INVESCO CLOSED-END FUND MONTHLY INFORMATION

Fund characteristics are subject to change daily. Provided for informational purposes only and should not be deemed as a recommendation to buy or sell the securities mentioned or securities in the sectors shown above. Credit quality and credit allocation are shown as a percentage of total net assets. Sectors are shown as a percentage of long-term investments. Securities are classified by sectors that represent broad groupings of related industries. Credit quality allocations based upon ratings as issued by Standard and Poor's Fitch, Moody's, Kroll, or Morningstar, as indicated.

This data is provided for informational purposes only and is not intended for trading purposes. Closed end funds, unlike open end funds, are not continuously offered. There is a one time public offering and once issued, shares of closed end funds are sold in the open market.

There is no assurance that a closed end fund will achieve its investment objective. Like any stock, a closed end fund's share price will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. At the time of sale, your shares may have a market price that is above or below net asset value, and may be worth more or less than your original investment. Accordingly, it is possible to lose money investing in the Trust.

The fund is subject to credit and interest-rate risk. Credit risk refers to the ability of an issuer to make timely payments of interest and principal. Investments in securities rated below investment grade present greater risk of loss to principal and interest than investment in higher-quality securities. Interest-rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a fixed-income security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. In a declining interest-rate environment, the portfolio may generate less income. In a rising interest-rate environment, bond prices fall. Should the funds employ leverage, the portfolios may experience increased volatility.

Invesco Distributors, Inc.
www.invesco.com

Invesco

Ticker: VLT
Inception Date: 4-28-1989

Objective: The Trust's investment objective is to provide to its common shareholders (the "Common Shareholders") high current income, while seeking to preserve shareholders' capital, through investment in a professionally managed, diversified portfolio of high-income producing fixed-income securities.

Fund Investments: The Fund will invest primarily in high income producing fixed-income securities rated in the medium and lower categories by established rating agencies, or unrated securities determined by its investment adviser, Invesco Advisers, Inc. ("Invesco" or the "Adviser"), to be of comparable quality. Medium and lower grade securities are those rated BB or lower by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC, a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P") or Ba or lower by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"), or securities that are not rated by either such rating agency but are believed by the Adviser to be of comparable quality (commonly referred to as "junk bonds"). No limitation exists as to the rating category in which the Fund may invest.

Characteristics	04-2021
Market Value (mm)	97.30
Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	4.86
Effective Duration (Years)	3.95
Number of Issues	215
Leverage (%)	24%
Earnings*	0.07
UNII Balance*	-0.21

*The undistributed net investment income balance per common share and the earnings per common share are calculated using the month-end balances of the current month. Prior to 2010, calculations were an average, which used the current and two preceding months.

Credit Quality (%)**	04-2021
Cash	3.34%
A or Above	0.00%
BBB	0.66%
BB	33.13%
B	45.17%
CCC	16.91%
CC	0.13%
D	0.14%
Not Rated	0.00%
Total	**99.48%**

**Portfolio information is subject to change due to active management. Ratings are based on Moody's, S&P or Fitch, as applicable. Credit ratings are based largely on the rating agency's investment analysis at the time of rating and the rating assigned to any particular security is not necessarily a reflection of the issuer's current financial condition. The rating assigned to a security by a rating agency does not necessarily reflect its assessment of the volatility of a security's market value or of the liquidity of an investment in the security. If securities are rated differently by the rating agencies, the lowest rating is applied. For example; if a security is rated AAA by S&P and Fitch, and AA by Moody's, then AA is what is represented in the weighting.

Sectors (%)***	04-2021
Banking	2.18
Basic Industry	5.57
Brokerage	0.58
Capital Goods	8.00
Communications	9.87
Consumer Cyclical	19.73
Consumer Non Cyclical	15.20
Electric	2.88
Energy	17.40
Finance Companies	3.84
Industrial (Other)	0.35
Insurance	2.15
REITs	1.32
Technology	4.81
Transportation	2.79
Cash	3.32
Other	0.01

***** Adoption of Invesco sector scheme as of 5/2010 data**

Invesco High Income Trust II (the "Trust") has adopted a Managed Distribution Plan (the "Plan") whereby the Trust will increase its monthly dividend to common shareholders to a stated fixed monthly distribution amount based on a distribution rate of 8.5 percent of the closing market price per share as of August 1, 2018, the effective date of the Plan. The Plan is intended to provide shareholders with a consistent, but not guaranteed, periodic cash payment from the Trust, regardless of when or whether income is earned or capital gains are realized. If sufficient investment income is not available for a monthly distribution, the Trust will distribute long-term capital gains and/or return of capital in order to maintain its managed distribution level under the Plan. The Trust may at times distribute more than its income and net realized gains; therefore, a portion of the distribution may result in a return of capital. A return of capital may occur, for example, when some or all of the money that shareholders invested in the Trust is paid back to them. A return of capital distribution does not necessarily reflect the Trust's investment performance and should not be confused with "yield" or "income." No conclusions should be drawn about the Trust's investment performance from the amount of the Trust's distributions or from the terms of the Plan. The Plan will be subject to periodic review by the Board, and the Board may amend the terms of the Plan or terminate the Plan at any time without prior notice to the Trust's shareholders. The amendment or termination of the Plan could have an adverse effect on the market price of the Trust's common shares.
The Trust will provide its shareholders of record on each distribution date with a Section 19 Notice disclosing the sources of its dividend payment when a distribution includes anything other than net investment income. The amounts and sources of distributions reported in 19(a) Notices are only estimates and are not being provided for tax reporting purposes. The actual amounts and sources of the amounts for tax reporting purposes will depend upon the Trust's investment experience during its full fiscal year and may be subject to changes based on tax regulations. The Trust will send shareholders a Form 1099-DIV for the calendar year that will tell them how to report these distributions for federal income tax purposes.

Glossary

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM)- For a portfolio of bonds, weighted average maturity is the weighted average of the maturities of the underlying bonds. The measure is computed by weighing each bond's maturity by its market value with respect to the portfolio and the likelihood of any of the bonds being called.

AMT Bonds- This number represents the percentage of bonds held in the portfolio that are subject to the AMT (Alternative Minimum Tax).

Duration (Modified)- A measure of the price sensitivity of a bond to interest rate movements. It is inversely proportional to the approximate percentage change in price for a given change in yield.

Duration (Option Adjusted)- Option Adjusted Duration is the modified duration of a bond after adjusting for any embedded optionality. The Option Adjusted measure of duration takes into account the fact that yield changes may change the expected cash flows of the bond because of the presence of an embedded option, such as a call or put.

Effective Duration- A duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change.

Leverage Adjusted OAD– Option Adjusted Duration adjusted for the additional effects of leverage from preferred shares.

Average Coupon- The weighted average coupon rates of all the bonds in the ladder.

Average Market Price- The weighted average price of the bonds in the ladder.

Preferred Assets- A class of ownership in a corporation that has a higher claim on the assets and earnings than common stock. Preferred stock generally has a dividend that must be paid out before dividends to common stockholders and the shares usually do not have voting rights.

Tender Option Bond (TOB) Assets- Obligations, also known as "put bonds" or "puttable securities," that grant the bondholder the right to require the issuer or a specified third party acting as agent for the issuer (e.g., a tender agent) to purchase the bonds, usually at par, at a certain time or times prior to maturity or upon the occurrence of specified events or conditions.

Leverage- The use of various financial instruments or borrowed capital, such as margin, to increase the potential return of an investment.

Earnings- This is the trailing 12-month total (TTM) earnings divided by the average diluted shares outstanding for the trailing 12 months.

Undistributed Net Investment Income (UNII) Balance- Represents the life-to-date balance of a fund's net investment income less distributions of net investment income. UNII appears as a line item on a fund's statement of changes in net assets.

Prerefunded- A municipal bond that is secured by an escrow fund. The escrow fund comes from the issuer floating a second bond issue and using proceeds from that second bond issue to purchase government obligations, typically treasuries. Proceeds from the second bond issue create an escrow fund to mature at the first call date of the first bond issue to "pre-refund" that issue. Bond issuers will typically do this during times of lower interest rates to lower their interest costs.

Credit Rating- A credit rating is an assessment provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (NRSRO) of the creditworthiness of an issuer with respect to debt obligations, including specific securities, money market instruments or other debts. Ratings are measured on a scale that generally ranges from AAA (highest) to D (lowest); ratings are subject to change without notice. NR indicates the debtor was not rated, and should not be interpreted as indicating low quality. For more information on Moody's rating methodology, please visit www.moodys.com and select 'Rating Methodologies' under Research and Ratings on the homepage. For more information on Standard and Poor's rating methodology, please visit www.standardandpoors.com and select 'Understanding Ratings' under Rating Resources on the homepage. For more information on Fitch Ratings rating methodology, please visit www.fitchratings.com and select 'Ratings Definitions' on the homepage. For more information on Kroll's rating methodology, please visit www.krollbondratings.com and select 'Methodologies and Models' under Methodologies on the homepage. For more information on Morningstar's rating methodology, please visit www.ratingagency.morningstar.com and select 'Methodologies and Guidelines' from Ratings/Surveillance on the homepage.

Credit Enhancement-Some municipal securities are backed by a third-party credit enhancement which backstops the primary pledge to pay principal and interest. Forms of credit enhancement include bond insurance, bank letters of credit, state school guarantees, and credit programs of federal or state governments or federal agencies. Credit enhancement serves as a secondary source of payment if the primary source of payment is insufficient.

Yield-to-Worst (YTD)- This is the lowest potential yield that can be received on a bond without the issuer actually defaulting. The yield to worst is calculated by making the worst-case scenario assumptions on the issue by calculating the returns that would be received if provisions, including prepayment, call or sinking fund, are used by the issuer. This metric is used to evaluate the worst-case scenario for yield to help investors manage risks and ensure that specific income requirements will still be met even in the worst scenarios.