



Investment Philosophy and Process

Invesco Asia Pacific Growth Fund

EQV: Bottom-up Investment Process

Asian Equity Universe

Stocks of the Asia Pacific region, excluding Japan

Step 1: Idea Generation

- Qualitative and quantitative analysis
- Focus on earnings, quality, valuation

Step 2: Fundamental Research In-depth/ bottom up

Risk
Management
and Sell
Discipline

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Step 3: Portfolio Construction 80-100 holdings

EQV: Investment philosophy

Our investment philosophy is based on the following:

- **Stock selection.** Portfolio construction is driven by a bottom-up approach.
- **Active management.** The portfolio is managed with generally low benchmark index commonality.
- **Long-term horizon.** Stocks are generally purchased with a two- to three-year investment horizon.

We also believe:

- **Earnings (E).** Earnings growth drives stock prices in the long run, and investors underreact to positive earnings news.
- **Quality (Q).** Companies with efficient capital allocation create long-term value.
- **Valuation (V).** Companies with underappreciated growth prospects provide relatively attractive risk-reward opportunities.

Universe definition

We begin with a universe of all stocks in the Asia Pacific region, including emerging markets but excluding Japan. Liquidity is important in international investing; therefore, we typically invest in companies in which fund positions can be traded in fewer than eight days.

Security selection

Step 1 – Idea generation: New ideas are identified and researched using numerous qualitative and quantitative sources.

- **Qualitative idea generation.** We spend a significant amount of time on global research-based travel. The team jointly travels more than five months each year for research purposes and meets with more than 200 company management teams. We also leverage global and local sell-side analysts and other third-party research services to better understand company and industry dynamics.
- **Quantitative idea generation.** We leverage technology by using quantitative screens to help identify potential new ideas and monitor existing holdings. These screens focus on measuring and ranking several key criteria that are central to our earnings, quality and valuation (EQV) investment process.

Step 2 – Fundamental research: In-depth fundamental research is the cornerstone of our investment process. In this step, we focus on building a deeper understanding of the EQV profile of each investment opportunity identified in Step 1.

- **Earnings (E).** We seek companies with earnings growth catalysts and improving earnings news. We then thoroughly analyze the fundamental drivers of the positive trends (e.g., revenue growth, cost savings, new products).
- **Quality (Q).** We analyze the likely sustainability of these earnings growth trends. For example, we like companies with strong balance sheets and proven management teams that have allocated capital in efficient and profitable ways.
- **Valuation (V).** We analyze numerous valuation metrics to identify stocks that appear to have underappreciated growth prospects. We focus on not overpaying for growth by avoiding expensive glamour stocks.

Portfolio Construction

- 80 to 100 holdings
- Position size typically 0.75% to 3%
- Maximum position size less than 5%
- Top 10 holdings typically 15% to 30%
- Emerging markets limited to less than 35%
- Cash generally kept to less than 10%
- Currencies unhedged

Step 3 – Portfolio construction: A stock that successfully passes our rigorous EQV-driven idea generation and fundamental research process is a viable candidate for inclusion in the portfolio.

The key portfolio construction objective is to establish a portfolio of 80 to 100 stocks broadly diversified across sectors, countries (both developed and emerging) and market capitalization. The fund does not invest in Japan. A focus on actively managed, bottom-up stock selection drives sector and country allocations. The resultant portfolio does not seek to mimic the benchmark index.

Risk management

The portfolio construction process incorporates several risk management techniques to monitor and manage risk within the fund, including:

- Broad portfolio diversification.
- Stock selection that focuses on identifying companies with attractive quality and valuation characteristics.
- Maintaining stock liquidity criteria.
- Use of forensic accounting criteria.
- Performance and risk attribution analysis.
- Portfolio oversight.

Sell discipline

We believe a key determinant of successful growth investing is the sell decision. We employ a rigorous sell discipline, again based on the EQV profile of a company. Stocks are sold due to:

- **Earnings (E).** Deteriorating earnings growth, disappointing earnings revisions or surprises due to poor fundamentals.
- **Quality (Q).** Deteriorating company or industry fundamentals, reduced competitive outlook and accounting errors.
- **Valuation (V).** Excess valuation.

We may also sell if:

- A more attractive opportunity is identified.
- Risk considerations emerge (e.g., a position becomes too large).

About risk

Investing in developing countries can add additional risk, such as high rates of inflation or sharply devalued currencies against the U.S. dollar. Transaction costs are often higher, and there may be delays in settlement procedures.

Prices of equity securities change in response to many factors, including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of its assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity.

Foreign securities have additional risks, including exchange rate changes, political and economic upheaval, relative lack of information, relatively low market liquidity, and the potential lack of strict financial and accounting controls and standards.

Although the fund's returns during certain periods were positively affected by its investments in initial public offerings (IPOs), there can be no assurance that the fund will have favorable IPO investment opportunities in the future.

Investing in a fund that invests in smaller companies involves risks not associated with investing in more established companies, such as business risk, stock price fluctuations and illiquidity.

The prices of securities held by the fund may decline in response to market risks.

NOT FDIC INSURED | MAY LOSE VALUE | NO BANK GUARANTEE

Before investing, investors should carefully read the prospectus and/or summary prospectus and carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. For this and more complete information about the fund(s), investors should ask their advisers for a prospectus/summary prospectus or visit invesco.com/fundprospectus.

Note: Not all products, materials or services available at all firms. Advisers, please contact your home office.

Diversification does not guarantee a profit or eliminate the risk of loss.

Commonality measures the similarity of holdings between two portfolios using the lowest common percentage method. This method looks at the percentage of total net assets each security represents within its respective portfolio and aggregates the lower of the two percentages. Commonality is a determinant of portfolio correlation.

On or about April 30, 2010, Invesco Aim Distributors, Inc. becomes Invesco Distributors, Inc., Invesco Aim Investment Services, Inc. becomes Invesco Investment Services, Inc., and AIM funds become Invesco funds. In addition, invescoaim.com becomes invesco.com.