redeems its Shares at NAV per Share only in Creation Units or Creation Unit Aggregations.

Most investors buy and sell Shares in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares are listed for trading on the secondary market on the Exchange. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment. Although Shares generally are purchased and sold in "round lots" of 100 Shares, brokerage firms typically permit investors to purchase or sell Shares in smaller "odd lots," at no per share price differential. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction.

The Shares trade on the Exchange under the symbol "BSDE."

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share.

APs may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in Creation Units or Creation Unit Aggregations, and in accordance with the procedures described in the SAI.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will pay out redemption proceeds to a redeeming AP within two days after the AP's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Fund's SAI and in the agreement between the AP and the Fund's distributor. However, the Fund reserves the right, including under stressed market conditions, to take up to seven days after the receipt of a redemption

request to pay an AP, all as permitted by the 1940 Act. If the Fund has foreign investments in a country where local market holiday(s) prevent the Fund from delivering such foreign investments to an AP in response to a redemption request, the Fund may take up to 15 days after the receipt of the redemption request to deliver such investments to the AP.

The Fund anticipates meeting redemption requests either by paying redemption proceeds to an AP primarily through in-kind redemptions or in cash. In particular, as the planned termination date of the Fund approaches, the Fund may elect to accept redemption orders mostly or entirely in cash. As bonds held by the Fund begin to mature, redemptions may be effected increasingly in cash. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents. If the Fund holds Rule 144A securities, an AP that is not a "qualified institutional buyer," as such term is defined under Rule 144A of the Securities Act, will not be able to receive those Rule 144A securities.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

### **Book Entry**

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares and is recognized as the record owner of all Shares for all purposes.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other stocks that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

### **Share Trading Prices**

The trading prices of Shares on the Exchange may differ from the Fund's daily NAV. Market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors may affect the trading prices of Shares.

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## **Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares**

Shares may be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund only in Creation Units by APs. The vast majority of trading in Shares occurs on the secondary market and does not involve the Fund directly. In-kind purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs and cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases or redemptions of the Shares. Cash purchases and/or redemptions of Creation Units, however, can result in increased tracking error, disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, and may lead to the realization of capital gains. These consequences may increase as the frequency of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs increases. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV.

To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares, the Fund imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs the Fund incurs in effecting trades. In addition, the Adviser monitors trades by APs for patterns of abusive trading and the Fund reserves the right not to accept orders from APs that the Adviser has determined may be disruptive to the management of the Fund, or otherwise are not in the best interests of



the Fund. For these reasons, the Board has not adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares.

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## Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes

### Dividends and Other Distributions

Generally, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid monthly by the Fund. The Fund also intends to distribute its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually. Dividends and other distributions may be declared and paid more frequently to comply with the distribution requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and to avoid a federal excise tax imposed on regulated investment companies.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

### Taxes

The Fund intends to qualify each year as a regulated investment company ("RIC") and, as such, is not subject to entity-level tax on the income and gain it distributes. If you are a taxable investor, dividends and distributions you receive generally are taxable to you whether you reinvest distributions in additional Shares or take them in cash. Every year, you will be sent information showing the amount of dividends and distributions you received during the prior calendar year. In addition, investors in taxable accounts should be aware of the following basic tax points as supplemented below where relevant:

### Fund Tax Basics

- The Fund earns income generally in the form of dividends or interest on its investments. This income, less expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to shareholders. If you are a taxable investor, distributions of net investment income generally are taxable to you as ordinary income.
- Distributions of net short-term capital gains are taxable to you as ordinary income. A fund with a high portfolio turnover rate (a measure of how frequently assets within the fund are bought and sold) is more likely to generate short-term capital gains than a fund with a low portfolio turnover rate.
- Distributions of net long-term capital gains are taxable to you as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have owned your Shares.
- A portion of income dividends paid by the Fund may be reported as qualified dividend income eligible for taxation by individual shareholders at long-term capital gain rates, provided certain holding period requirements are met. These reduced rates generally are available for dividends derived from the Fund's investment in stocks of domestic corporations and qualified foreign corporations. Should the Fund invest primarily in debt securities, either none or only a nominal portion of the dividends paid by the Fund will be eligible for taxation at these reduced rates.
- The use of derivatives by the Fund may cause the Fund to realize higher amounts of ordinary income or short-term capital gain, distributions from which are taxable to individual shareholders at ordinary income tax rates rather than at the more favorable tax rates for long-term capital gain.
- Distributions declared to shareholders with a record date in October, November or December—if paid to you by the end of January—are taxable for federal income tax purposes as if received in December.
- Any long-term or short-term capital gains realized on the sale of your Shares will be subject to federal income tax.
- Upon termination of the Fund, a shareholder will receive a liquidating distribution(s) which should be treated as payment in exchange for the Shares held by the shareholder. As a result, each shareholder should recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in his or her shares and the liquidating distribution(s) he or she receives, except to the extent the Shares are held in a tax-advantaged arrangement. A liquidating distribution may be subject to backup withholding as described below.
- A shareholder's cost basis information will be provided on the sale of any of the shareholder's Shares, subject to certain exceptions for exempt recipients. Please contact the broker (or other nominee) that holds your Shares with respect to reporting of your cost basis and available elections for your account.
- At the time you purchase your Shares, the Fund's NAV may reflect undistributed income or undistributed capital gains. A subsequent distribution to you of such amounts, although constituting a return of your investment, would be taxable. Buying Shares just before the Fund declares an income dividend or capital gains distribution is sometimes known as "buying a dividend." In addition, the Fund's NAV may, at any time, reflect net unrealized appreciation, which may result in future taxable distributions to you.
- By law, if you do not provide the Fund with your proper taxpayer identification number and certain required certifications, you may be subject to backup withholding on any distributions of income, capital gains, or proceeds from the sale of your Shares. The Fund also must withhold if the IRS instructs it to do so. When withholding is required, the amount will be 24% of any distributions or proceeds paid.
- An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Fund and net gains from taxable dispositions of Shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted gross income" (in the case of an individual) or "adjusted gross income" (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds a threshold amount. This Medicare tax, if applicable, is reported by you on, and paid with, your federal income tax return.
- You will not be required to include the portion of dividends paid by the Fund derived from interest on U.S. government obligations in your gross income for purposes of personal and, in some cases, corporate income taxes in many state and local tax jurisdictions. The percentage of dividends that constitutes dividends derived from interest on federal obligations will be determined annually. This percentage may differ from the actual percentage of interest received by the Fund on federal obligations for the particular days on which you hold shares.
- Fund distributions and gains from the sale of Shares generally are subject to state and local income taxes.
- If the Fund qualifies to pass through the tax benefits from foreign taxes it pays on its investments, and elects to do so, then any foreign taxes it pays on these investments may be passed through to you. You will then be required to include your pro rata share of these taxes in gross income, even though not actually received by you, and will be entitled either to deduct your share of these taxes in computing your taxable income, or to claim a foreign tax credit for these taxes against your U.S. federal income tax.
- Foreign investors should be aware that U.S. withholding, special certification requirements to avoid U.S. backup withholding and claim any treaty benefits, and estate taxes may apply to an investment in the Fund.
- Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA"), a 30%

withholding tax is imposed on income dividends made by the Fund to certain foreign entities, referred to as foreign financial institutions or non-financial foreign entities, that fail to comply (or be deemed compliant) with extensive reporting and withholding requirements designed to inform the U.S. Department of the Treasury of U.S.-owned foreign investment accounts. After December 31, 2018, FATCA withholding also would have applied to certain capital gain distributions, return of capital distributions and the proceeds arising from the sale of Shares; however, based on proposed regulations issued by the IRS, which can be relied upon currently, such withholding is no longer required unless final regulations provide otherwise (which is not expected). The Fund may disclose the information that it receives from its shareholders to the IRS, non-U.S. taxing authorities or other parties as necessary to comply with FATCA or similar laws. Withholding also may be required if a foreign entity that is a shareholder of the Fund fails to provide the Fund with appropriate certifications or other documentation concerning its status under FATCA.

- If the Fund invests in an underlying fund taxed as a RIC, please see any relevant section below for more information regarding the Fund's investment in such underlying fund.
- The above discussion concerning the taxability of Fund dividends and distributions and of sales of Shares is inapplicable to investors that generally are exempt from federal income tax, such as retirement plans that are qualified under Section 401 and 403 of the Code and individual retirement accounts ("IRAs") and Roth IRAs.

### **Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units**

To the extent that the Fund permits in-kind transactions, an AP that exchanges equity securities for a Creation Unit generally will recognize a capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the market value of the Creation Units at the time of exchange (plus any cash received by the AP as part of the issue) and the sum of the AP's aggregate basis in the securities surrendered plus any cash component paid. Similarly, an AP that redeems a Creation Unit in exchange for securities generally will recognize a capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the AP's basis in the Creation Units (plus any cash paid by the AP as part of the redemption) and the aggregate market value of the securities received (plus any cash received by the AP as part of the redemption). The IRS, however, may assert that a loss realized upon an exchange of securities for a Creation Unit, or of a Creation Unit for securities, cannot be deducted currently under the rules governing "wash sales" or on the ground that there has been no significant change in the AP's economic position. An AP exchanging securities should consult its own tax advisor(s) with respect to whether wash sale rules apply and when a loss otherwise might not be deductible.

Any capital gain or loss realized on a redemption of a Creation Unit generally is treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less, assuming that such Creation Units are held as a capital asset. If you purchase or redeem one or more Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you purchased or sold and at what price.

**The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the more important possible consequences under current federal, state and local tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You also may be subject to state, local and/or foreign tax on the Fund's distributions and sales and/or redemptions of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor(s) about the potential tax consequences of an investment in the Shares under all applicable tax laws.**

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## **Distributor**

Invesco Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor") serves as the distributor of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares. The Distributor is an affiliate of the Adviser and the Index Provider.

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## **Net Asset Value**

The NAV for the Fund will be calculated and disseminated daily on each day that the NYSE is open for trading. The Bank of New York Mellon ("BNYM") normally calculates the Fund's NAV as of the regularly scheduled close of business of the NYSE (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time). The Fund's NAV is based on prices at the time of closing, and U.S. fixed-income assets may be valued as of the announced closing time for trading in fixed-income instruments in a particular market or exchange. NAV is calculated by deducting all of the Fund's liabilities from the total value of its assets and then dividing the result by the number of Shares outstanding, rounding to the nearest cent. Generally, the portfolio securities are recorded in the NAV no later than the trade date plus one day. In determining NAV, expenses are accrued and applied daily and securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available and reliable are valued at market value. The Trust's Board has designated the Adviser to fair value the Fund's portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available and reliable in accordance with Board-approved policies and related Adviser procedures (the "Valuation Procedures"), subject to the Board's oversight.

Securities listed or traded on an exchange (except convertible securities) generally are valued at the last trade price or official closing price that day as of the close of the exchange where the security primarily trades. Securities of investment companies that are not exchange-traded (e.g., open-end mutual funds) are valued using such company's end-of-business day NAV per share, whereas securities of investment companies that are exchange-traded are valued at the last trade price or official closing price on the exchange on which they primarily trade. Deposits, other obligations of U.S. and non-U.S. banks and financial institutions, and cash equivalents are valued at their daily account value. Fixed-income securities (including convertible securities) normally are valued on the basis of prices provided by independent pricing services. Pricing services generally value fixed-income securities assuming orderly transactions of institutional round lot size, but the Fund may hold or transact in the same securities in smaller, odd lot sizes. Odd lots often trade at lower prices than institutional round lots, and their value may be adjusted accordingly. Futures contracts are valued at the daily settlement price set by an exchange on which they are principally traded. U.S. exchange-traded options are valued at the mean between the last bid and asked prices from the exchange on which they principally trade. Non-U.S. exchange-traded options are valued at the final settlement price set by the exchange on which they trade. Options not listed on an exchange and swaps generally are valued using pricing provided from independent pricing services. Unlisted securities will be valued using prices provided by independent pricing services or by another method that the Adviser, in its judgment, believes better reflects the security's fair value in accordance with the Valuation Procedures. Foreign exchange-traded equity securities are valued at their market value if market quotations are available and reliable. The Adviser may use various pricing services to obtain market quotations as well as fair value prices. The Adviser may discontinue the use of any pricing service at any time.

At times, a listed security's market price may not be readily available. Moreover, even when market quotations are available for a security, they may be stale or unreliable. A security's last market quotation may become stale because, among other reasons, (i) the security is not traded frequently, (ii) the security ceased trading before its exchange closed; (iii) market or issuer-specific events occurred after the security ceased trading; or (iv) the

passage of time between when the security's trading market closes and when the Fund calculates its NAV caused the quotation to become stale. A security's last market quotation may become unreliable because of (i) certain issuer- or security-specific events, including a merger or insolvency, (ii) events which affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or (iii) market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. When a security's market price is not readily available, or the Adviser determines, in its judgment, that such price is stale or unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at fair value in good faith using the Valuation Procedures. Fund securities that are fair valued may be subject to greater fluctuation in their value from one day to the next than would be the case if market quotations were used.

If a fair value price provided by a pricing service is unreliable in the Adviser's judgment, the Adviser will fair value the security using the Valuation Procedures. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments, and fair value pricing methods may change from time to time. Consequently, while such determinations may be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for the Fund to accurately assign a daily value. Because of the inherent uncertainties of valuation, and the degree of subjectivity in such decisions, it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. There is no assurance that the Fund could sell a portfolio security for the value established for it at any time, and it is possible that the Fund would incur a loss if a security is sold at a discount to its established value. Because the Fund seeks to track the Underlying Index, the use of fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Underlying Index, which may increase the Fund's tracking error.

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## **Fund Service Providers**

BNYM, 240 Greenwich Street, New York, New York 10286, is the administrator, custodian, transfer agent and fund accounting and dividend disbursing agent for the Fund.

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 191 North Wacker Drive, Suite 1601, Chicago, Illinois 60606, and 2000 K Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC"), One North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. PwC is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund and assists in the preparation and/or review of the Fund's federal and state income tax returns.

## Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table below is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the period since the Fund's inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all

dividends and other distributions). This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements, which have been audited by PwC, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2022, which is available upon request.

	Years Ended August 31,			For the Period
	2022	2021	2020	October 2, 2018 <sup>(a)</sup> Through August 31, 2019
<b>Per Share Operating Performance:</b>				
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$ 26.27	\$ 25.99	\$ 26.44	\$ 25.00
Net investment income <sup>(b)</sup>	0.79	0.81	1.01	1.05
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(2.10)	0.29	(0.41)	1.46
Total from investment operations	(1.31)	1.10	0.60	2.51
Distributions to shareholders from:				
Net investment income	(0.78)	(0.82)	(1.02)	(1.07)
Net realized gains	-	-	(0.10)	-
Total distributions	(0.78)	(0.82)	(1.12)	(1.07)
Transaction fees <sup>(b)</sup>	-	-	0.07	-
Net asset value at end of period	\$ 24.18	\$ 26.27	\$ 25.99	\$ 26.44
Market price at end of period <sup>(c)</sup>	\$ 24.17	\$ 26.28	\$ 26.05	\$ 26.53
Net Asset Value Total Return <sup>(d)</sup>	(5.05)%	4.31%	2.65%	10.29% <sup>(e)</sup>
Market Price Total Return <sup>(d)</sup>	(5.13)%	4.11%	2.57%	10.66% <sup>(e)</sup>

### Ratios/Supplemental Data:

Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	\$41,102	\$23,644	\$15,592	\$10,575
Ratio to average net assets of:				
Expenses	0.29%	0.29%	0.29%	0.32% <sup>(f)</sup>
Net investment income	3.17%	3.11%	3.91%	4.52% <sup>(f)</sup>
Portfolio turnover rate <sup>(g)</sup>	15%	22%	39%	10%

(a) Commencement of investment operations.

(b) Based on average shares outstanding.

(c) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.

(d) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption at net asset value on the last day of the period. Net asset value total return includes adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, the net asset value for financial reporting purposes and the returns based upon those net asset values may differ from the net asset value and returns for shareholder transactions. Market price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the market price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at market price during the period, and sale at the market price on the last day of the period. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

(e) The net asset value total return from Fund Inception (October 4, 2018, the first day of trading on the Exchange) to August 31, 2019 was 11.26%. The market price total return from Fund Inception to August 31, 2019 was 11.46%.

(f) Ratios are annualized except for non-recurring costs associated with a proxy statement of 0.03%.

(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year, if applicable, and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

## Index Provider

Invesco Indexing LLC is the Index Provider for the Underlying Index. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with Invesco Indexing LLC to use the Underlying Index. The Adviser pays licensing fees to Invesco Indexing LLC. The Adviser, in turn, has entered into a sub-licensing arrangement with the Fund to permit the Fund to use the Underlying Index. The Fund does not pay a fee for the use of the Underlying Index.

Invesco Indexing LLC is affiliated with the Adviser and the Distributor. The Adviser has in place a code of ethics designed to prevent misuse of non-public index information, and the Adviser and the Index Provider have each implemented significant informational barriers to prevent impermissible sharing of non-public index information.

## Disclaimers

“Nasdaq” is a trademark of The Nasdaq OMX Group, Inc. and has been licensed for use in the name of the Underlying Index by Invesco Indexing LLC. “BulletShares®” and the name of the Underlying Index are trademarks of Invesco Indexing LLC and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by the Adviser. The Fund and its Shares are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Invesco Indexing LLC and Invesco Indexing LLC makes no representation regarding the advisability of investing in Shares. Invesco Indexing LLC makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the shareholders of the Fund or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Fund particularly or the ability of any data supplied by Invesco Indexing LLC to track general market performance. Invesco Indexing LLC is an affiliate of the Adviser and its relationship to the Adviser includes the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of Invesco Indexing LLC and of the data supplied by Invesco Indexing LLC, which is determined and composed by Invesco Indexing LLC. Invesco Indexing LLC has no obligation to take the needs of the Adviser or the shareholders of the Fund into consideration in determining, or composing the data supplied by Invesco Indexing LLC. Invesco Indexing LLC is not responsible for and has not participated in the determination of the prices of the Shares or the timing of the issuance or sale of such Shares. Invesco Indexing LLC has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund or its Shares.

The Adviser does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Index or any data included therein, and the Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, restatements, re-calculations or interruptions therein. The Adviser makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of the Shares or any other person or entity from the use of the Underlying Index or any data included therein. The Adviser makes no express or implied warranties and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Adviser have any liability for any special, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits) arising out of matters relating to the use of the Underlying Index, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

## Premium/Discount Information

Information showing the number of days the market price of the Shares was greater (at a premium) and less (at a discount) than the Fund’s NAV for the most recently completed calendar year and the most recently completed

calendar quarters since that year (or the life of the Fund, if shorter) is available on the Fund’s website at [www.invesco.com/ETFs](http://www.invesco.com/ETFs).

## Other Information

### Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a “distribution,” as such term is used in the Securities Act, may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit Aggregations after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving the solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms also should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not “underwriters” but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with engaging in ordinary secondary market transactions), and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(a)(3)(C) of the Securities Act, will be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act. For delivery of prospectuses to exchange members, the prospectus delivery mechanism of Rule 153 under the Securities Act only is available with respect to transactions on a national exchange.

### Delivery of Shareholder Documents—Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Fund. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Fund is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of the prospectus and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you currently are enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

### For More Information

For more detailed information on the Trust, the Fund and the Shares, you may request a copy of the Fund’s SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Fund and is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. This means that the SAI legally is a part of this prospectus. Additional information about the Fund’s investments also is available in the Fund’s Annual and

Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Fund's current Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. If you have questions about the Fund or Shares or you wish to obtain the SAI, Annual Report and/or Semi-Annual Report, free of charge, or to make shareholder inquiries, please:

**Call:** Invesco Distributors, Inc. at 1-800-983-0903  
Monday through Friday  
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Central Time

**Write:** Invesco Exchange-Traded Self-Indexed Fund Trust  
c/o Invesco Distributors, Inc.  
11 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000  
Houston, Texas 77046-1173

**Visit:** [www.invesco.com/ETFs](http://www.invesco.com/ETFs)

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov), and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: [publicinfo@sec.gov](mailto:publicinfo@sec.gov).

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this prospectus, and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep this prospectus for future reference.

**Dealers effecting transactions in the Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, generally are required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters.**

The Trust's registration number under the 1940 Act is 811-23304.

