Due Diligence Report

Prepared on: 2/6/2017 | Fund data as of 12/31/2016

Prepared For:
Invesco R6

Shares are not FDIC insured, may lose value and have no bank guarantee. Invesco Distributors, Inc.
Standardized Performance Disclosure (Mutual Funds and ETFs only)

Standardized Returns for the period ended 12/31/2016. Returns for periods of less than one year are not annualized. Standardized Returns assume reinvestment of dividends and capital gains. It depicts performance without adjusting for the effects of taxation, but are adjusted to reflect sales charges and ongoing fund expenses. If adjusted for taxation, the performance quoted would be significantly reduced. The sales charge used in the calculation was obtained from the fund’s most recent prospectus and/or shareholder report available to Morningstar.

Investors should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of a fund carefully before investing. Prospectuses and, if available, the summary prospectuses, containing this and other information about the fund are available by contacting your financial consultant. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing to make sure that the fund is appropriate for your goals and risk tolerance. The performance information shown represents past performance and is not a guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that the shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance information shown. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please reference the Investment Company Contact Information section. Text in bold italics indicates Extended performance. Extended performance is based on the performance of the investment's oldest share class, adjusted for fees. Fi360 Fiduciary Score data calculated using extended performance are shown with a colored border instead of a background.

*For those investments a load-waived indication, the Standardized Returns shown below do not include the typical load (and reduction in return) that would accompany the share class if it were purchased outside the load-waived environment. Text in bold italics indicates Extended performance. Extended performance is based on the performance of the investment's oldest share class, adjusted for fees. Fi360 Fiduciary Score data calculated using extended performance are shown with a colored border instead of a background.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Investment Name</th>
<th>Inception</th>
<th>Investment Return (Load-adjusted)</th>
<th>Prospectus Exp Ratio</th>
<th>Load</th>
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<td>10-Year</td>
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## Fi360 Fiduciary Score® Breakdown
*(Funds/ETFs/GRPAs only)*

### Fi360 Fiduciary Score Criteria

1. **Inception Date:** The investment must have at least a 3 year track history.
2. **Manager Tenure:** The investment manager must have at least a 2 year track history. (Most senior manager’s tenure)
3. **Assets:** The investment must have at least 75 million under management. (Total across all share classes for funds/etfs)
4. **Composition:** The investment’s allocation to its primary asset class should be greater than or equal to 80%. (Not applied to all peer groups)
5. **Style:** The investment’s current style box should match the peer group. (Not applied to all peer groups)
6. **Prospectus Net Exp Ratio:** The investment must place in the top 75% of its peer group.
7. **Alpha:** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
8. **Sharpe:** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
9. **1 Year Return:** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
10. **3 Year Return:** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group.
11. **5 Year Return:** The investment must place in the top 50% of its peer group.

### Calculation Methodology

The Fi360 Fiduciary Score is a peer percentile ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The criteria include total returns, risk-adjusted returns, expenses, and other portfolio statistics. Investments are ranked according to their ability to meet due diligence criteria every month. The rank becomes the Fi360 Fiduciary Score. The Fi360 Fiduciary Score Average is a one-, three-, five- or ten-year rolling average of an investments Fi360 Fiduciary Score. The Fi360 Fiduciary Score represents a suggested course of action and is not intended, nor should it be used, as the sole source of information for reaching an investment decision. Visit the Glossary or fi360.com/fi360-Fiduciary-Score for more information.

### Legend

- ✓: Investment meets the criterion
- X: Investment does not meet the criterion
- N/A: Investment data is not available
- N/S: Investment doesn’t have the history to be scored
- N/App: Investment is not screened on the criterion

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### Table: Fi360 Fiduciary Score Criteria

| Investment Name                  | Peer Group               | 1 Yr | 3 Yr | 5 Yr | 10 Yr | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|
| **Large-Cap Equity**             |                          |      |      |      |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Invesco Equally-Wtd S&P 500 R6 (VADFX) | Large Blend             | 0    | 4    | 10   | -     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   |    |
|                                  | # of Peers               | 1,364| 1,283| 1,121|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Invesco Growth and Income R6 (GIFRX) | Large Value             | 0    | 35   | 22   | -     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   |    |
|                                  | # of Peers               | 1,202| 1,135| 945  |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Invesco Diversified Dividend R6 (LCEF) | Large Value            | 32   | 32   | 19   | -     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   |    |
|                                  | # of Peers               | 1,202| 1,135| 945  |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| **Developed International Equity** |                         |      |      |      |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Invesco International Growth R6 (IGFRX) | Foreign Large Growth   | 21   | 14   | 22   | -     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   |    |
|                                  | # of Peers               | 339  | 327  | 279  |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| **Intermediate Fixed Income**     |                          |      |      |      |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Invesco Core Plus Bond R6 (CPBFX) | Intermediate-Term Bond | 19   | 24   | 22   | -     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   |    |
|                                  | # of Peers               | 962  | 916  | 783  |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| **Allocation**                   |                          |      |      |      |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
| Invesco Equity and Income R6 (IEIF) | Allocation--50% to 70% Equity | 0    | 12   | 9    | -     | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -   |    |
|                                  | # of Peers               | 780  | 749  | 596  |       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |
Peer Group Definitions / Risk Disclosures

**Allocation—50% to 70% Equity**
Funds in allocation categories seek to provide both income and capital appreciation by investing in multiple asset classes, including stocks, bonds, and cash. These portfolios are dominated by domestic holdings and have equity exposures between 50% and 70%.

**Foreign Large Growth**
Foreign large-growth portfolios focus on high-priced growth stocks, mainly outside of the United States. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

**Intermediate-Term Bond**
Intermediate-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and typically have durations of 3.5 to six years. These portfolios are less sensitive to interest rates, and therefore less volatile, than portfolios that have longer durations. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index (MCBI) in determining duration assignment. Intermediate-term is defined as 75% to 125% of the 3 year average effective duration of the MCBI.

**Large Blend**
Large-blend portfolios are fairly representative of the overall U.S. stock market in size, growth rates, and price. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large-cap. The blend style is assigned to portfolios where neither growth nor value characteristics predominate. These portfolios tend to invest across the spectrum of U.S. industries, and owing to their broad exposure, the portfolios' returns are often similar to those of the S&P 500 Index.

**Large Value**
Large-value portfolios invest primarily in big U.S. companies that are less expensive or growing more slowly than other large-cap stocks. Stocks in the top 70% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as large-cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).
Glossary

12b-1 Fee
Maximum annual charge deducted from fund assets to pay for distribution and marketing costs. Although usually set on a percentage basis, this amount will occasionally be a flat figure. This information is taken directly from the fund's prospectus, and includes distribution, service and other expenses incurred by the fund. Morningstar lists the maximum amount. Some 12b-1 fees are something of a hidden charge, because they are taken out of the NAV. Morningstar breaks the 12b-1 amount out of the expense ratio so investors know how much they're paying. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Alpha
A measure of the difference between a fund's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta. A positive alpha figure indicates the fund has performed better than its beta would predict. In contrast, a negative alpha indicates the fund underperformed, given the expectations established by the fund's beta. All MPT statistics (alpha, beta, and R-squared) are based on a least-squared regression of the fund's return over Treasury bills (called excess return) and the excess returns of the fund’s benchmark index. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Composition Criterion
This screen is one of the fi360 Fiduciary Score criterion. The screened product can have no more than 20% of the portfolio invested in 'unrelated asset class securities.

Deferred Load
This is also known as a back-end sales charge, and it is imposed when investors redeem shares. The percentage charged generally declines the longer shares are held, and it is usually applied to the lower of the beginning price or ending price. This charge is often coupled with higher 12b-1 fees in B or C share classes as an alternative to a traditional front-end load fund. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Expense Ratio - Prospectus Gross
Gross Expense Ratio represents the total gross expenses (net expenses with waivers added back in) divided by the fund's average net assets. If it is not equal to the net expense ratio, the gross expense ratio portrays the fund's expenses had the fund not waived a portion, or all, of its fees. Thus, to some degree, it is an indication of fee contracts. Some fee waivers have an expiration date; other waivers are in place indefinitely. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Expense Ratio - Prospectus Net
The percentage of fund assets used to pay for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees, and all other asset-based costs incurred by the fund, except brokerage costs. Fund expenses are reflected in the fund's NAV. Sales charges are not included in the expense ratio. The expense ratio for fund of funds is the aggregate expense ratio as defined as the sum of the wrap or sponsor fees plus the estimated weighted average of the underlying fund fees. (Description provided by Morningstar)

fi360 Fiduciary Score
The fi360 Fiduciary Score® is a peer percent ranking of an investment against a set of quantitative due diligence criteria selected to reflect prudent fiduciary management. The fi360 Fiduciary Score® is calculated on a monthly basis for investments with at least a three year history. Note: Group Retirement Plan Annuities (GRPAs) are ranked in a peer group that includes GRPAs, Mutual Funds and ETFs. Prior to 9/30/2013 only Mutual Funds and ETFs were used to construct the peer group. (Description provided by fi360)

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Front-End Load
The initial, or front-end, sales charge is a one-time deduction from an investment made into the fund. The amount is generally relative to the amount of the investment, so that larger investments incur smaller rates of charge. The sales charge serves as a commission for the broker who sold the fund. A fund's potential fees and sales charges are an important factor to consider before making an investment. The load fee compensates the broker or financial planner for the service of providing professional investment advice. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Fund Family
A company which offers mutual funds. Generally speaking, the company name is included in the official fund name. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Fund Name
The fund's official name, or an abbreviation thereof, as stated in the fund's prospectus. Morningstar attempts to limit the extent to which fund name abbreviation is made by keeping the family name or first word intact whenever possible. As a general rule, the words Fund, Shares, Class, Series, Trust (not including class designation), and articles at the beginning of a fund's name are omitted. They appear, however, in cases where their omission could confuse two funds or groups. The fund name is taken directly from the prospectus. The names normally do not change, unless the fund itself changes its name. (Description provided by Morningstar)

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Glossary (Cont.)

Inception Date
The date on which the fund began its operations. Funds with long track records offer more history by which investors can assess overall fund performance. However, another important factor to consider is the fund manager and his or her tenure with the fund. Often times a change in fund performance can indicate a change in management. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Investment Type
The following abbreviations are used to identify an investment type. MF - Mutual Fund, ETF - Exchange Traded Fund, VA - Variable Annuity, SMA - Separately Managed Account, GRPA - Group Retirement Plan Annuity (Description provided by fi360)

Manager Tenure
The number of years that the current manager has been managing the investment. In the case of a team, the longest manager tenure is used. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Net Assets - Funds/ETFs
The month-end net assets of the mutual fund, recorded in millions of dollars. Net-asset figures are useful in gauging a fund's size, agility, and popularity. They help determine whether a small company fund, for example, can remain in its investment-objective category if its asset base reaches an ungainly size. The assets are totaled across all share classes of the fund. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Number of investments in Peer Group
A count of the number of investments within a specific peer group for a particular data point such as 1yr return or Alpha. This number represents the total number of investments used to calculate the bar charts and rankings for each data point. (Note: Group Retirement Plan Annuities (GRPAs) are ranked in a peer group that includes GRPAs, Mutual Funds and ETFs. Prior to 9/30/2013 only Mutual Funds and ETFs were used to construct the peer group. (Description provided by fi360)

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

Style Drift Criterion
This screen is one of the fi360 Fiduciary Score criterion. A comparison is made of the fund's category (3-year style average) and the current style (for the quarter). The fiduciary due diligence screen is a match between the category and style. (Description provided by fi360)

Total Return - Load-Adjusted
Expressed as a percentage, this return is adjusted for front-end loads, deferred loads and redemption fees, but not taxes. For investments with front-end loads, the full amount of the load is deducted. For deferred loads and redemption fees, the percentage charged often declines the longer the shares are held. Morningstar adjusts the deferred load for each time period accordingly when making this calculation. (Description provided by Morningstar)

Total Return - Percentile Rank
This is the investment's total-return percentile rank relative to all funds that have the same Morningstar Category. The highest (or most favorable) percentile rank is 1 and the lowest (or least favorable) percentile rank is 100. The top-performing investment in a category will always receive a rank of 1. Rankings may vary among share classes and are based on historical total returns, which are not indicative of future results. (Description provided by Morningstar)
### Investment Company Contact Information

For performance data current to the most recent month-end, please contact the investment company using the number(s) provided below.

<table>
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<th>Company Name</th>
<th>Phone Number(s)</th>
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<td>Invesco</td>
<td>800-959-4246</td>
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Fund data as of 12/31/2016
Disclosure

A target date fund identifies a specific time at which investors are expected to begin making withdrawals, e.g., Now, 2020, 2030. The principal value of the fund is not guaranteed at any time, including at the target date.

Commodities may subject an investor to greater volatility than traditional securities such as stocks and bonds and can fluctuate significantly based on weather, political, tax, and other regulatory and market developments.

To the extent a fund invests a greater amount in any one sector or industry, there is increased risk to the fund if conditions adversely affect that sector or industry.

Derivatives may be more volatile and less liquid than traditional investments and are subject to subject to market, interest rate, credit, leverage, counterparty and management risks. An investment in a derivative could lose more than the cash amount invested. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time.

Fixed-income investments are subject to credit risk of the issuer and the effects of changing interest rates. Interest rate risk refers to the risk that bond prices generally fall as interest rates rise and vice versa. An issuer may be unable to meet interest and/or principal payments, thereby causing its instruments to decrease in value and lowering the issuer's credit rating.

The risks of investing in securities of foreign issuers, including emerging market issuers, can include fluctuations in foreign currencies, political and economic instability, and foreign taxation issues.

Growth stocks tend to be more sensitive to changes in their earnings and can be more volatile.

Junk bonds involve a greater risk of default or price changes due to changes in the issuer's credit quality. The values of junk bonds fluctuate more than those of high quality bonds and can decline significantly over short time periods.

Municipal securities are subject to the risk that legislative or economic conditions could affect an issuer’s ability to make payments of principal and/or interest.

Investments in real estate related instruments may be affected by economic, legal, or environmental factors that affect property values, rents or occupancies of real estate. Real estate companies, including REITs or similar structures, tend to be small and mid-cap companies and their shares may be more volatile and less liquid.

Most senior loans are made to corporations with below investment-grade credit ratings and are subject to significant credit, valuation and liquidity risk. The value of the collateral securing a loan may not be sufficient to cover the amount owed, may be found invalid or may be used to pay other outstanding obligations of the borrower under applicable law. There is also the risk that the collateral may be difficult to liquidate, or that a majority of the collateral may be illiquid.

Stocks of small and mid-sized companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments, may be more volatile, and may be illiquid or restricted as to resale.

A value style of investing is subject to the risk that the valuations never improve or that the returns will trail other styles of investing or the overall stock markets.

An investment in exchange-traded funds (ETFs) may trade at a discount to net asset value, fail to develop an active trading market, halt trading on the listing exchange, fail to track the referenced index, or hold troubled securities. ETFs may involve duplication of management fees and certain other expenses. Certain ETFs are leveraged, which can magnify any losses on those investments.

An investment in exchange-traded notes (ETNs) are subject to credit risk of the issuer, and the value of the ETN may drop due to a downgrade in the issuer's credit rating, despite the underlying market benchmark or strategy remaining unchanged.

An investment in a money market fund is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. Although a money market fund seeks to preserve the value of your investment at $1.00 per share, it is possible to lose money by investing in such a Fund.