



Invesco Developing Markets Fund

(Prior to September 30, 2020, the Fund was known as Invesco Oppenheimer Developing Markets Fund.)

Class: A (ODMAX), C (ODVCX), R (ODVNX), Y (ODVYX), R5 (DVMFX), R6 (ODVIX)

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's prospectus, reports to shareholders, and other information about the Fund online at www.invesco.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling (800) 959-4246 or by sending an e-mail request to ProspectusRequest@invesco.com. The Fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated February 22, 2021 (as each may be amended or supplemented), are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus and may be obtained, free of charge, at the website, phone number or e-mail address noted above.

Investment Objective(s)

The Fund's investment objective is to seek capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. Fees and expenses of the Private Fund (as defined herein), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund, are included in the table.

You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the Invesco Funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "Shareholder Account Information – Initial Sales Charges (Class A Shares Only)" on page A-3 of the prospectus and the section "Purchase, Redemption and Pricing of Shares-Purchase and Redemption of Shares" on page L-1 of the statement of additional information (SAI). The table and Examples below do not reflect any transaction fees that may be charged by financial intermediaries, or commissions that a shareholder may be required to pay directly to its financial intermediary when buying or selling Class Y or Class R6 shares.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

| Class: | A | C | R | Y | R5 | R6 |
|---|-------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of offering price) | 5.50% | None | None | None | None | None |
| Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of original purchase price or redemption proceeds, whichever is less) | None ¹ | 1.00% | None | None | None | None |

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

| Class: | A | C | R | Y | R5 | R6 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Management Fees | 0.76% | 0.76% | 0.76% | 0.76% | 0.76% | 0.76% |
| Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees | 0.25 | 1.00 | 0.50 | None | None | None |
| Other Expenses | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.21 | 0.13 | 0.06 |
| Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses | 1.22 | 1.97 | 1.47 | 0.97 | 0.89 | 0.82 |

¹ A contingent deferred sales charge may apply in some cases. See "Shareholder Account Information-Contingent Deferred Sales Charges (CDSCs)."

Example. This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all of your shares at the end of those periods. This Example does not include commissions and/or other forms of

compensation that investors may pay on transactions in Class Y and Class R6 shares. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same.

Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Class A | \$667 | \$916 | \$1,183 | \$1,946 |
| Class C | \$300 | \$618 | \$1,062 | \$2,102 |
| Class R | \$150 | \$465 | \$ 803 | \$1,757 |
| Class Y | \$ 99 | \$309 | \$ 536 | \$1,190 |
| Class R5 | \$ 91 | \$284 | \$ 493 | \$1,096 |
| Class R6 | \$ 84 | \$262 | \$ 455 | \$1,014 |

You would pay the following expenses if you did not redeem your shares:

| | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Years |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|
| Class A | \$667 | \$916 | \$1,183 | \$1,946 |
| Class C | \$200 | \$618 | \$1,062 | \$2,102 |
| Class R | \$150 | \$465 | \$ 803 | \$1,757 |
| Class Y | \$ 99 | \$309 | \$ 536 | \$1,190 |
| Class R5 | \$ 91 | \$284 | \$ 493 | \$1,096 |
| Class R6 | \$ 84 | \$262 | \$ 455 | \$1,014 |

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 30% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies of the Fund

The Fund mainly invests in common stocks of issuers in developing and emerging markets throughout the world and at times it may invest up to 100% of its total assets in foreign securities. Under normal market conditions, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of issuers whose principal activities are in a developing market, i.e. are in a developing market or are economically tied to a developing market country, and in derivatives and other instruments that have economic characteristics similar

to such securities. The Fund will invest in at least three developing markets. The Fund focuses on companies with above-average earnings growth.

In general, countries may be considered developing or emerging markets if they are included in any one of the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) emerging markets indices, classified as a developing or emerging market, or classified under a similar or corresponding classification, by organizations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, or have economies, industries and stock markets with similar characteristics. For purposes of the Fund's investments, a determination that an issuer is economically tied to a developing market country is based on factors including, but not limited to, geographic location of its primary trading markets, location of its assets, its domicile or its principal offices, or whether it receives revenues from a developing market. Such a determination can also be based, in whole or in part, on inclusion of an issuer or its securities in an index representative of developing or emerging markets.

The Fund may invest directly in certain eligible China A Shares through Stock Connect (a securities trading and clearing program designed to achieve mutual stock market access between the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Hong Kong), or, for operational efficiency and regulatory considerations, through an investment in a private investment vehicle organized under Delaware law (the "Private Fund"). The Private Fund may invest in companies established or operating in, or with significant exposure to, the PRC or other developing markets countries. The Private Fund's managing member, OppenheimerFunds, Inc., has full and exclusive discretionary authority to manage the day-to-day operations of the Private Fund and to invest its assets. The Fund's investment in the Private Fund may vary based on the portfolio manager's use of different types of investments that provide exposure to Chinese securities (through Stock Connect). Since the Fund may invest a portion of its assets in the Private Fund, the Fund may be considered to be investing indirectly in such securities through the Private Fund.

In selecting investments for the Fund, the portfolio manager evaluates investment opportunities on a company-by-company basis. This approach includes fundamental analysis of a company's financial statements, management record, and capital structure, operations, product development, and competitive position in its industry. The portfolio manager also looks for newer or established businesses that are entering into a growth cycle, have the potential for accelerating earnings growth or cash flow, and possess reasonable valuations. The portfolio manager considers the effect of worldwide trends on the growth of particular business sectors and looks for companies that may benefit from those trends and seeks a diverse mix of industries and countries to help reduce the risks of foreign investing, such as currency fluctuations and stock market volatility. The portfolio manager may invest in growth companies of different capitalization ranges in any developing market country. The portfolio manager monitors individual issuers for changes in the factors above, which may trigger a decision to sell a security.

As part of the Fund's investment process to implement its investment strategy in pursuit of its investment objective, the Fund's portfolio manager also considers both qualitative and quantitative environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors they believe to be material to understanding an issuer's fundamentals, and assesses whether any ESG factors pose a material financial risk or opportunity to the issuer and determines whether such risks are appropriately reflected in the issuer's valuation. This analysis may involve the use of third-party research as well as proprietary research. Consideration of ESG factors is just one component of the portfolio manager's assessment of issuers eligible for investment and the Fund's portfolio manager may still invest in securities of issuers that may be viewed as having a high ESG risk profile. The ESG factors considered by the Fund's portfolio manager may change over time and one or more factors may not be relevant with respect to all issuers eligible for investment.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

As with any mutual fund investment, loss of money is a risk of investing. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit in a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other governmental agency. The risks associated with an investment in the Fund can increase during times of significant market volatility. The principal risks of investing in the Fund are:

Market Risk. The market values of the Fund's investments, and therefore the value of the Fund's shares, will go up and down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Market risk may affect a single issuer, industry or section of the economy, or it may affect the market as a whole. The value of the Fund's investments may go up or down due to general market conditions which are not specifically related to the particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, regional or global instability, natural or environmental disasters, widespread disease or other public health issues, war, acts of terrorism or adverse investor sentiment generally. 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 Fund will rise in value.

Investing in Stocks Risk. The value of the Fund's portfolio may be affected by changes in the stock markets. Stock markets may experience significant short-term volatility and may fall or rise sharply at times. Adverse events in any part of the equity or fixed-income markets may have unexpected negative effects on other market segments. Different stock markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. stock markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign stock markets.

The prices of individual stocks generally do not all move in the same direction at the same time. However, individual stock prices tend to go up and down more dramatically than those of certain other types of investments, such as bonds. A variety of factors can negatively affect the price of a particular company's stock. These factors may include, but are not limited to: poor earnings reports, a loss of customers, litigation against the company, general unfavorable performance of the company's sector or industry, or changes in government regulations affecting the company or its industry. To the extent that securities of a particular type are emphasized (for example foreign stocks, stocks of small- or mid-cap companies, growth or value stocks, or stocks of companies in a particular industry), fund share values may fluctuate more in response to events affecting the market for those types of securities.

Risks of Foreign Investing. Foreign securities are subject to special risks. Securities traded in foreign markets may be less liquid and more volatile than those traded in U.S. markets. Foreign issuers are usually not subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements that U.S. companies are subject to, which may make it difficult for the Fund to evaluate a foreign company's operations or financial condition. A change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of investments denominated in that foreign currency and in the value of any income or distributions the Fund may receive on those investments. The value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations, foreign taxes, higher transaction and other costs, delays in the settlement of transactions, changes in economic or monetary policy in the United States or abroad, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, or other political and economic factors. In addition, due to the inter-relationship of global economies and financial markets, changes in political and economic factors in one country or region could adversely affect conditions in another country or region. Investments in foreign securities may also expose the Fund to time-zone arbitrage risk. Foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the value of the Fund's net assets may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares. At times, the Fund may emphasize investments in a particular country or region and may be subject to greater risks from

adverse events that occur in that country or region. Foreign securities and foreign currencies held in foreign banks and securities depositories may be subject to only limited or no regulatory oversight.

Risks of Developing and Emerging Markets. Investments in developing and emerging markets are subject to all the risks associated with foreign investing, however, these risks may be magnified in developing and emerging markets. Developing or emerging market countries may have less well developed securities markets and exchanges that may be substantially less liquid than those of more developed markets, and investments in such securities markets may be subject to unexpected market closures. Settlement procedures in developing or emerging markets may differ from those of more established securities markets, and settlement delays may result in the inability to invest assets or to dispose of portfolio securities in a timely manner. Securities prices in developing or emerging markets may be significantly more volatile than is the case in more developed nations of the world, and governments of developing or emerging market countries may also be more unstable than the governments of more developed countries. Such countries' economies may be more dependent on relatively few industries or investors that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Developing or emerging market countries also may be subject to social, political or economic instability. The value of developing or emerging market countries' currencies may fluctuate more than the currencies of countries with more mature markets. Investments in developing or emerging market countries may be subject to greater risks of government restrictions, including confiscatory taxation, expropriation or 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. The ability to bring and enforce actions in developing and emerging market countries, or to obtain information needed to pursue or enforce such actions, may be limited. In addition, the ability of foreign entities to participate in privatization programs of certain developing or emerging market countries may be limited by local law. Other risks may include additional transaction costs and difficulty related to the quality, availability and timeliness of information. Investments in securities of issuers in developing or emerging market countries may be considered speculative. Companies in developing and emerging market countries may also generally be subject to less stringent regulatory, disclosure, financial reporting, accounting, auditing and recordkeeping standards than companies in more developed countries. As a result, information, including financial information, about such companies may be less available and reliable which can impede the Fund's ability to evaluate such companies.

Geographic Focus Risk. The Fund may from time to time have a substantial amount of its assets invested in securities of issuers located in a single country or a limited number of countries. Adverse economic, political or social conditions in those countries may therefore have a significant negative impact on the Fund's investment performance.

Unique Economic and Political Risks of Investing in Greater China. Investments in companies located or operating in Greater China (normally considered to be the geographical area that includes mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan) involve risks and considerations not typically associated with investments in the U.S. and other Western nations, such as greater government control over the economy; political, legal and regulatory uncertainty; nationalization, expropriation, or confiscation of property; difficulty in obtaining information necessary for investigations into and/or litigation against Chinese companies, as well as in obtaining and/or enforcing judgments; limited legal remedies for shareholders; alteration or discontinuation of economic reforms; military conflicts, either internal or with other countries; inflation, currency fluctuations and fluctuations in inflation and interest rates that may have negative effects on the economy and securities markets of Greater China; and Greater China's dependency on the economies of other Asian countries, many of which are developing countries. Events in any one country within Greater China may impact the other countries in the region or Greater China as a whole. Export growth

continues to be a major driver of China's rapid economic growth. As a result, a reduction in spending on Chinese products and services, the institution of additional tariffs or other trade barriers (or the threat thereof), including as a result of trade tensions between China and the United States, or a downturn in any of the economies of China's key trading partners may have an adverse impact on the Chinese economy. Further, health events, such as the recent coronavirus outbreak, may cause uncertainty and volatility in the Chinese economy, especially in the consumer discretionary (leisure, retail, gaming, tourism), industrials, and commodities sectors. Additionally, the inability of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") to inspect audit work papers and practices of PCAOB-registered accounting firms in China with respect to their audit work of U.S. reporting companies may impose significant additional risks associated with investments in China.

Certain securities issued by companies located or operating in Greater China, such as China A-shares, are subject to trading restrictions and suspensions, quota limitations and sudden changes in those limitations, and operational, clearing and settlement risks. Additionally, developing countries, such as those in Greater China, may subject the Fund's investments to a number of tax rules, and the application of many of those rules may be uncertain. Moreover, China has implemented a number of tax reforms in recent years, and may amend or revise its existing tax laws and/or procedures in the future, possibly with retroactive effect. Changes in applicable Chinese tax law could reduce the after-tax profits of the Fund, directly or indirectly, including by reducing the after-tax profits of companies in China in which the Fund invests. Uncertainties in Chinese tax rules could result in unexpected tax liabilities for the Fund.

Risks of Investing Through Stock Connect. The Fund may invest directly in China A shares through Stock Connect, and will be subject to the following risks: sudden changes in quota limitations, application of trading suspensions, differences in trading days between the PRC and Stock Connect, operational risk, clearing and settlement risk and regulatory and taxation risk.

Eurozone Investment Risks. Certain of the regions in which the Fund may invest, including the European Union (EU), currently experience significant financial difficulties. Following the global economic crisis that began in 2008, some of these countries have depended on, and may continue to be dependent on, the assistance from others such as the European Central Bank (ECB) or other governments or institutions, and failure to implement reforms as a condition of assistance could have a significant adverse effect on the value of investments in those and other European countries. In addition, countries that have adopted the euro are subject to fiscal and monetary controls that could limit the ability to implement their own economic policies, and could voluntarily abandon, or be forced out of, the euro. Such events could impact the market values of Eurozone and various other securities and currencies, cause redenomination of certain securities into less valuable local currencies, and create more volatile and illiquid markets. Additionally, the United Kingdom's departure from the EU, commonly known as "Brexit," may have significant political and financial consequences for Eurozone markets, including greater market volatility and illiquidity, currency fluctuations, deterioration in economic activity, a decrease in business confidence and an increased likelihood of a recession in the United Kingdom.

Risks of Growth Investing. If a growth company's earnings or stock price fails to increase as anticipated, or if its business plans do not produce the expected results, the value of its securities may decline sharply. Growth companies may be newer or smaller companies that may experience greater stock price fluctuations and risks of loss than larger, more established companies. Newer growth companies tend to retain a large part of their earnings for research, development or investments in capital assets. Therefore, they may not pay any dividends for some time. Growth investing has gone in and out of favor during past market cycles and is likely to continue to do so. During periods when growth investing is out of favor or when markets are unstable, it may be more difficult to sell growth company

securities at an acceptable price. Growth stocks may also be more volatile than other securities because of investor speculation.

Small- and Mid-Capitalization Companies Risks. Investing in securities of small- and mid-capitalization companies involves greater risk than customarily is associated with investing in larger, more established companies. Stocks of small- and mid-capitalization companies tend to be more vulnerable to changing market conditions, may have little or no operating history or track record of success, and may have more limited product lines and markets, less experienced management and fewer financial resources than larger companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. They may be more sensitive to changes in a company's earnings expectations and may experience more abrupt and erratic price movements. Smaller companies' securities often trade in lower volumes and in many instances, are traded over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, where the frequency and volume of trading is substantially less than is typical for securities of larger companies traded on national securities exchanges. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations and it might be harder for the Fund to dispose of its holdings at an acceptable price when it wants to sell them. Since small- and mid-cap companies typically reinvest a high proportion of their earnings in their business, they may not pay dividends for some time, particularly if they are newer companies. It may take a substantial period of time to realize a gain on an investment in a small- or mid-cap company, if any gain is realized at all. The Fund measures the market capitalization of an issuer at the time of investment.

Industry and Sector Focus. The Fund may from time to time have a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry or sector. The prices of stocks of issuers in a particular industry or sector may go up and down in response to changes in economic conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than others. To the extent that the Fund has a significant amount of its assets invested in a particular industry or sector, its share values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector. To some extent that risk may be limited by the Fund's policy of not concentrating its investments in any one industry.

Risks of Investing in the Private Fund. The Private Fund is not registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. As an investor in the Private Fund, the Fund does not have all of the protections offered to investors by the Investment Company Act of 1940. However, the Private Fund is controlled by the Fund and managed by OppenheimerFunds, Inc. The Private Fund may invest substantially all of its assets in a limited number of issuers or a single issuer. To the extent that it does so, the Private Fund is more subject to the risks associated with and developments affecting such issuers than a fund that invests more widely.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) Considerations Risk. The ESG considerations assessed as part of the investment process to implement the Fund's investment strategy in pursuit of its investment objective may vary across types of eligible investments and issuers, and not every ESG factor may be identified or evaluated for every investment. The Fund's portfolio will not be solely based on ESG considerations, and therefore the issuers in which the Fund invests may not be considered ESG-focused companies. The incorporation of ESG factors may affect the Fund's exposure to certain issuers or industries and may not work as intended. The Fund may underperform other funds that do not assess an issuer's ESG factors or that use a different methodology to identify and/or incorporate ESG factors. Information used by the Fund to evaluate such factors may not be readily available, complete or accurate, and may vary across providers and issuers as ESG is not a uniformly defined characteristic. There is no guarantee that the evaluation of ESG considerations will be additive to the Fund's performance.

Management Risk. The Fund is actively managed and depends heavily on the Adviser's judgment about markets, interest rates or the attractiveness, relative values, liquidity, or potential appreciation of particular

investments made for the Fund's portfolio. The Fund could experience losses if these judgments prove to be incorrect. Additionally, legislative, regulatory, or tax developments may adversely affect management of the Fund and, therefore, the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

Performance Information

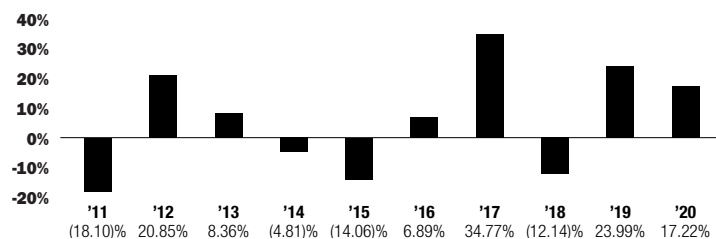
The bar chart and performance table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The Fund has adopted the performance of the Oppenheimer Developing Markets Fund (the predecessor fund) as the result of a reorganization of the predecessor fund into the Fund, which was consummated after the close of business on May 24, 2019 (the "Reorganization"). Prior to the Reorganization, the Fund had not yet commenced operations. The bar chart shows changes in the performance of the predecessor fund and the Fund from year to year as of December 31. The performance table compares the predecessor fund's and the Fund's performance to that of a broad-based securities market benchmark.

The Fund's (and the predecessor fund's) past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns shown for periods ending on or prior to May 24, 2019 are those of the Class A, Class C, Class R, Class Y and Class I shares of the predecessor fund. Class A, Class C, Class R, Class Y and Class I shares of the predecessor fund were reorganized into Class A, Class C, Class R, Class Y and Class R6 shares, respectively, of the Fund after the close of business on May 24, 2019. Class A, Class C, Class R, Class Y and Class R6 shares' returns of the Fund will be different from the returns of the predecessor fund as they have different expenses. Class R5 shares' returns of the Fund will be different from Class A shares' returns of the Fund and the predecessor fund as they have different expenses. Performance for Class A shares has been restated to reflect the Fund's applicable sales charge.

Updated performance information is available on the Fund's website at www.invesco.com/us.

Annual Total Returns

The bar chart does not reflect sales loads. If it did, the annual total returns shown would be lower.



| Class A shares | Period Ending | Returns |
|----------------|-------------------|---------|
| Best Quarter | December 31, 2020 | 18.92% |
| Worst Quarter | March 31, 2020 | -22.88% |

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

| | Inception Date | 1 Year | 5 Years | 10 Years | Since Inception |
|---|----------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Class A | | | | | |
| Return Before Taxes | 11/18/1996 | 10.77% | 11.69% | 4.31% | —% |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions | | 10.77 | 11.64 | 4.16 | — |
| Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares | | 6.38 | 9.42 | 3.41 | — |
| Class C | 11/18/1996 | 15.32 | 12.12 | 4.29 | — |
| Class R | 3/1/2001 | 16.91 | 12.68 | 4.61 | — |
| Class Y | 9/7/2005 | 17.51 | 13.24 | 5.19 | — |
| Class R5 | 5/24/2019 | 17.59 | 13.08 ¹ | 4.95 ¹ | — |
| Class R6 | 12/29/2011 | 17.66 | 13.43 | — | 8.32 |
| MSCI Emerging Markets Index SM (Net)(reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or other taxes) | | 18.31 | 12.81 | 3.63 | — |

1 Performance shown prior to the inception date is that of the predecessor fund's Class A shares at net asset value and includes the 12b-1 fees applicable to that class. Class A shares' performance reflects any applicable fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements. After-tax returns 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 their Fund shares through tax-advantaged arrangements, such as 401(k) plans, 529 college savings plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for Class A shares only and after-tax returns for other classes will vary.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser: Invesco Advisers, Inc.

| Portfolio Manager | Title | Length of Service on the Fund |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Justin Leverenz, CFA | Portfolio Manager | 2019 (predecessor fund 2007) |

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares

You may purchase, redeem or exchange shares of the Fund on any business day through your financial adviser or by telephone at 800-959-4246. Shares of the Fund, other than Class R5 and Class R6 shares, may also be purchased, redeemed or exchanged on any business day through our website at www.invesco.com/us or by mail to Invesco Investment Services, Inc., P.O. Box 219078, Kansas City, MO 64121-9078.

The minimum investments for Class A, C, R and Y shares for fund accounts are as follows:

| Type of Account | Initial Investment Per Fund | Additional Investments Per Fund |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Asset or fee-based accounts managed by your financial adviser | None | None |
| Employer Sponsored Retirement and Benefit Plans and Employer Sponsored IRAs | None | None |
| IRAs and Coverdell ESAs if the new investor is purchasing shares through a systematic purchase plan | \$25 | \$25 |
| All other types of accounts if the investor is purchasing shares through a systematic purchase plan | 50 | 50 |
| IRAs and Coverdell ESAs | 250 | 25 |
| All other accounts | 1,000 | 50 |

With respect to Class R5 and Class R6 shares, there is no minimum initial investment for Employer Sponsored Retirement and Benefit Plans investing through a retirement platform that administers at least \$2.5 billion in retirement plan assets. All other Employer Sponsored Retirement and Benefit Plans must meet a minimum initial investment of at least \$1 million in each Fund in which it invests.

For all other institutional investors purchasing Class R5 or Class R6 shares, the minimum initial investment in each share class is \$1 million, unless such investment is made by (i) an investment company, as defined under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (1940 Act), that is part of a family of investment companies which own in the aggregate at

least \$100 million in securities, or (ii) an account established with a 529 college savings plan managed by Invesco, in which case there is no minimum initial investment.

There are no minimum investment amounts for Class R6 shares held through retail omnibus accounts maintained by an intermediary, such as a broker, that (i) generally charges an asset-based fee or commission in addition to those described in this prospectus, and (ii) maintains Class R6 shares and makes them available to retail investors.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions generally are taxable to you 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, 529 college savings plan or individual retirement account. Any distributions from a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account may be taxed as ordinary income when withdrawn from such plan or account.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Fund's distributor or its related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. 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.

