Voya Leveraged Credit Group – Senior Loan Talking Points

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Weekly Notables

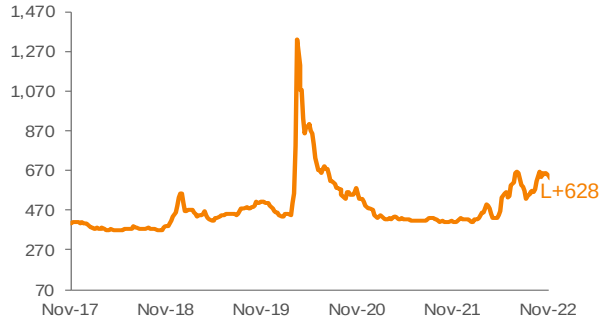
- Performance in the US loan market continued to firm during the week ended November 17, as the Morningstar ® LSTA ® US Leveraged Loan Index (Index) returned 0.40% for the seven-day period. The average Index bid price moved higher by 21 bp, closing out the period at 92.93.
- In the primary market, a handful of LBO-related deals launched during the week, while the forward calendar indicated an excess of repayments over new supply of about $2.7 billion, versus net supply of $247 million at the previous reading.
- Secondary trading levels continued to recover from the declines experienced in September. Double-B, Single-B and CCC loan performance firmed, posting a positive return of 0.31%, 0.49% and 0.12%, respectively.
- CLO managers priced six new deals, bringing YTD levels to $118.99 billion. On the other hand, retail loan funds posted an outflow of $373.7 million for the week ended November 16. On a YTD basis, there have been roughly $4.09 billion of outflows versus last year's record $34.9 billion inflow for the comparable period (Lipper weekly data).
- There were no defaults in the Index during the week.

Average Bid

November 1, 2017 to November 17, 2022

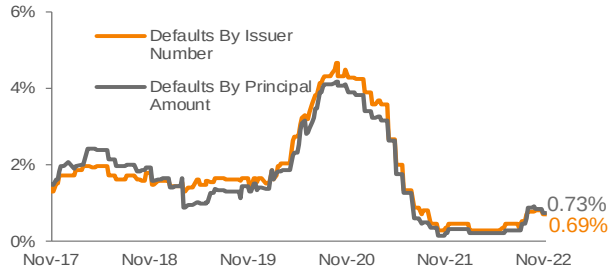
Average 3-YR Call Secondary Spreads[1,2]

November 1, 2017 to November 11, 2022



Lagging 12 Month Default Rate[3]

November 1, 2017 to November 17, 2022



Morningstar® LSTA® US Leveraged Loan Index Stats

	Weighted Average Nominal Spread*	Weighted Average Price	MTD Total Return	MTD Price Return	YTD Total Return	YTD Price Return
Index	3.55%	92.93	1.20%	0.81%	-1.08%	-5.67%
BB Loans	2.75%	97.34	1.00%	0.64%	1.92%	-2.04%
B Loans	3.81%	92.93	1.49%	1.09%	-1.48%	-6.27%
CCC Loans	5.16%	77.10	-0.12%	-0.72%	-11.11%	-17.34%

Source: Pitchbook Data, Inc./LCD, Morningstar ® LSTA ® Leveraged Loan Index. Additional footnotes and disclosures on back page. **Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Investors cannot invest directly in the Index.** *The Index's average nominal spread calculation includes the benefit of LIBOR floors (where applicable).

Unless otherwise noted, the source for all data in this report is Pitchbook Data, Inc/LCD. Pitchbook Data/LCD does not make any representations or warranties as to the completeness, accuracy or sufficiency of the data in this report.

[1.] Assumes 3 Year Maturity. Three-year maturity assumption: (i) all loans pay off at par in 3 years, (ii) discount from par is amortized evenly over the 3 years as additional spread, and (iii) no other principal payments during the 3 years. Discounted spread is calculated based upon the current bid price, not on par. Please note that Index yield data is only available on a lagging basis, thus the data demonstrated is as of November 11, 2022.

[2.] Excludes facilities that are currently in default.

[3.] Issuer default rate is calculated as the number of defaults over the last twelve months divided by the number of issuers in the Index at the beginning of the twelve-month period. Principal default rate is calculated as the amount defaulted over the last twelve months divided by the amount outstanding at the beginning of the twelve-month period.

General Risks for Floating Rate Senior Loans: Floating rate senior loans involve certain risks. Below investment grade assets carry a higher than normal risk that borrowers may default in the timely payment of principal and interest on their loans, which would likely cause the value of the investment to decrease. Changes in short-term market interest rates will directly affect the yield on investments in floating rate senior loans. If such rates fall, the investment's yield will also fall. If interest rate spreads on loans decline in general, the yield on such loans will fall and the value of such loans may decrease. When short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on senior loans, the impact of rising rates will be delayed to the extent of such lag. Because of the limited secondary market for floating rate senior loans, the ability to sell these loans in a timely fashion and/or at a favorable price may be limited. An increase or decrease in the demand for loans may adversely affect the loans.