SUPPLEMENT DATED JUNE 10, 2026 TO THE:

INVESCO EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST

PROSPECTUSES AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED AUGUST 28, 2025, OF:

Invesco Aerospace & Defense ETF (PPA)
Invesco Biotechnology & Genome ETF (PBE)
Invesco Bloomberg Analyst Rating Improvers ETF (UPGD)
Invesco Bloomberg MVP Multi-factor ETF (BMVP)
Invesco Building & Construction ETF (PKB)
Invesco Buyback Achievers™ ETF (PKW)
Invesco Dividend Achievers™ ETF (PFM)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Basic Materials Momentum ETF (PYZ)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Consumer Cyclicals Momentum ETF (PEZ)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Consumer Staples Momentum ETF (PSL)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Energy Momentum ETF (PXI)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Financial Momentum ETF (PFI)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Healthcare Momentum ETF (PTH)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Industrials Momentum ETF (PRN)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Momentum ETF (PDP)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Technology Momentum ETF (PTF)
Invesco Dorsey Wright Utilities Momentum ETF (PUI)
Invesco Dow Jones Industrial Average Dividend ETF (DJD)
Invesco Energy Exploration & Production ETF (PXE)
Invesco Food & Beverage ETF (PBJ)
Invesco Golden Dragon China ETF (PGJ)
Invesco High Yield Equity Dividend Achievers™ ETF (PEY)
Invesco Large Cap Growth ETF (PWB)
Invesco Large Cap Value ETF (PWV)
Invesco Leisure and Entertainment ETF (PEJ)
Invesco NASDAQ Internet ETF (PNQI)
Invesco Oil & Gas Services ETF (PXJ)
Invesco Pharmaceuticals ETF (PJP)
Invesco RAFI US 1000 ETF (PRF)
Invesco RAFI US 1500 Small-Mid ETF (PRFZ)
Invesco S&P 100 Equal Weight ETF (EQWL)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Communication Services ETF (RSPC)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Consumer Discretionary ETF (RSPD)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Consumer Staples ETF (RSPS)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight ETF (RSP)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Energy ETF (RSPG)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Financials ETF (RSPF)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Health Care ETF (RSPH)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Industrials ETF (RSPN)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Materials ETF (RSPM)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Real Estate ETF (RSPR)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Technology ETF (RSPT)
Invesco S&P 500® Equal Weight Utilities ETF (RSPU)
Invesco S&P 500 GARP ETF (SPGP)
Invesco S&P 500® Pure Growth ETF (RPG)
Invesco S&P 500® Pure Value ETF (RPV)
Invesco S&P 500® Quality ETF (SPHQ)
Invesco S&P 500® Top 50 ETF (XLG)
Invesco S&P 500 Value with Momentum ETF (SPVM)
Invesco S&P MidCap 400® GARP ETF (GRPM)
Invesco S&P MidCap 400® Pure Growth ETF (RFG)
Invesco S&P MidCap 400® Pure Value ETF (RFV)
Invesco S&P MidCap Momentum ETF (XMMO)
Invesco S&P MidCap Quality ETF (XMHQ)
Invesco S&P MidCap Value with Momentum ETF (XMVM)
Invesco S&P SmallCap 600® Pure Growth ETF (RZG)
Invesco S&P SmallCap 600® Pure Value ETF (RZV)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Momentum ETF (XSMO)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Value with Momentum ETF (XSVM)
Invesco S&P Spin-Off ETF (CSD)
Invesco Semiconductors ETF (PSI)
Invesco Water Resources ETF (PHO)
Invesco Wilderhill Clean Energy ETF (PBW)
Invesco Zacks Mid-Cap ETF (CZA)
Invesco Zacks Multi-Asset Income ETF (CVY)

INVESCO EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST II

PROSPECTUSES AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED DECEMBER 19, 2025, OF:

Invesco CEF Income Composite ETF (PCEF)
Invesco Dorsey Wright SmallCap Momentum ETF (DWAS)
Invesco ESG NASDAQ 100 ETF (QQMG)
Invesco ESG S&P 500 Equal Weight ETF (RSPE)
Invesco KBW Bank ETF (KBWB)
Invesco KBW High Dividend Yield Financial ETF (KBWD)
Invesco KBW Premium Yield Equity REIT ETF (KBWY)
Invesco KBW Property & Casualty Insurance ETF (KBWP)
Invesco MSCI USA ETF (PBUS)
Invesco NASDAQ 100 ETF (QQQM)
Invesco Nasdaq Biotechnology ETF (IBBQ)
Invesco Nasdaq Free Cash Flow Achievers ETF (QOWZ)
Invesco NASDAQ Future Gen 200 ETF (QQQS)
Invesco NASDAQ Next Gen 100 ETF (QQQJ)
Invesco PHLX Semiconductor ETF (SOXQ)
Invesco QQQ Low Volatility ETF (QQLV)
Invesco Russell 1000 Equal Weight ETF (EQAL)
Invesco S&P 500® High Beta ETF (SPHB)
Invesco S&P 500 High Dividend Growers ETF (DIVG)
Invesco S&P 500® High Dividend Low Volatility ETF (SPHD)
Invesco S&P 500® Low Volatility ETF (SPLV)
Invesco S&P 500 Momentum ETF (SPMO)
Invesco S&P 500 QVM Multi-factor ETF (QVML)
Invesco S&P 500 Revenue ETF (RWL)
Invesco S&P MidCap 400 QVM Multi-factor ETF (QVMM)
Invesco S&P MidCap 400 Revenue ETF (RWK)
Invesco S&P MidCap Low Volatility ETF (XMLV)
Invesco S&P SmallCap 600® GARP ETF (GRPZ)
Invesco S&P SmallCap 600 QVM Multi-factor ETF (QVMS)
Invesco S&P SmallCap 600 Revenue ETF (RWJ)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Consumer Discretionary ETF (PSCD)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Consumer Staples ETF (PSCC)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Energy ETF (PSCE)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Financials ETF (PSCF)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Health Care ETF (PSCH)
Invesco S&P SmallCap High Dividend Low Volatility ETF (XSHD)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Industrials ETF (PSCI)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Information Technology ETF (PSCT)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Low Volatility ETF (XSLV)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Materials ETF (PSCM)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Quality ETF (XSHQ)
Invesco S&P SmallCap Utilities & Communication Services ETF (PSCU)
Invesco S&P Ultra Dividend Revenue ETF (RDIV)

PROSPECTUSES AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED FEBRUARY 23, 2026, OF:

Invesco S&P 500 Concentrated QVM ETF (QVMT)

PROSPECTUSES AND THE STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED MARCH 11, 2026, OF:

Invesco QQQ Equal Weight ETF (QEW)

INVESCO EXCHANGE-TRADED SELF-INDEXED FUND TRUST

PROSPECTUSES AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED DECEMBER 19, 2025, OF:

Invesco Bloomberg Pricing Power ETF (POWA)
Invesco RAFI Strategic US ETF (IUS)
Invesco Russell 1000 Dynamic Multi-Factor ETF (OMFL)
Invesco Russell 2000 Dynamic Multi-Factor ETF (OMFS)

INVESCO QQQ TRUST, SERIES 1

PROSPECTUSES AND STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DATED DECEMBER 22, 2025, OF:

Invesco QQQ Trust, Series 1 (QQQ)

(collectively, the "Funds")

This supplement amends the Summary Prospectuses, Statutory Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information of the above referenced Funds and is in addition to any other supplement(s). You should read this supplement in conjunction with the Summary Prospectuses, Statutory Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information and retain it for future reference.

Effective July 1, 2026, Tony Seisser will no longer serve as a Portfolio Manager of the Funds. Accordingly, on that date, all information and references related to Mr. Seisser will be removed from the Funds' Summary and Statutory Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information.

P-SUMSTATSAI-SUP 061026

SUPPLEMENT DATED APRIL 30, 2026, TO THE:

PROSPECTUSES DATED DECEMBER 22, 2025 OF

INVESCO QQQ TRUST[SM], SERIES 1 (QQQ)

and

PROSPECTUSES DATED DECEMBER 19, 2025 OF

INVESCO EXCHANGE-TRADED FUND TRUST II

Invesco NASDAQ 100 ETF (QQQM)
(each, a "Fund" and together, the "Funds")

Nasdaq, Inc., the index provider of the Nasdaq-100 Index®, the Funds' underlying index (the "Underlying Index"), has announced certain changes to the Underlying Index methodology, which take effect on May 1, 2026. Accordingly, on that date, the Funds' Prospectuses are revised as follows:

1. The following disclosure replaces the first sentence of the second paragraph in the sections titled *Principal Investment Strategies of the Funds'* Summary Prospectuses and *Summary Information – Principal Investment Strategies of the Funds'* Statutory Prospectuses:

   Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which is designed to include securities of 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial companies listed on U.S. Nasdaq-affiliated listing exchanges based on market capitalization.

2. The following disclosure replaces the second sentence of the third paragraph in the sections titled *Principal Investment Strategies* of the Funds' Summary Prospectuses and *Summary Information – Principal Investment Strategies* of the Funds' Statutory Prospectuses:

   The Underlying Index weights its component securities using a "modified market capitalization-weighted" methodology, which takes into account the market value of the component securities subject to certain weight restrictions pursuant to the Index Provider's methodology.

3. The following disclosure replaces the first sentence of the first paragraph in the section titled *Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks – The Nasdaq-100 Index®* in the Funds' Statutory Prospectuses:

   The Underlying Index includes securities of 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial companies listed on U.S. Nasdaq-affiliated listing exchanges based on market capitalization.

4. The following disclosure replaces the second and third paragraphs in the section titled *Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks – The Nasdaq-100 Index®* in the Funds' Statutory Prospectuses:

   To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a security must meet additional criteria, including:

   - the security must have a three-month average daily traded value of at least $5 million;
   - the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;
   - the issuer of the security generally may not have entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement that would make it ineligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index and where the transaction is imminent as determined by the Index Provider;
   - if an issuer has listed multiple security classes, all security classes are eligible, subject to meeting all other eligibility criteria; and
   - the security must have traded for at least three full calendar months, not including the

month of initial listing, on an eligible exchange (such as, but not limited to, The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, the New York Stock Exchange, NYSE American or Cboe BZX), and is determined as of the constituent selection reference date, including that month.

In addition, certain newly listed issuers, such as those that are listed via an initial public offering ("IPO") or ones that were recently listed on an eligible exchange, may be added to the Underlying Index on an expedited ("fast entry") basis. Such issuers will be evaluated as of the end of their seventh trading day and will be added to the Underlying Index after 15 trading days (except that, if the 15th trading day falls in the same month as the scheduled reweighting or rebalance, then such issuers will either be added to the Underlying Index as part of the scheduled reweighting or rebalance or no sooner than five trading days after the scheduled reweighting or rebalance, as applicable per the requirements of the Index Provider's methodology). Issuers that are added to the Underlying Index on a fast entry basis must, among other things, satisfy all applicable eligibility criteria and their market capitalization must rank within the top 40 Underlying Index constituents. Fast entry additions will be weighted based on the Index Provider's "modified market capitalization-weighted" methodology. Their addition to the Underlying Index will not require removal of another security and may temporarily increase the Underlying Index constituent count to more than 100.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced annually after the close of trading on the third Friday in December. To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a security must meet the applicable eligibility criteria based on data as of the last trading day in November. The Underlying Index is calculated under a "modified market capitalization-weighted" methodology, which takes into account the market value of the component securities subject to certain weight restrictions pursuant to the Index Provider's methodology. At the annual weight adjustment, no security may exceed 15% of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is reweighted quarterly in March, June, September and December after the close of trading on the third Friday in those respective months. At the quarterly weight adjustment, no issuer may exceed 24% of the weight of the Underlying Index. The reweighting process uses data regarding the total outstanding shares and last sale price of all component securities as of the last trading day of the month prior to the reweighting (i.e., February, May, August and November, respectively). However, a special reweighting may be conducted at any time if certain weighting restrictions are exceeded based on end-of-day values. In addition, securities may be removed from the Underlying Index outside of a scheduled rebalance in certain situations, including, for example, if the Index Provider determines that a security has or will undergo a fundamental alteration that would make it ineligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, or if it is determined to be necessary to maintain the integrity of the Underlying Index. Furthermore, certain corporate actions and events of issuers in the Underlying Index may require maintenance and adjustments to the Underlying Index.

Please Retain This Supplement For Future Reference.

P-QQQ-QQQM-SUMSTAT-SUP 043026

Invesco

Prospectus **December 22, 2025**

QQQ	Invesco QQQ Trust[SM], Series 1	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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Summary Information

Investment Objective

The Invesco QQQ Trust℠, Series 1 (the "Fund" or "Trust") seeks to track the investment results, before fees and expenses, of the Nasdaq-100 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[1]	0.18%
Other Expenses[1]	None
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.18%

[1] "Management Fees" and "Other Expenses" have been restated to reflect current fees.

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
$18	$58	$101	$230

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 7.98% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in the securities that comprise the Underlying Index.

Strictly in accordance with its guidelines and mandated procedures, Nasdaq, Inc. ("Nasdaq" or the "Index Provider") compiles, maintains and calculates the Underlying Index, which includes securities of 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC based on market capitalization. Security types generally eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index are common stocks and tracking stocks as well as American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") that represent securities of non-U.S. issuers. Securities of companies organized as real estate investment trusts ("REITs"), securities of Special Purpose Acquisition Companies ("SPACs"), and "when-issued" securities are not eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index reflects companies from all major sectors, except for companies that are classified as "financials" according to the Industry Classification Benchmark ("ICB"). The Underlying Index weights its component securities using a "modified market capitalization-weighted" methodology, which is a hybrid between equal weighting and conventional capitalization weighting. Under this methodology, no component security may exceed 24% of the weight of the Underlying Index.

As of October 31, 2025, the Underlying Index was comprised of 102 constituents with market capitalizations ranging from $7.2 billion to $4.9 trillion.

The Fund operates as an index fund and is not actively managed, meaning that it does not seek to outperform the Underlying Index. The Fund employs a "full replication" methodology in seeking to track the Underlying Index, meaning that the Fund invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

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 October 31, 2025, the Fund had significant exposure to the information technology 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 conflicts, acts of terrorism, economic crises or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's net asset value ("NAV"). Certain changes in the U.S. economy in particular, such as when the U.S. economy weakens or when its financial markets decline, may have a material adverse effect on global financial markets as a whole, and on the securities to which the Underlying Index has exposure. Increasingly strained relations between the U.S. and foreign countries, including as a result of economic sanctions and tariffs, may also adversely affect U.S. issuers, as well as non-U.S. issuers.

During a general downturn in the financial markets, multiple asset classes may decline in value. When markets perform well, there can be no assurance that specific investments held by the Underlying Index will rise in value.

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

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, may fall due to both changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole, as well as factors that directly relate to a specific company or its industry. Such general economic conditions include changes in interest rates, periods of market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. It is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds. In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward one or more industries will become negative, resulting in those

investors exiting their investments in those industries, which could cause a reduction in the value of companies in those industries more broadly. Equity risk also includes the risk of large-capitalization companies, which may adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges or may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential, and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.The value of a company's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as an increase in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same region, industry or sector of the market. A company's common stock also may decline significantly in price over a short period of time due to factors specific to that company, including decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report or the failure to make anticipated dividend payments, may depress the value of common stock.

Large Capitalization Risk. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies may trail the overall performance of the broader securities markets. Larger, more established companies may be less able to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. The securities of large-capitalization companies also may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore may be unable to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

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 Technology Sector Risk. Information technology companies are subject to intense competition, and their products are at risk of rapid obsolescence, which make the prices of securities issued by these companies particularly volatile. Product obsolescence can result from rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Factors that may also significantly affect the market value of securities of issuers in the information technology sector include the failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, product incompatibility, changing consumer preferences, increased government scrutiny, high required corporate capital expenditure for research and development or infrastructure and development of new products, and competition from alternative technologies. Information technology companies are also heavily dependent on patent and other intellectual property rights, and the loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the company's profitability.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in the obligations or securities of a small number of issuers or any single issuer than a diversified fund can. As a result, 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.

ADR Risk. ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing the underlying foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Moreover, ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their value may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading.

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.

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 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. Additionally, to the extent that the Fund holds non-U.S. securities, such securities may have lower trading volumes or could experience extended market closures or trading halts. To the extent that the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, it may face increased risks that APs may not be able to effectively create or redeem Creation Units, or 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, periods of high volatility, 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 its investment adviser, Invesco Capital Management LLC (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.

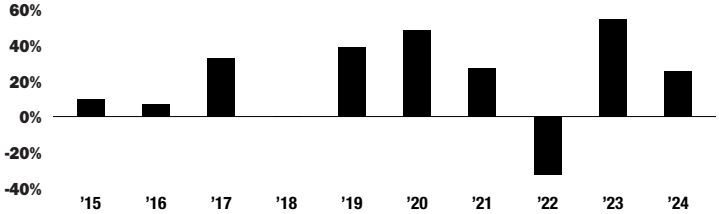
Performance

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 additional indexes with characteristics relevant to the Fund. The Fund's performance reflects fee waivers, if any, absent which performance would have been lower. 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.

Effective after market close on December 19, 2025, the Fund was reclassified as an open-end management investment company (the "Reclassification"). Prior to the Reclassification, the Fund operated as a unit investment trust ("UIT"). The Fund had the same investment objective and substantially similar investment policies, but differing expenses, when operating as a UIT. The returns prior to the Reclassification reflect the Fund's operation as a UIT.

Updated performance information is available online at www.invesco.com/ETFs.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



	Period Ended	Returns
Year-to-date	September 30, 2025	17.93%
Best Quarter	June 30, 2020	30.20%
Worst Quarter	June 30, 2022	-22.33%

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2024)

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Return Before Taxes	25.58%	19.94%	18.28%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	25.43%	19.75%	18.07%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	15.27%	16.26%	15.65%
Nasdaq-100® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	25.88%	20.18%	18.53%
NASDAQ Composite Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes, and reflects no dividends paid by the component companies of the index)	28.64%	16.57%	15.09%
Russell 3000® Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	23.81%	13.86%	12.55%

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	December 2025
Michael Jeanette	Head of North America Equities and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	December 2025
Pratik Doshi, CFA	Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	December 2025
Tony Seisser	Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	December 2025

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only with APs and only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of Shares is called a "Creation Unit") or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations"). The Fund issues Creation Units in exchange for the deposit or delivery of a basket of securities. 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.

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 Shares of 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.

Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will invest substantially all of its 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 employs a "full replication" methodology in seeking to track the Underlying Index, meaning that it invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to the weightings of the securities in the Underlying Index.

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

The Nasdaq-100 Index®

The Underlying Index includes securities of 100 of the largest domestic and international non-financial companies listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC based on market capitalization. Non-financial companies are all companies except for those classified as "financials" according to ICB, a product of FTSE International Limited. The Underlying Index reflects companies across major industry groups, including computer hardware and software, telecommunications, retail/wholesale trade, and biotechnology. It excludes financial companies, including investment companies. Security types generally eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index are common stocks and tracking stocks as well as ADRs that represent securities of non-U.S. issuers. Securities of companies organized as REITs, securities of SPACs, and "when-issued" securities are not eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index. There is no minimum market capitalization requirement for inclusion in the Underlying Index.

To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a security must meet additional criteria, including:

- the security must have a three-month average daily traded value of at least $5 million;
- the security may not be issued by an issuer currently in bankruptcy proceedings;
- the issuer's securities must have a minimum free float of at least 10% (i.e., at least 10% of the outstanding shares of such company can be publicly traded and are not otherwise restricted);
- the issuer of the security generally may not have entered into a definitive agreement or other arrangement that would make it ineligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index and where the transaction is imminent as determined by the Index Provider;
- if an issuer has listed multiple security classes, all security classes are eligible, subject to meeting all other eligibility criteria; and
- the security must have traded for at least three full calendar months, not including the month of initial listing, on an eligible exchange (such as The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC, New York Stock Exchange, NYSE American or Cboe BZX), and is determined as of the constituent selection reference date, including that month.

The Underlying Index is rebalanced annually after the close of trading on the third Friday in December. To be eligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, a security must meet the above eligibility criteria based on data as of the last trading day in November. The Underlying Index is calculated under a "modified market capitalization-weighted" methodology, which is a hybrid between equal weighting and conventional capitalization weighting. At the annual weight adjustment, no security may exceed 15% of the Underlying Index. At the quarterly weight adjustment, no issuer may exceed 24% of the weight of the Underlying Index. The Underlying Index is reweighted quarterly in March, June, September and December after the close of trading on the third Friday in those respective months. The reweighting process uses data regarding the total outstanding shares and last sale price of all component securities as of the last trading day of the month prior to the reweighting (i.e., February, May, August and November, respectively). However, a special reweighting may be conducted at any time if certain weighting restrictions are exceeded based on end-of-day values. In addition, securities may be removed from the Underlying Index outside of a scheduled rebalance in certain situations, including, for example, if the Index Provider determines that a security has or will undergo a fundamental alteration that would make it ineligible for inclusion in the Underlying Index, or if it is determined to be necessary to maintain the integrity of the Underlying Index. Furthermore, certain corporate actions and events of issuers in the Underlying Index may require maintenance and adjustments to the Underlying Index.

The Fund is rebalanced and reweighted 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, economies and financial markets throughout the world have become increasingly interconnected, which increases the likelihood that events or conditions in one region or country will adversely affect markets or issuers in other regions or countries. Natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, military conflicts, acts of terrorism, changes in trade regulation, including tariffs or economic sanctions, economic crises or other events could result in increased premiums or discounts to the Fund's NAV.

Increasingly strained relations between the U.S. and foreign countries may adversely affect U.S. issuers, as well as non-U.S. issuers. A decrease in U.S. imports or exports, changes in trade regulations, including the imposition of tariffs or other economic sanctions on traditional allies or adversaries and their responses thereto, inflation, and/or an economic recession in the U.S. may have a material adverse affect on the U.S. economy, global financial markets as a whole and the securities to which the Fund has exposure. Proposed and adopted policy and legislative actions in the U.S. may impact many aspects of financial and other regulations and may have a significant effect, including potentially adversely, on U.S. markets generally and the value of certain securities. The continued maintenance of elevated debt levels by the U.S. government as projected by governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations, or the imposition of U.S. austerity measures, could potentially constrain future economic growth and the ability to effectively respond to economic downturns. If these trends were to continue, they could adversely impact the U.S. economy, global financial markets as a whole and the securities in which the Fund invests.

Market Disruption Risks Related to Armed Conflict and Geopolitical Tension. As a result of increasingly interconnected global economies and financial markets, armed conflict and geopolitical tension between countries or in a geographic region, for example the continuing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine in Europe and Hamas and Israel in the Middle East, have the potential to adversely impact the Fund's investments. Such conflicts and tensions, 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. The timing and duration of such conflicts and tensions, resulting sanctions, related events and other impacts 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 issuers located in or with significant exposure to an impacted country or geographic region.

Index Risk. Unlike many investment companies that are "actively managed," the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of its Underlying Index. Therefore, the Fund would not necessarily buy or sell a security unless that security is added to or removed from, respectively, its Underlying Index, even if that security generally is underperforming. If a specific security is removed from its 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 generally rebalances its portfolio in accordance with its Underlying Index, and, therefore, any changes to its Underlying Index's rebalance schedule will typically 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 or defend against market events.

Equity Risk. Equity risk is the risk that the value of equity securities, including common stocks, will fall. The value of an equity security may fall due to changes in general economic conditions that impact the market as a whole and that are relatively unrelated to an issuer or its industry. These conditions include changes in interest rates, specific periods of overall market turbulence or instability, or general and prolonged periods of economic decline and cyclical change. An issuer's common stock in particular may be especially sensitive to, and more adversely affected by, these general movements in the stock market; it is possible that a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks that the Fund holds.

In addition, equity risk includes the risk that investor sentiment toward, and perceptions regarding, one or more particular industries or economic sectors will become negative, resulting in those investors exiting their investments in those industries, which could cause a reduction in the value of companies in those industries or sectors more broadly. Equity risk also includes the risk of large-capitalization companies, which may adapt more slowly to new competitive challenges or may be more mature and subject to more limited growth potential, and consequently may underperform other segments of the equity market or the market as a whole.Price changes of equity securities may occur in a particular region, industry, or sector of the market, and as a result, the value of an issuer's common stock may fall solely because of factors, such as increases in production costs, that negatively impact other companies in the same industry or in a number of different industries.

Equity risk also includes the financial risks of a specific company, including that the value of the company's securities may fall as a result of factors directly relating to that company, such as decisions made by its management or lower demand for the company's products or services. In particular, the common stock of a company may decline significantly in price over short periods of time. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of common stock; similarly, the common stock of an issuer may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer experiences a decline in its financial condition.

Large Capitalization Risk. During different market cycles, the performance of large capitalization companies may trail the overall performance of the broader securities markets. Larger, more established companies may be less able to respond quickly to new competitive challenges, such as changes in technology and consumer tastes. The securities of large-capitalization companies also may be relatively mature compared to smaller companies and therefore may be unable to attain the high growth rate of successful smaller companies, especially during extended periods of economic expansion.

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 sector, industry, industry group or sub-industry (as applicable) is available on the Fund's website, and on required forms filed with the SEC.

Information Technology Sector Risk. Information technology companies are subject to intense competition and their products are at risk of rapid obsolescence, which make the prices of securities issued by these companies particularly volatile. Product obsolescence can result from rapid technological developments, frequent new product introduction, unpredictable changes in growth rates and competition for the services of qualified personnel. Factors that may also significantly affect the market value of securities of issuers in the information technology sector include the failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining,

financing or regulatory approvals, product incompatibility, changing consumer preferences, increased government scrutiny, high required corporate capital expenditure for research and development or infrastructure and development of new products and competition from alternative technologies. Information technology companies are also heavily dependent on patent and other intellectual property rights, and the loss or impairment of these rights may adversely affect the company's profitability.

Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is non-diversified and can invest a greater portion of its assets in the obligations or securities of a small number of issuers or any single issuer than a diversified fund can. As a result, 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.

Foreign Investment Risk. Investments in foreign securities involve risks that are beyond those associated with investments in U.S. securities. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the values of other currencies may adversely affect investments in foreign and emerging market securities, and foreign 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.

Foreign 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 foreign securities also may be subject to dividend withholding or confiscatory taxes, currency blockage and/or transfer restrictions and higher transactional costs. Each country has different laws specific to that country that impact investment, which may increase the risks to which investors are subject. Country-specific rules or legislation addressing investment-related transactions may inhibit or prevent certain transactions from transpiring in a particular country.

From time to time, certain companies in which the Fund invests may operate in, or have dealings with, countries subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations and/or in countries the U.S. government identified as state sponsors of terrorism. One or more of these companies may be subject to constraints under U.S. law or regulations that could negatively affect the company's performance.

ADR Risk. ADRs are certificates that evidence ownership of shares of a foreign issuer and are alternatives to purchasing the underlying foreign securities directly in their national markets and currencies. ADRs may be subject to certain of the risks associated with direct investments in the securities of foreign companies, such as currency, political, economic and market risks, because their values depend on the performance of the non-dollar denominated underlying foreign securities. Moreover, ADRs may not track the price of the underlying foreign securities on which they are based, and their value may change materially at times when U.S. markets are not open for trading.

Certain countries may limit the ability to convert ADRs into the underlying foreign securities and vice versa, which may cause the securities of the foreign company to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the related ADR. ADRs may be purchased through "sponsored" or "unsponsored" facilities. A sponsored facility is established jointly by a depositary and the issuer of the underlying security. A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by the issuer of the deposited security. Unsponsored receipts may involve higher expenses and may be less liquid. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities, and the depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through voting rights to the holders of such receipts in respect of the deposited securities.

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.

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.

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. 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 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. Additionally, to the extent that the Fund holds non-U.S. securities, such securities may have lower trading volumes or could experience extended market closures or trading halts. To the extent that the Fund invests in non-U.S. securities, it may face increased risks that APs may not be able to effectively create or redeem Creation Units, or 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 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 their 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

Although the Fund will invest substantially all of its assets in securities that comprise the Underlying Index, it may invest certain of its assets, at times, in cash and cash equivalents, money market funds, or highly liquid, investment-grade fixed-income securities (such as obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies and instrumentalities, including bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury). The Fund may also, at times, invest certain of its assets in futures contracts or other derivatives that are intended to provide investment exposure to the Underlying Index or its components.

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 Underlying Index to fully settle in the portfolio composition of the Fund.

The Fund's investment objective constitutes a non-fundamental policy that the Board of Trustees (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.

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 and/or incur brokerage costs on these sales that might not have been incurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind, which may decrease the tax efficiency of the Fund compared to utilizing an in-kind redemption process. Also, to the extent any transaction costs are not offset by transaction fees imposed on APs, such costs may decrease the Fund's NAV.

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. In certain circumstances, the Fund may invest certain of its assets in derivatives, including futures contracts, options, and options on futures contracts, to create synthetic exposure to the Underlying

Index or a component of the Underlying Index. 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. 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 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.

Emerging Markets Investment Risk. Emerging markets (also referred to as developing markets) are generally 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 more developed markets. In addition, companies operating in emerging markets may have greater concentration in a few industries resulting in greater vulnerability to regional and global trade conditions and also may be subject to lower trading volume and greater price fluctuations than companies in more developed markets. Unexpected market closures may also affect investments in emerging markets. Settlement procedures may differ from those of more established securities markets, and settlement delays may result in the inability to invest assets or dispose of portfolio securities in a timely manner. As a result there could be subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security, a decrease in the level of liquidity of the portfolio, or, if there is a contract to sell the security, a possible liability to the purchaser.

Such countries' economies may be more dependent on relatively few industries or investors that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Emerging market countries may also have higher rates of inflation or deflation and more rapid and extreme fluctuations in inflation rates and greater sensitivity to interest rate changes. Further, 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 and, as a result, the nature and quality of such information may vary. Information about such companies may be less available and reliable and, therefore, the ability to conduct adequate due diligence in emerging markets may be limited which can impede the Fund's ability to evaluate such companies. In addition, certain emerging market countries may impose material limitations on Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) inspection, investigation and enforcement capabilities, which can hinder the PCAOB's ability to engage in independent oversight or inspection of accounting firms located in or operating in certain emerging markets. There is no guarantee that the quality of financial reporting or the audits conducted by audit firms of emerging market issuers meet PCAOB standards.

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. Emerging market countries also may have less developed legal systems allowing for enforcement of private property rights and/or redress for injuries to private property (including bankruptcy, confiscatory taxation, expropriation, nationalization of a company's assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies, restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country, protectionist measures and practices such as share blocking). Certain governments may require approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. The ability to bring and enforce actions in emerging market countries, or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such actions, may be limited and shareholder claims may be difficult or impossible to pursue. 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 market 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. The governments in some emerging market countries have been engaged in programs to sell all or part of their interests in government-owned or controlled enterprises. However, in certain emerging market countries, the ability of foreign entities to participate in privatization programs may be limited by local law. There can be no assurance that privatization programs will be successful.

Other risks of investing in emerging market securities may include additional transaction costs, delays in settlement procedures, unexpected market closures, and lack of timely information.

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, comprised 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. 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, 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 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.

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 a bank account and 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 in certain circumstances, including times of market stress or heavy redemptions. 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.

Risks of Futures and Options. The Fund may enter into U.S. futures contracts, options and options on futures contracts to simulate full investment in the Underlying Index, or to manage cash flows. The Fund will not use futures or options for speculative purposes. The Fund intends to use futures and options contracts to limit its risk exposure to levels comparable to direct investment in securities.

An option gives a holder the right to buy or sell a specific security or instrument, including a futures contract, at a specified price within a specified period of time. An option on a futures contract gives the purchaser the right, in return for the premium paid, to assume a position in the underlying futures contract at a specified price at any time prior to the expiration date of the option. Exchanges can limit the number of futures or options positions that can be held or controlled by the Fund or the investment adviser, thus limiting the ability to implement the Fund's strategies. Options are subject to correlation risk, and the successful use of options depends on the investment adviser's ability to predict correctly future price fluctuations and the degree of correlation between the markets for options and the underlying instruments. Options are also particularly subject to leverage risk and can be subject to liquidity risk. Because option premiums paid or received by the Fund are small in relation to the market value of the investments underlying the options, the Fund is exposed to the risk that buying and selling options can be more speculative than investing directly in securities.

Futures contracts are typically exchange-traded contracts that provide for the future delivery of a specified amount of a specific instrument at a specified future price and date, or for cash settlement (payment of the gain or loss on the contract). Futures contracts are subject to the risk of imperfect correlation between movements in the price of the instruments and the price of the underlying securities. Because futures contracts project price levels in the future, market circumstances may cause a discrepancy between the price of an index future and the movement in the Underlying Index. In the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would remain required to make daily cash payments to maintain its required margin. There is no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist for any particular futures contract at any particular time. 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 risk and liquidity risk. The risk of loss in trading futures contracts potentially is unlimited.

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 use the collateral to acquire 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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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 Fund, as well as to 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. This family of ETFs, including the Trust, had combined assets under management of $789.3 billion as of October 31, 2025.

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 Fund.

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, Michael Jeanette, Pratik Doshi, CFA and Tony Seisser (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 December 2025. 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.
- Michael Jeanette, Head of North America Equities and Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for the management of the Fund since December 2025. He has been responsible for the management of certain funds in the Invesco family of ETFs since August 2008 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2008.
- Pratik Doshi, CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for the management of the Fund since December 2025. He has been responsible for the management of certain funds in the Invesco family of ETFs since October 2019 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2018.
- Tony Seisser, Senior Portfolio Manager of the Adviser, has been responsible for the management of the Fund since December 2025. He has been responsible for the management of certain funds in the Invesco family of ETFs since August 2014 and has been associated with the Adviser since 2013.

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 Fund (the "Investment Advisory Agreement"), effective December 20, 2025, the Fund pays the Adviser an annual management fee equal to 0.18% of its average daily net assets (the "Advisory Fee"). Prior to December 20, 2025, the Fund did not have a contractual agreement with an investment adviser to provide investment advisory services. Accordingly, it did not pay advisory fees to the Adviser.

The Advisory Fee paid by the Fund to the Adviser is an annual unitary management fee. Out of the unitary management fee, the Adviser pays for 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, acquired fund fees and expenses, if any, brokerage expenses, taxes, interest, 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 certain of its assets in money market funds that are managed by affiliates of the Adviser ("Affiliated Investments"). The indirect portion of the advisory fees that the Fund incurs through such 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 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, 2027, and there is no guarantee that the Adviser will extend it past that date.

A discussion regarding the Board's basis for approving the Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund will be available on the Fund's website and filed on the Fund's Form N-CSR for the fiscal period ending March 31, 2026.

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 "QQQ."

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 one day after the AP's redemption request is received, in accordance with the process set forth in the Fund's SAI and/or as set forth in the agreement between the AP and the Fund's distributor, or as otherwise agreed to by the Fund and the AP. 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. Cash used for redemptions will be raised from the sale of portfolio assets or may come from existing holdings of cash or cash equivalents.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate as set forth under its governing instruments and 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.

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 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.

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.

Dividends, Other Distributions and Taxes

Dividends and Other Distributions

Generally, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly 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 basic tax points listed below:

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. If the Fund invests 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.
- If the Fund is terminated, 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.
- 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

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.

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.

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 ("BNY") 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.

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 Adviser to accurately assign a daily value, and 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. 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.

Fund Service Providers

BNY, 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 past five fiscal years. Effective at the time of the Reclassification, the Fund became an open-end management investment company. Prior to the Reclassification, the Fund operated as a UIT. The returns prior to the Reclassification reflect the Fund's operation as a UIT. 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. PwC's report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is available on the Fund's website and is included in the Fund's Annual Report filed with the SEC, which is available upon request.

	Years Ended September 30,				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Per Share Operating Performance:					
Net asset value at beginning of year	$ 488.13	$ 358.33	$ 267.21	$ 357.77	$ 278.19
Net investment income[(a)]	2.83	3.03	2.17	2.01	1.79
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	112.32	129.81	91.12	(90.60)	79.56
Total from investment operations	115.15	132.84	93.29	(88.59)	81.35
Distributions to shareholders from:					
Net investment income	(2.84)	(3.04)	(2.17)	(1.97)	(1.77)
Net asset value at end of year	$ 600.44	$ 488.13	$ 358.33	$ 267.21	$ 357.77
Net Asset Value Total Return[(b)]	23.63%	37.21%	34.98%	(24.86)%	29.30%
Ratios/Supplemental Data:					
Net assets at end of year (000's omitted)	$385,274,869	$294,439,691	$196,578,985	$147,796,268	$182,464,660
Ratio to average net assets of:					
Expenses	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%
Net investment income	0.54%	0.70%	0.68%	0.59%	0.54%
Portfolio turnover rate[(c)]	7.98%	8.07%	22.08%	7.10%	8.89%

(a) Based on average shares outstanding.

(b) 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. Total investment returns calculated for a period of less than one year are not annualized.

(c) 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

No entity that creates, compiles, sponsors or maintains the Underlying Index is or will be an affiliated person, as defined in Section 2(a)(3) of the 1940 Act, or an affiliated person of an affiliated person, of the Trust, the Adviser, the Distributor or a promoter of the Fund.

Neither the Adviser nor any affiliate of the Adviser has any rights to influence the selection of the securities in the Underlying Index.

The Underlying Index is calculated and maintained by the Index Provider or its affiliate, agent or partner. The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or the Distributor. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with the Index Provider. The Trust is entitled to use the Underlying Index pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Adviser.

Disclaimers

The Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Nasdaq, Inc. or its affiliates (Nasdaq, with its affiliates, are referred to as the "Corporations"). The Corporations have not passed on the legality or suitability of, or the accuracy or adequacy of descriptions and disclosures relating to, the Fund. The Corporations make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners 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 the Underlying Index to track general stock market performance. The Corporations' only relationship to the Adviser ("Licensee") is in the licensing of the Nasdaq® and Underlying Index trade/service marks, and certain trade names of the Corporations and the use of the Underlying Index which is determined, composed and calculated by Nasdaq without regard to the Licensee or the Fund. Nasdaq has no obligation to take the needs of the Licensee or the owners of the Fund into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the Underlying Index. The Corporations are not responsible for and have not participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the Shares to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which the Shares are to be converted into cash. The Corporations have no liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Fund. "Nasdaq®" is a registered trademark and is used under license.

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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 Trust, 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 is available on the Fund's website at 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 of 1933, as amended (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 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 will be available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders and on required forms filed with the SEC. In the Fund's most recent Annual Report (filed on Form N-30B-2), you will find the Fund's annual financial statements, and in subsequent Annual Reports to be filed with the SEC, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the fiscal year. In Form N-CSR, when available, you will find the Fund's annual and semi-annual financial statements. If you have questions about the Fund or Shares or you wish to obtain the SAI, Annual Report and/or Semi-Annual Report, or the Fund's financial statements, 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 QQQ Trust[SM], Series 1
c/o Invesco Distributors, Inc.
11 Greenway Plaza
Houston, Texas 77046-1173

Visit: www.invesco.com/ETFs

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at 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.

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 811-08947.

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P-QQQ-PRO-1

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