

Voya Investment Management

230 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10169

Style: High Yield Fixed Income
Sub-Style: High Quality High Yield Fixed Income
Firm AUM:
Firm Strategy AUM:\$50.1 million^

Year Founded: 1972
GIMA Status: Approved
Firm Ownership: Voya Financial, Inc.
Professional-Staff: 244^

PRODUCT OVERVIEW	TARGET PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS		PORTFOLIO STATISTICS			
Voya Investment Management Co., LLC.'s high yield fixed income investment strategy is a lower volatility, high quality high yield strategy. It is managed for total return by balancing income generation and principal stability. The investment process is defensive in nature and has demonstrated relatively low volatility throughout market cycles with portfolios focused on bonds of BB rated companies. The process begins with industry selection and a review of current economic cycle conditions leading to individual issue selection. Within the investment process, credit selection is expected to have the greatest impact on return. The strategy is looking to earn high coupon income and harvest gains from credit quality improvements with a focus on credit selection, not duration, which the team keeps under five years. The team searches for issuers that could experience positive event risk, such as a takeover bid, asset divestiture, or corporate restructuring. Protecting against default or principal loss through early trend detection and prompt credit decisions is a key component of the investment process. This strategy only invests in larger issue (>\$300Million) US Dollar denominated bonds of B- rating or higher that are registered with the SEC.	Number of bond holdings:	15 to 30	-----09/15-----		03/15	
	Average credit quality:	B to BB	Voya	Index***	Voya	
	Average maturity:	3.0 to 5.0 years	Number of bond holdings	—	—	22
	Average duration:	3.0 to 5.0 years	SEC Yield	—	—	—
	Average coupon:	8.0 to 12.0%	Avg credit quality	—	—	BB
	Average turnover rate:	40 to 60%	Avg maturity	—	—	3.15 yrs.
			Avg duration	—	—	2.04 yrs.
			Avg coupon	—	—	6.3%
FIXED INCOME SECTOR DISTRIBUTION (%) *						
	09/15	06/15	03/15	12/14		
High Yield Corporates	0.00	90.28	98.08	96.55		
Cash/Cash Equivalents		0.00	1.92	3.45		
U.S. Treasury		4.54	0.00	0.00		
Industrials ¹		5.15				

^As of 06/30/2015. Information as of 09/30/2015 is not yet available.

¹High Grade Corporates

*Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

***Index : ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0

MANAGER'S INVESTMENT PROCESS	RISK CONSIDERATIONS	PORTFOLIO'S MATURITY STRUCTURE (%) *				
• Focus on credit selection, not duration • Manage total return, not current yield • Voya seeks to invest in fixed income securities that will earn high coupon income and harvest gains from credit quality improvements • Voya seeks to minimize principal loss with prompt credit decisions • Voya will sell bonds that deteriorate in quality; if rating agency sentiment on an industry's dynamics deteriorate; if management's actions to increase shareholder value would likely harm the bondholder; if violation of indenture terms is possible	Investing in securities entails risks, including: High-yield fixed-income securities, also known as junk-bonds, are considered speculative, involve greater risk of default and tend to be more volatile than investment-grade fixed-income securities. Investing in lower-rated securities presents greater risk of loss of income and principal than higher-rated securities and are considered to be predominantly speculative with respect to the payment of interest and repayment of principal. Such securities may also be subject to greater volatility as a result of changes in prevailing interest rates than other debt securities. Growth investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. The stocks of these companies can have relatively high valuations. Because of these high valuations, an investment in a growth stock can be more risky than an investment in a company with more modest growth expectations. Value investing does not guarantee a profit or eliminate risk. Not all companies whose stocks are considered to be value stocks are able to turn their business around or successfully employ corrective strategies which would result in stock prices that do not rise as initially expected.		09/15	06/15	03/15	12/14
		0 to 2 Years	0.00	37.17	39.03	21.96
		2 to 4 Years	0.00	12.90	22.91	35.51
		4 to 6 Years	0.00	33.77	28.93	24.66
		6 to 8 Years	0.00	12.45	5.20	17.87
		8 to 12 Years	0.00	3.71	3.93	0.00
		12 to 17 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Over 17 Years	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Cash/Cash Equivalents	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PORTFOLIO'S CREDIT QUALITY STRUCTURE (%) *						
Investment Grade						
	09/15	06/15	03/15	12/14		
AAA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
AA	0.00	0.00	1.92	0.00		
A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
BBB	0.00	5.18	0.00	0.00		
Below Investment Grade						
BB	0.00	66.50	64.24	53.21		
B	0.00	23.78	33.84	43.35		
Below B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Not Rated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Cash/Cash Equivalents	0.00	4.54	0.00	3.44		

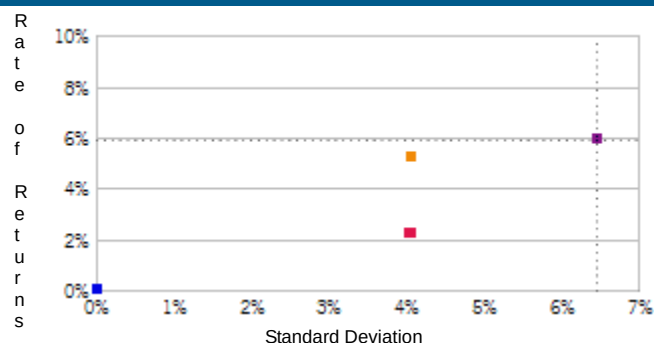
[^]As of 06/30/2015. Information as of 09/30/2015 is not yet available.

^{***}Index : ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0

¹High Grade Corporates

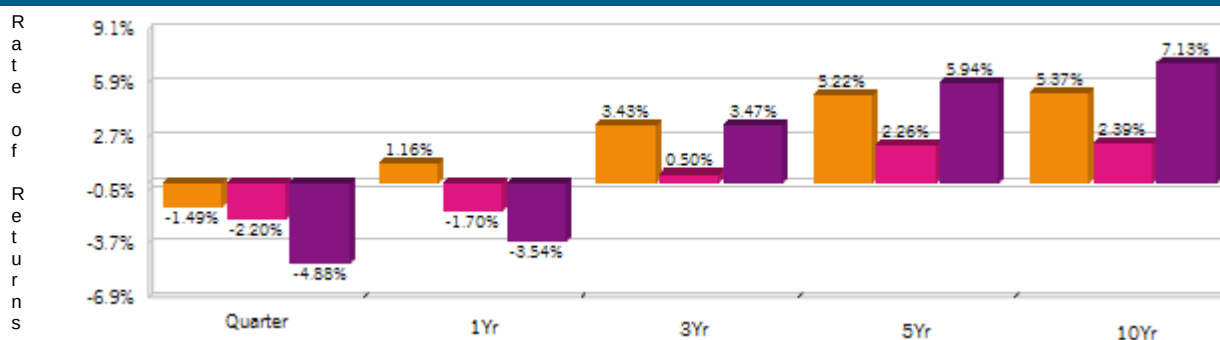
^{*}Total may not equal 100% due to rounding.

RISK/RETURN ANALYSIS - 5 YEARS ENDING 09/30/15



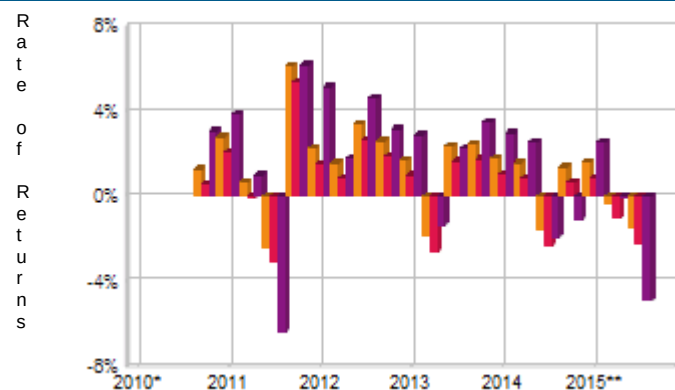
	STD	ROR
Voya (Gross)	4.07	5.22
Voya (Net)	4.06	2.26
ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0	6.46	5.94
90-Day T-Bills	0.02	0.06

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN (%) - PERIODS ENDING 09/30/15



INVESTMENT RESULTS	Annual Rates of Return (%)										10 Year - Ending 09/30/15	
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Annual	Std. Dev.
Voya (Gross)	-0.46	10.38	2.75	-9.36	17.21	10.20	7.15	10.21	4.75	3.17	5.37	4.76
Voya (Net)	-3.31	7.30	-0.17	-12.02	13.99	7.13	4.16	7.10	1.80	0.23	2.39	4.75
ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0	2.78	10.76	2.53	-26.11	58.10	15.07	4.37	15.55	7.41	2.51	7.13	12.16

RISK VOLATILITY (%)



*10/01/10-12/31/10

**01/01/15-09/30/15

	Number Of	Up Qtrs.	Down
Voya (Gross)	15	5	
Voya (Net)	14	6	
ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0	14	6	

PORTFOLIO'S QUARTERLY RETURNS (%)

	Quarter1		Quarter2		Quarter3		Quarter4	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2005	-2.31	-3.03	0.10	-0.62	2.05	1.33	-0.25	-0.97
2006	3.17	2.45	0.58	-0.14	2.47	1.75	3.81	3.09
2007	1.43	0.71	0.96	0.24	0.19	-0.53	0.15	-0.57
2008	-1.11	-1.83	-0.99	-1.71	-3.36	-4.08	-4.21	-4.93
2009	4.12	3.40	2.37	1.65	6.52	5.80	3.24	2.51
2010	2.28	1.55	0.50	-0.22	5.84	5.11	1.30	0.58
2011	2.79	2.06	0.65	-0.07	-2.42	-3.11	6.14	5.41
2012	2.28	1.55	1.56	0.84	3.40	2.67	2.61	1.87
2013	1.73	1.00	-1.86	-2.56	2.37	1.65	2.49	1.76
2014	1.78	1.05	1.58	0.85	-1.57	-2.29	1.38	0.66
2015	1.63	0.89	-0.32	-1.04	-1.49	-2.20		

Related

Select UMA

PORTFOLIO'S RISK STATISTICS - ENDING 09/30/15 ^{1 2}	PERIODS	
	3 Year	5 Year
Standard Deviation	3.37%	4.07%
Standard Deviation of Primary Benchmark	5.35%	6.46%
Sharpe Ratio	1.01	1.27
Sharpe Ratio of Primary Benchmark	0.64	0.91
Alpha	1.49%	1.79%
Beta	0.55	0.57
Downside Risk	1.52%	2.08%
R-Squared	0.75	0.80
Tracking Error	2.94%	3.33%
Information Ratio	-0.01	-0.21

PORTFOLIO DIVERSIFICATION - R²(INCEPTION THROUGH 12/14)+

	R ²
Voya vs. ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0	0.60

+Statistics are calculated using gross of fee performance only.

1. Statistics are calculated using gross of fee performance only.
2. ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0 was used as the primary benchmark and the 90-Day T-Bills Index as the risk-free benchmark.

See important notes and disclosures pages for a discussion of the sources of the performance data used to calculate the performance results and related analyses shown above.

IMPORTANT NOTES AND DISCLOSURES**COMPOSITE DISCLOSURES**

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual individual account results may differ from the performance shown in this profile. There is no guarantee that this investment strategy will work under all market conditions. Do not use this profile as the sole basis for your investment decisions.

Sources of Performance Results and Other Data: The performance data and certain other information for this strategy (including the data on page 1 of this profile) reflect the investment manager's results in managing Morgan Stanley program accounts, or the investment manager's results in managing accounts and investment products, in the same or a substantially similar investment discipline. (For periods through June 2012, the Fiduciary Services program operated through two channels - Morgan Stanley channel and the Smith Barney channel - and any performance and other data relating to Fiduciary Services accounts shown here for these periods is calculated using accounts in only one of these channels.) This information for the investment manager is presented solely to provide information about accounts that were managed according to investment objectives and strategies the same or substantially similar to the corresponding investment discipline in the Select UMA program. Although the Fiduciary Services and Select UMA programs are both Morgan Stanley managed account programs, the performance results and other features of similar investment disciplines in the two programs may differ due to investment and operational differences. For example, the individual investment disciplines in the Select UMA accounts may contain fewer securities, which would lead to a more concentrated portfolio. The automatic rebalancing, wash sale loss and tax-harvesting features of the Select UMA program, which are not available in Fiduciary Services, also could cause differences in performance. Accordingly, the performance of the accounts in the Fiduciary Services program is not, and may differ significantly from, the performance of the accounts in the Select UMA program and should not be considered indicative of or a substitute for Select UMA performance. Similarly, performance results of the investment manager's composites may differ from those of Select UMA accounts managed in the same or a substantially similar investment discipline.

Related Performance:

Voya Investment Management Co., LLC's (Voya) high yield fixed income performance prior to 1/1/2011 represents a composite of Voya's institutional all fee-paying, discretionary high yield fixed income accounts with a \$25 million minimum. The composite consisted of 17 accounts with a market value of \$13.0 million as of 9/30/2005.

Select UMA Performance:

In this profile, the performance from 1/1/2011 through June 2012 consists of accounts in either the Morgan Stanley or the Smith Barney form of the Fiduciary Services program. From July 2012, performance consists of all Fiduciary Services accounts managed by the investment manager in the strategy, subject to any other limitations stated in this profile. Performance composites calculated by Morgan Stanley include all fee-paying portfolios with no investment restrictions. New accounts are included upon the first full quarter of performance. Terminated accounts are removed in the quarter in which they terminate. Performance is calculated on a total return basis and by asset weighting the individual portfolio returns using the beginning of period values.

Fixed Income Account (Gross): Voya's gross results do not reflect a deduction of the investment advisory fees charged by Voya, or program fees, if any, but are net of commissions charged on securities transactions.

Net Performance for all Periods: Net performance results reflect a deduction of 0.7225% quarterly. This consists of three components: 0.625% maximum quarterly MS Advisory Fee and 0.0175% maximum quarterly Program Overlay Fee (which, together cover the services provided by Morgan Stanley), plus 0.08% quarterly SMA Manager Fees (being the fee currently charged by Voya to new clients for managing their assets in the Select UMA program). The SMA Manager Fees may differ from manager to manager, and managers may change their fee to new clients from time to time. If you select this manager for your account, check the SMA Manager Fees specified in the written client agreement, in case these have changed since you received this profile. Historical net fees reflect the Advisory Fee Schedule as of March 31, 2014.

Document approval date February 2013.

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Focus List, Approved List, and Watch Status:

Global Investment Manager Analysis ("GIMA") uses two methods to evaluate investment products in applicable advisory programs. In general, strategies that have passed a more thorough evaluation may be placed on the "Focus List", while strategies that have passed through a different and less comprehensive evaluation process may be placed on the "Approved List". Sometimes an investment product may be evaluated using the Focus List process but then placed on the Approved List instead of the Focus List.

Investment products may move from the Focus List to the Approved List, or vice versa. GIMA may also determine that an investment product no longer meets the criteria under either evaluation process and will no longer be recommended in investment advisory programs (in which case the investment product is given a "Not Approved" status).

GIMA has a "Watch" policy and may describe a Focus List or Approved List investment product as being on "Watch" if GIMA identifies specific areas that (a) merit further evaluation by GIMA and (b) may, but are not certain to, result in the investment product becoming "Not Approved". The Watch period depends on the length of time needed for GIMA to conduct its evaluation and for the investment manager to address any concerns. GIMA may, but is not obligated to, note the Watch status in this report with a "W" or "Watch" on the cover page.

For more information on the Focus List, Approved List, and Watch processes, please see the applicable Morgan Stanley ADV brochure (www.ms.com/adv). Your Financial Advisor or Private Wealth Advisor can provide on request a copy of a paper entitled "GIMA: At A Glance".

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES

The information about a representative account is for illustrative purposes only. Actual account holdings, performance and other data will vary depending on the size of an account, cash flows within an account, and restrictions on an account. Holdings are subject to change daily. The information in this profile is not a recommendation to buy, hold or sell securities.

Actual portfolio statistics may vary from target portfolio characteristics.

The investment manager may use the same or substantially similar investment strategies, and may hold similar portfolios of investments, in other portfolios or products it manages (including mutual funds). These may be available at Morgan Stanley or elsewhere, and may cost an investor more or less than this strategy in Morgan Stanley's Select UMA program.

Morgan Stanley investment advisory programs may require a minimum asset level and, depending on your specific investment objectives and financial position, may not be suitable for you. Investment advisory program accounts are opened pursuant to a written client agreement.

The investment manager acts independently of, and is not an affiliate of, Morgan Stanley Smith Barney LLC.

Diversification does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

No obligation to notify

Morgan Stanley has no obligation to notify you when information in this profile changes.

Sources of information

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Not an ERISA fiduciary

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INDEX DESCRIPTIONS

90-Day T-Bills

The 90-Day Treasury Bill is a short-term obligation issued by the United States government. T-bills are purchased at a discount to the full face value, and the investor receives the full value when they mature. The difference of discount is the interest earned. T-bills are issued in denominations of \$10,000 auction and \$1,000 increments thereafter.

ML HY Master II Constrained -HUC0

The Merrill Lynch US High Yield Constrained Index contains all securities in The Merrill Lynch US High Yield Index but caps issuer exposure at 2%. Index constituents are capitalization-weighted, based on their current amount outstanding, provided the total allocation to an individual issues does not exceed 2%. Issuers that exceed the limit are reduced to 2% and the face value of each of their bonds is adjusted on a pro-rata basis. Similarly, the face values of bonds of all other issuers that fall below the 2% cap are increased on a pro-rata basis. In the event there are fewer than 50 issuers in the Index, each is equally weighted and the face values of their respective bonds are increased or decreased on a pro-rata basis.

S&P 500

The S&P 500 has been widely regarded as the best single gauge of the large cap U.S. equities market since the index was first published in 1957. The index has over \$5.58 trillion benchmarked, with index assets comprising approximately \$1.31 trillion of this total. The index includes 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy, capturing 75% coverage of U.S. equities. This index includes dividend reinvestment.

Indices are unmanaged and have no expenses. You cannot invest directly in an index.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alpha is a mathematical estimate of risk-adjusted return expected from a portfolio above and beyond the benchmark return at any point in time.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) are receipts for shares of a foreign-based corporation held in the vault of a U.S. bank.

Average Portfolio Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a benchmark or portfolio's rates of return to changes against a market return. The market return is the S&P 500 Index. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Beta is a measure of the sensitivity of a portfolio's rates of return to changes in the market return. It is the coefficient measuring a stock or a portfolio's relative volatility.

Bottom-Up Stock Selection Emphasis primarily on individual stock selection. Considerations of economic and industry factors are of secondary importance in the investment decision-making process.

Capitalization is defined as the following: Mega (Above \$100 billion), Large (\$12 to \$100 billion), Medium (\$2.5 - \$12 billion), Small (\$.50 - \$2.5 billion) and Micro (below \$.50 billion).

Dividend a portion of a company's profit paid to common and preferred shareholders.

Downside Risk is a measure of the risk associated with achieving a specific target return. This statistic separates portfolio volatility into downside risk and upside uncertainty. The downside considers all returns below the target return, while the upside considers all returns equal to or above the target return.

Duration is a measure of price sensitivity expressed in years.

High Grade Corporate Bonds corporate bonds from issuers with credit ratings of AA or AAA.

Information Ratio is a measure of the investment manager's skill to add active value against a given benchmark relative to how stable that active return has been. Essentially, the information ratio explains how significant a manager's alpha is. Therefore, the higher the information ratio, the more significant the alpha.

Investment Grade Bonds are those rated by Standard & Poor's AAA (highest rated), AA, A or BBB (or equivalent rating by other rating agencies or, in the case of securities not rated, by the investment manager).

Price/Book Ratio (P/B) weighted average of the stocks' price divided by book value per share. Book value per share is defined as common equity, including intangibles, divided by shares outstanding times the adjustment factor.

Price/Cash Flow Ratio a ratio used to compare a company's market value to its cash flow. It is calculated by dividing the company's market cap by the company's operating cash flow in the most recent fiscal year (or the most recent four fiscal quarters); or, equivalently, divide the per-share stock price by the per-share operating cash flow.

Price/Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio) shows the multiple of earnings at which a stock sells. Determined by dividing current stock price by current earnings per share (adjusted for stock splits). Earnings per share for the P/E ratio are determined by dividing earnings for past 12 months by the number of common shares outstanding. The P/E ratio shown here is calculated by the harmonic mean.

Price/Sales Ratio determined by dividing current stock price by revenue per share (adjusted for stock splits). Revenue per share for the P/S ratio is determined by dividing revenue for past 12 months by number of shares outstanding.

R2 (R-Squared)/Portfolio Diversification indicates the proportion of a security's total variance that is benchmark-related or is explained by variations in the benchmark.

Sharpe Ratio measures the efficiency, or excess return per unit of volatility, of a manager's returns. It evaluates managers' performance on a volatility-adjusted basis.

Standard Deviation is a statistical measure of historical variability or spread of returns around a mathematical average return that was produced by the investment manager over a given measurement period. The higher the standard deviation, the greater the variability in the investment manager's returns relative to its average return.

Top-Down/Economic Analysis Emphasis primarily on macroeconomic trends as opposed to bottom-up stock selection.

Tracking Error represents the standard deviation of the difference between the performance of the investment strategy and the benchmark. This provides a historical measure of the variability of the investment strategy's returns relative to its benchmark.

U.S. Treasury Bonds a marketable, fixed interest U.S. government debt security with a maturity of more than 10 years. Treasury bonds make interest payments semi-annually and the income that holders receive is only taxed at the federal level.

Volatility a measure of risk based on the standard deviation of the asset return. Volatility is a variable that appears in option pricing formulas, where it denotes the volatility of the underlying asset return from now to the expiration of the option. There are volatility indexes. Such as a scale of 1-9; a higher rating means higher risk.