Voya Financial, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2017

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q
(Mark
One)

ý QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2017

OR

o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-35897

Voya Financial, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	52-1222820
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

230 Park Avenue New York, New York	10169
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

(212) 309-8200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer ý	Accelerated filer o
Non-accelerated filer o	Smaller reporting company o
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Emerging growth company o

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes o No ý

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:
Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: As of April 28, 2017, 185,939,792 shares of Common Stock, $0.01 par value, were outstanding.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2017

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For the purposes of the discussion in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the term Voya Financial, Inc. refers to Voya Financial, Inc. and the terms "Company," "we," "our," and "us" refer to Voya Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

NOTE CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including "Risk Factors," and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements relating to future developments in our business or expectations for our future financial performance and any statement not involving a historical fact. Forward-looking statements use words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "plan," and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with a discussion of future operating or financial performance. Actual results, performance or events may differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statement due to, among other things, (i) general economic conditions, particularly economic conditions in our core markets, (ii) performance of financial markets, including emerging markets, (iii) the frequency and severity of insured loss events, (iv) mortality and morbidity levels, (v) persistency and lapse levels, (vi) interest rates, (vii) currency exchange rates, (viii) general competitive factors, (ix) changes in laws and regulations, and (x) changes in the policies of governments and/or regulatory authorities. Factors that may cause actual results to differ from those in any forward-looking statement also include those described under "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations-Trends and Uncertainties" and "Business-Closed Blocks-CBVA" in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 (File No. 001-35897) (the "Annual Report on Form 10-K") and "Risk Factors," in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The risks included here are not exhaustive. Current reports on Form 8-K and other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") include additional factors that could affect our businesses and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a rapidly changing and competitive environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements
Voya Financial, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2017 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2016
(In millions, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets:		
Investments:		
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost of $65,446.9 as of 2017 and $66,158.7 as of 2016)	$69,139.2	$ 69,468.7
Fixed maturities, at fair value using the fair value option	3,678.9	3,712.3
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value (cost of $263.1 as of 2017 and $241.8 as of 2016)	297.6	274.2
Short-term investments	578.2	821.0
Mortgage loans on real estate, net of valuation allowance of $3.1 as of 2017 and 2016	12,385.8	11,725.2
Policy loans	1,934.9	1,961.5
Limited partnerships/corporations	826.7	758.6
Derivatives	1,303.5	1,712.4
Other investments	43.3	47.4
Securities pledged (amortized cost of $2,019.5 as of 2017 and $1,983.8 as of 2016)	2,187.3	2,157.1
Total investments	92,375.4	92,638.4
Cash and cash equivalents	2,298.3	2,910.7
Short-term investments under securities loan agreements, including collateral delivered	806.4	788.4
Accrued investment income	928.6	891.2
Premium receivable and reinsurance recoverable	7,353.7	7,318.0
Deferred policy acquisition costs and Value of business acquired	4,793.7	4,887.5
Sales inducements to contract owners	237.0	242.8
Current income taxes	125.8	164.6
Deferred income taxes	2,055.7	2,089.8
Goodwill and other intangible assets	208.0	219.5
Other assets	920.7	909.5
Assets related to consolidated investment entities:		
Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value	1,951.2	1,936.3
Cash and cash equivalents	233.0	133.2
Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option	1,921.6	1,952.5
Other assets	38.3	34.0
Assets held in separate accounts	100,778.1	97,118.7
Total assets	$217,025.5	$ 214,235.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Voya Financial, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
March 31, 2017 (Unaudited) and December 31, 2016
(In millions, except share and per share data)

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:		
Future policy benefits	$21,108.6	$ 21,447.2
Contract owner account balances	70,477.0	70,606.2
Payables under securities loan agreement, including collateral held	1,740.9	1,841.3
Short-term debt	735.5	—
Long-term debt	2,725.7	3,549.5
Funds held under reinsurance agreements	742.3	729.1
Derivatives	303.5	470.7
Pension and other postretirement provisions	656.0	674.3
Other liabilities	1,335.4	1,336.0
Liabilities related to consolidated investment entities:		
Collateralized loan obligations notes, at fair value using the fair value option	1,808.5	1,967.2
Other liabilities	736.3	527.8
Liabilities related to separate accounts	100,778.1	97,118.7
Total liabilities	203,147.8	200,268.0
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock ($0.01 par value per share; 900,000,000 shares authorized; 269,938,304 and 268,079,931 shares issued as of 2017 and 2016, respectively; 189,926,546 and 194,639,273 shares outstanding as of 2017 and 2016, respectively)	2.7	2.7
Treasury stock (at cost; 80,011,758 and 73,440,658 shares as of 2017 and 2016, respectively)	(3,050.4)	(2,796.0)
Additional paid-in capital	23,697.2	23,608.8
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	2,212.3	2,021.7
Retained earnings (deficit):		
Appropriated-consolidated investment entities	—	—
Unappropriated	(9,971.4)	(9,843.3)
Total Voya Financial, Inc. shareholders' equity	12,890.4	12,993.9
Noncontrolling interest	987.3	973.2
Total shareholders' equity	13,877.7	13,967.1
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$217,025.5	$ 214,235.1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)
(In millions, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Net investment income	$1,155.5	$1,094.1
Fee income	850.8	825.8
Premiums	591.6	966.8
Net realized capital gains (losses):		
Total other-than-temporary impairments	(2.3)	(9.9)
Less: Portion of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss)	0.7	0.9
Net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings	(3.0)	(10.8)
Other net realized capital gains (losses)	(502.6)	21.5
Total net realized capital gains (losses)	(505.6)	10.7
Other revenue	93.8	82.8
Income (loss) related to consolidated investment entities:		
Net investment income	27.3	29.1
Total revenues	2,213.4	3,009.3
Benefits and expenses:		
Policyholder benefits	968.0	1,380.8
Interest credited to contract owner account balances	510.0	494.9
Operating expenses	738.8	720.2
Net amortization of Deferred policy acquisition costs and Value of business acquired	92.7	102.5
Interest expense	45.9	47.7
Operating expenses related to consolidated investment entities:		
Interest expense	16.9	21.0
Other expense	0.5	0.9
Total benefits and expenses	2,372.8	2,768.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	(159.4)	241.3
Income tax expense (benefit)	(17.0)	49.0
Net income (loss)	(142.4)	192.3
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.1	0.7
Net income (loss) available to Voya Financial, Inc.'s common shareholders	$(143.5)	$191.6
Net income (loss) available to Voya Financial, Inc.'s common shareholders per common share:		
Basic	$(0.75)	$0.93
Diluted	$(0.75)	$0.92
Cash dividends declared per share of common stock	$0.01	$0.01

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial

Statements.

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Voya Financial, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)
(In millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	$(142.4)	$192.3
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:		
Unrealized gains (losses) on securities	285.1	1,612.9
Other-than-temporary impairments	11.0	3.1
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability	(3.5)	(3.4)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	292.6	1,612.6
Income tax expense (benefit) related to items of other comprehensive income (loss)	102.0	561.3
Other comprehensive income (loss), after tax	190.6	1,051.3
Comprehensive income (loss)	48.2	1,243.6
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.1	0.7
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Voya Financial, Inc.'s common shareholders	$47.1	$1,242.9

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 (Unaudited)
(In millions)

	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Deficit) Appropriated	Retained Earnings (Deficit) Unappropriated	Total Voya Financial, Inc. Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2017	$ 2.7	$ (2,796.0)	$ 23,608.8	$ 2,021.7	$ —	$ (9,843.3)	$ 12,993.9	$ 973.2	$ 13,967.1
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting:									
Adjustment for adoption of ASU 2016-09	—	—	—	—	—	15.4	15.4	—	15.4
Balance as of January 1, 2017 - As adjusted	2.7	(2,796.0)	23,608.8	2,021.7	—	(9,827.9)	13,009.3	973.2	13,982.5
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(143.5)	(143.5)	1.1	(142.4)
Other comprehensive income (loss), after tax	—	—	—	190.6	—	—	190.6	—	190.6
Total comprehensive income (loss)							47.1	1.1	48.2
Common stock issuance	—	—	1.3	—	—	—	1.3	—	1.3
Common stock acquired - Share repurchase	—	(247.3)	50.0	—	—	—	(197.3)	—	(197.3)
Dividends on common stock	—	—	(1.9)	—	—	—	(1.9)	—	(1.9)
Share-based compensation	—	(7.1)	39.0	—	—	—	31.9	—	31.9
Contributions from (Distributions to) noncontrolling interest, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.0	13.0
Balance as of March 31, 2017	$ 2.7	$ (3,050.4)	$ 23,697.2	$ 2,212.3	$ —	$ (9,971.4)	$ 12,890.4	$ 987.3	$ 13,877.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of

these
Condensed
Consolidated
Financial
Statements.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 (Unaudited)
(In millions)

	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Deficit) Appropriated	Retained Earnings (Deficit) Unappropriated	Total Voya Financial, Inc. Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as of January 1, 2016 - As previously filed	$ 2.7	$ (2,302.3)	$ 23,716.8	$ 1,424.9	$ 9.0	$ (9,415.3)	$ 13,435.8	$ 2,840.0	$ 16,275.8
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting:									
Adjustment for adoption of ASU 2015-2	—	—	—	—	8.8	—	8.8	(1,601.0)	(1,592.2)
Adjustment for adoption of ASU 2014-13	—	—	—	—	(17.8)	—	(17.8)	—	(17.8)
Balance as of January 1, 2016 - As adjusted	2.7	(2,302.3)	23,716.8	1,424.9	—	(9,415.3)	13,426.8	1,239.0	14,665.8
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	191.6	191.6	0.7	192.3
Other comprehensive income (loss), after tax	—	—	—	1,051.3	—	—	1,051.3	—	1,051.3
Total comprehensive income (loss)							1,242.9	0.7	1,243.6
Common stock issuance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stock acquired - Share repurchase	—	(220.5)	—	—	—	—	(220.5)	—	(220.5)
Dividends on common stock	—	—	(2.0)	—	—	—	(2.0)	—	(2.0)
Share-based compensation	—	(6.2)	20.3	—	—	—	14.1	—	14.1
Contributions from (Distributions to) noncontrolling interest, net	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	1.4

Balance as of March 31, 2016	$ 2.7	$ (2,529.0)	$ 23,735.1	$ 2,476.2	$ —	$ (9,223.7)	$ 14,461.3	$ 1,241.1	$ 15,702.4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 (Unaudited)
(In millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	$(49.8)	$656.7
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Proceeds from the sale, maturity, disposal or redemption of:		
Fixed maturities	4,022.6	3,407.5
Equity securities, available-for-sale	10.6	73.8
Mortgage loans on real estate	391.0	263.1
Limited partnerships/corporations	49.4	65.0
Acquisition of:		
Fixed maturities	(3,257.7)	(4,191.3)
Equity securities, available-for-sale	(24.2)	(30.2)
Mortgage loans on real estate	(1,051.6)	(881.5)
Limited partnerships/corporations	(103.0)	(72.2)
Short-term investments, net	242.7	136.6
Policy loans, net	26.6	(6.7)
Derivatives, net	(218.5)	(232.1)
Other investments, net	4.3	1.8
Sales from consolidated investment entities	612.8	211.4
Purchases within consolidated investment entities	(383.7)	(206.5)
Collateral received (delivered), net	(120.1)	546.2
Purchases of fixed assets, net	(10.4)	(18.2)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	190.8	(933.3)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Deposits received for investment contracts	1,764.8	2,084.1
Maturities and withdrawals from investment contracts	(2,100.5)	(1,670.7)
Repayment of debt with maturities of more than three months	(90.0)	(4.8)
Repayments of borrowings of consolidated investment entities	—	(245.9)
Contributions from (distributions to) participants in consolidated investment entities, net	(129.7)	356.3
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	1.3	—
Share-based compensation	(7.1)	(6.2)
Common stock acquired - Share repurchase	(190.3)	(220.5)
Dividends paid	(1.9)	(2.0)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(753.4)	290.3
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(612.4)	13.7
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	2,910.7	2,512.7
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$2,298.3	$2,526.4
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Decrease of assets due to deconsolidation of consolidated investment entities	$—	$7,497.2
Decrease of liabilities due to deconsolidation of consolidated investment entities	—	5,905.0
Decrease of equity due to deconsolidation of consolidated investment entities	—	1,592.2
Elimination of appropriated retained earnings	—	17.8

The
accompanying

notes are an integral part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Dollar amounts in millions, unless otherwise stated)

1. Business, Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Business

Voya Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Company") is a financial services organization in the United States that offers a broad range of retirement services, annuities, investment management services, mutual funds, life insurance, group insurance and supplemental health products. The Company provides its principal products and services through five segments: Retirement, Investment Management, Annuities, Individual Life and Employee Benefits. The Company also has one Closed Block segment. In addition, the Company includes in Corporate the financial data not directly related to its segments as well as certain run-off activities. See the Segments Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Prior to May 2013, the Company was an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of ING Groep N.V. ("ING Group" or "ING"), a global financial services holding company based in The Netherlands. In May 2013, Voya Financial Inc. completed its initial public offering of common stock, including the issuance and sale of common stock by Voya Financial, Inc. and the sale of shares of common stock owned indirectly by ING Group. Between October 2013 and March 2015, ING Group completed the sale of its remaining shares of common stock of Voya Financial, Inc. in a series of registered public offerings. ING Group continues to hold certain warrants to purchase shares of Voya Financial, Inc. common stock as described further in the Shareholders' Equity Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP") and are unaudited. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Those estimates are inherently subject to change and actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Voya Financial, Inc. and its subsidiaries, as well as partnerships (voting interest entities ("VOEs")) in which the Company has control and variable interest entities ("VIEs") for which the Company is the primary beneficiary. See the Consolidated Investment Entities Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements reflect adjustments (including normal, recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2017, and its results of operations, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and statements of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of full year performance. The December 31, 2016 Consolidated Balance Sheet is from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC. Therefore, these unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Adoption of New Pronouncements

Interests Held through Related Parties

In October 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-17, “Consolidation (ASC Topic 810): Interests Held through Related Parties That Are under Common Control” (“ASU 2016-17”), which changes how a single decision maker of a VIE should treat indirect interests in the entity that are held through related parties under common control when determining whether it is the primary beneficiary of the VIE.

The provisions of ASU 2016-17 were adopted by the Company, retrospectively, on January 1, 2017. The adoption had no effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Dollar amounts in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Share-Based Compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, "Compensation-Stock Compensation (ASC Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"), which simplifies the accounting for share-based payment award transactions with respect to:

- The income tax consequences of awards,
- The impact of forfeitures on the recognition of expense for awards,
- Classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and
- Classification on the statement of cash flows.

The provisions of ASU 2016-09 were adopted by the Company on January 1, 2017 using the transition method prescribed for each applicable provision:

- On a prospective basis, all excess tax benefits and tax deficiencies related to share-based compensation will be reported in Net income (loss), rather than Additional paid-in capital. Prior year excess tax benefits will remain in Additional paid-in capital.
- The provision that removed the requirement to delay recognition of excess tax benefits until they reduce taxes payable was required to be adopted on a modified retrospective basis. Upon adoption, this provision resulted in a $15.4 increase in Deferred income tax assets with an offsetting increase to Retained earnings on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 1, 2017, to record previously unrecognized excess tax benefits.
- The Company elected to retrospectively adopt the requirement to present cash inflows related to excess tax benefits as operating activities, which resulted in a $4.1 reclassification of Share-based compensation cash flows from financing activities to operating activities in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2016.
- The Company also elected to continue its existing accounting policy of including estimated forfeitures in the calculation of share-based compensation expense.

The adoption of the remaining provisions of ASU 2016-09 had no effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Debt Instruments

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-06, "Derivatives and Hedging (ASC Topic 815): Contingent Put and Call Options in Debt Instruments" ("ASU 2016-06"), which clarifies that an entity is only required to follow the four-step decision sequence when assessing whether contingent call (put) options that can accelerate the payment of principal on debt instruments are clearly and closely related to their debt hosts for purposes of bifurcating an embedded derivative. The entity does not need to assess whether the event that triggers the ability to exercise a call (put) option is related to interest rates or credit risks.

The provisions of ASU 2016-06 were adopted by the Company on January 1, 2017 using a modified retrospective approach. The adoption had no effect on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Consolidation

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, "Consolidation (ASC Topic 810): Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis" ("ASU 2015-02"), which:

- Modifies the evaluation of whether limited partnerships and similar legal entities are VIEs or VOEs, including the requirement to consider the rights of all equity holders at risk to determine if they have the power to direct the entity's most significant activities.
- Eliminates the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership. Limited partnerships and similar entities will be VIEs unless the limited partners hold substantive kick-out rights or participating rights.
- Affects the consolidation analysis of reporting entities that are involved with VIEs, particularly those that have fee arrangements and related party relationships.
- Provides a new scope exception for registered money market funds and similar unregistered money market funds, and ends the deferral granted to investment companies from applying the VIE guidance.

The Company adopted the provisions of ASU 2015-02 on January 1, 2016 using the modified retrospective approach. The impact to the Company's January 1, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet was the deconsolidation of $7.5 billion of assets (comprised of $2.5 billion of Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value, $0.3 billion of Cash and cash equivalents, $4.6 billion of Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option, and $0.1 billion of Other assets related to consolidated investment entities) and $5.9 billion of liabilities (comprised of $4.6 billion of Collateralized loan obligations notes, at fair value using the fair value option, and $1.3 billion of Other liabilities related to consolidated investment entities), with a related adjustment to Noncontrolling interest of $1.6 billion and elimination of $8.8 appropriated retained earnings related to consolidated investment entities.

The adoption of ASU 2015-02 did not result in consolidation of any entities that were not previously consolidated. Limited partnerships previously accounted for as VOEs became VIEs under the new guidance as the limited partners do not hold substantive kick-out rights or participating rights.

The adoption of ASU 2015-02 had no impact to net income available to Voya Financial, Inc.'s common shareholders.

Collateralized Financing Entities

In August 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-13, "Consolidation (ASC Topic 810): Measuring the Financial Assets and the Financial Liabilities of a Consolidated Collateralized Financing Entity" ("ASU 2014-13"), which allows an entity to elect to measure the financial assets and financial liabilities of a consolidated collateralized financing entity using either:

- ASC Topic 820, whereby both the financial assets and liabilities are measured using the requirements of ASC Topic 820, with any difference reflected in earnings and attributed to the reporting entity in the statement of operations.
- The measurement alternative, whereby both the financial assets and liabilities are measured using the more observable of the fair value of the financial assets and the fair value of the financial liabilities.

The Company adopted the provisions of ASU 2014-13 on January 1, 2016, using the measurement alternative under the modified retrospective method. Subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2014-13, the impact to the Company's January 1, 2016 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet was an increase of $17.8 in Collateralized loan obligations notes, at fair value using the fair value option, related to consolidated investment entities, with an offsetting decrease to appropriated retained earnings of $17.8, resulting in the elimination of appropriated retained earnings related to consolidated investment entities. As a result of adoption of ASU 2014-13, CLO liabilities are measured based on the fair value of the assets of the CLOs; therefore, the changes in fair value related to consolidated CLOs is zero. The changes in fair value of the Company's interest in the CLOs are presented in Net investment income on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Future Adoption of Accounting Pronouncements

Debt Securities

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-08, "Receivables-Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (ASC Subtopic 310-20): Premium Amortization on Purchased Callable Debt Securities" ("ASU 2017-08), which shortens the amortization period for certain callable debt securities held at a premium by requiring the premium to be amortized to the earliest call date.

The provisions of ASU 2017-08 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted. Initial adoption of ASU 2017-08 is required to be reported using a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of adoption of the provisions of ASU 2017-08.

Retirement Benefits

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, "Compensation-Retirement Benefits (ASC Topic 715): Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost" ("ASU 2017-07"), which requires employers to report the service cost component of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the same line item as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by employees during the period. Other components of net benefit costs are required to be presented in the statement of operations separately from service costs. In addition, only service costs are eligible for capitalization in assets, when applicable.

The provisions of ASU 2017-07 are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted. Initial adoption of ASU 2017-07 is required to be reported retrospectively for the presentation of service costs and other components in the statement of operations and prospectively for the capitalization of service costs in assets. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of adoption of the provisions of ASU 2017-07.

Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets
In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05, "Other Income-Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets (ASC Subtopic 610-20): Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance & Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets" ("ASU 2017-05"), which requires entities to apply certain recognition and measurement principles in ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC Topic 606)" (see Revenue from Contracts with Customers below) when they derecognize nonfinancial assets and in substance nonfinancial assets through sale or transfer, and the counterparty is not a customer.

The provisions of ASU 2017-05 are effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted, using either a retrospective or modified retrospective method. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of adoption of the provisions of ASU 2017-05.

Statement of Cash Flows
In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (ASC Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments" ("ASU 2016-15"), which addresses diversity in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The amendments provide guidance on eight specific cash flow issues.

The provisions of ASU 2016-15 are effective retrospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of adoption of the provisions of ASU 2016-15.

Financial Instruments - Credit Losses
In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Financial Instruments-Credit Losses (ASC Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13"), which:

- Introduces an approach based on expected losses to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments,
- Modifies the impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities, and
- Provides a simplified accounting model for purchased financial assets with credit deterioration since their origination.

The provisions of ASU 2016-13 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019, with early adoption permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Initial adoption of ASU 2016-13 is required to be reported on a modified retrospective basis, with a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the year of adoption, except for certain provisions that are required to be applied prospectively. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of adoption of the provisions of ASU 2016-13.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “Leases (ASC Topic 842)” (“ASU 2016-02”), which requires lessees to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with terms of more than 12 months. The lease liability will be measured as the present value of the lease payments, and the asset will be based on the liability. For income statement purposes, expense recognition will depend on the lessee's classification of the lease as either finance, with a front-loaded amortization expense pattern similar to current capital leases, or operating, with a straight-line expense pattern similar to current operating leases. Lessor accounting will be similar to the current model, and lessors will be required to classify leases as operating, direct financing, or sales-type.

ASU 2016-02 also replaces the sale-leaseback guidance to align with the new revenue recognition standard, addresses statement of operation and statement of cash flow classification, and requires additional disclosures for all leases.

The provisions of ASU 2016-02 are effective on a modified retrospective basis for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of adoption of the provisions of ASU 2016-02.

Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, "Financial Instruments-Overall (ASC Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities" ("ASU 2016-01"), which requires:

- Equity investments (except those consolidated or accounted for under the equity method) to be measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income.
- Elimination of the disclosure of methods and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost.
- The use of the exit price notion when measuring the fair value of financial instruments for disclosure purposes.
- Separate presentation in other comprehensive income of the portion of the total change in fair value of a liability resulting from a change in own credit risk if the liability is measured at fair value under the fair value option.
- Separate presentation on the balance sheet or financial statement notes of financial assets and financial liabilities by measurement category and form of financial asset.

The provisions of ASU 2016-01 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption only permitted for certain provisions. Initial adoption of ASU 2016-01 is required to be reported on a modified retrospective basis, with a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the year of adoption, except for certain provisions that are required to be applied prospectively. The Company is currently in the process of determining the impact of adoption of the provisions of ASU 2016-01.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (ASC Topic 606)" ("ASU 2014-09"), which requires an entity to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognized when, or as, the entity satisfies a performance obligation under the contract. ASU 2014-09 also updated the accounting for certain costs associated with obtaining and fulfilling contracts with customers and requires disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. In addition, the FASB issued various amendments during 2016 to clarify the provisions and implementation guidance of ASU 2014-09. Revenue recognition for insurance contracts and financial instruments is explicitly scoped out of the guidance.

The provisions of ASU 2014-09 are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted as of January 1, 2017. Initial adoption of ASU 2014-09 is required to be reported using either a retrospective or modified retrospective approach.

The Company plans to adopt ASU 2014-09 on January 1, 2018. As the scope of ASU 2014-09 excludes insurance contracts and financial instruments, the guidance does not apply to a significant portion of the Company's business. Consequently, the Company does not currently expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact; however, implementation efforts, including assessment of transition approach, are ongoing. Based on review to date, the Company anticipates that the adoption of ASU 2014-09 may impact the timing of recognition of carried interest (less than 0.5% of the Company's Total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016) in the Investment Management segment and may result in the deferral of costs to obtain certain investment-only product contracts in the Retirement and Annuities segments.

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Voya Financial, Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Dollar amounts in millions, unless otherwise stated)

2. Investments (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities)

Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

Available-for-sale and fair value option ("FVO") fixed maturities and equity securities were as follows as of March 31, 2017:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Capital Gains	Gross Unrealized Capital Losses	Embedded Derivatives[2]	Fair Value	OTTI[3][4]
Fixed maturities:						
U.S. Treasuries	$3,154.0	$465.6	$ 8.1	$ —	$3,611.5	$ —
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	253.6	48.2	—	—	301.8	—
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	2,298.9	37.9	42.7	—	2,294.1	—
U.S. corporate public securities	31,367.7	2,240.4	181.7	—	33,426.4	—
U.S. corporate private securities	7,912.0	268.9	118.7	—	8,062.2	—
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments[1]	7,868.6	447.6	51.2	—	8,265.0	—
Foreign corporate private securities[1]	7,546.4	330.6	44.3	—	7,832.7	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency	5,135.2	252.5	60.3	37.7	5,365.1	—
Non-Agency	1,110.3	142.2	6.5	25.6	1,271.6	28.8
Total Residential mortgage-backed securities	6,245.5	394.7	66.8	63.3	6,636.7	28.8
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,070.2	67.5	32.0	—	3,105.7	—
Other asset-backed securities	1,428.4	46.5	5.6	—	1,469.3	3.7
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	71,145.3	4,347.9	551.1	63.3	75,005.4	32.5
Less: Securities pledged	2,019.5	178.8	11.0	—	2,187.3	—
Total fixed maturities	69,125.8	4,169.1	540.1	63.3	72,818.1	32.5
Equity securities:						
Common stock	172.4	0.5	0.3	—	172.6	—
Preferred stock	90.7	34.3	—	—	125.0	—
Total equity securities	263.1	34.8	0.3	—	297.6	—
Total fixed maturities and equity securities investments	$69,388.9	$4,203.9	$ 540.4	$ 63.3	$73,115.7	$ 32.5

[1] Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.
[2] Embedded derivatives within fixed maturity securities are reported with the host investment. The changes in fair value of embedded derivatives are reported in Other net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(3) Represents Other-than-Temporary-Impairments ("OTTI") reported as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss).
(4) Amount excludes $523.2 of net unrealized gains on impaired available-for-sale securities.

Voya Financial, Inc.
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Available-for-sale and FVO fixed maturities and equity securities were as follows as of December 31, 2016:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Capital Gains	Gross Unrealized Capital Losses	Embedded Derivatives[2]	Fair Value	OTTI[3][4]
Fixed maturities:						
U.S. Treasuries	$3,452.0	$452.2	$13.9	$—	$3,890.3	$—
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	253.9	44.1	—	—	298.0	—
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	2,153.9	31.7	50.0	—	2,135.6	—
U.S. corporate public securities	31,754.8	2,168.5	231.6	—	33,691.7	8.6
U.S. corporate private securities	7,724.9	242.7	159.6	—	7,808.0	—
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments[1]	7,796.6	381.7	98.9	—	8,079.4	—
Foreign corporate private securities[1]	7,557.1	302.8	74.1	—	7,785.8	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities:						
Agency	5,318.4	269.7	62.0	42.7	5,568.8	—
Non-Agency	1,088.6	137.3	7.7	27.8	1,246.0	31.0
Total Residential mortgage-backed securities	6,407.0	407.0	69.7	70.5	6,814.8	31.0
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	3,320.7	72.9	34.7	—	3,358.9	—
Other asset-backed securities	1,433.9	48.8	7.1	—	1,475.6	3.9
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	71,854.8	4,152.4	739.6	70.5	75,338.1	43.5
Less: Securities pledged	1,983.8	189.0	15.7	—	2,157.1	—
Total fixed maturities	69,871.0	3,963.4	723.9	70.5	73,181.0	43.5
Equity securities:						
Common stock	151.3	0.5	0.3	—	151.5	—
Preferred stock	90.5	32.2	—	—	122.7	—
Total equity securities	241.8	32.7	0.3	—	274.2	—
Total fixed maturities and equity securities investments	$70,112.8	$3,996.1	$724.2	$70.5	$73,455.2	$43.5

[1] Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.
[2] Embedded derivatives within fixed maturity securities are reported with the host investment. The changes in fair value of embedded derivatives are reported in Other net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
[3] Represents OTTI reported as a component of Other comprehensive income (loss).
[4] Amount excludes $515.6 of net unrealized gains on impaired available-for-sale securities.

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Voya Financial, Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
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The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities, including securities pledged, as of March 31, 2017, are shown below by contractual maturity. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as securities may be restructured, called or prepaid. Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and Other asset-backed securities ("ABS") are shown separately because they are not due at a single maturity date.

	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due to mature:		
One year or less	$2,229.1	$2,248.8
After one year through five years	13,549.2	14,171.8
After five years through ten years	17,921.3	18,335.9
After ten years	26,701.6	29,037.2
Mortgage-backed securities	9,315.7	9,742.4
Other asset-backed securities	1,428.4	1,469.3
Fixed maturities, including securities pledged	$71,145.3	$75,005.4

The investment portfolio is monitored to maintain a diversified portfolio on an ongoing basis. Credit risk is mitigated by monitoring concentrations by issuer, sector and geographic stratification and limiting exposure to any one issuer.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any investments in a single issuer, other than obligations of the U.S. Government and government agencies, with a carrying value in excess of 10% of the Company's Total shareholders' equity.

The following tables set forth the composition of the U.S. and foreign corporate securities within the fixed maturity portfolio by industry category as of the dates indicated:

	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Capital Gains	Gross Unrealized Capital Losses	Fair Value
March 31, 2017				
Communications	$3,829.5	$ 351.5	$ 17.3	$4,163.7
Financial	8,012.9	500.4	23.0	8,490.3
Industrial and other companies	25,758.6	1,360.8	175.2	26,944.2
Energy	6,009.4	400.0	74.7	6,334.7
Utilities	8,350.6	520.4	82.5	8,788.5
Transportation	1,702.9	106.0	12.5	1,796.4
Total	$53,663.9	$ 3,239.1	$ 385.2	$56,517.8
December 31, 2016				
Communications	$3,778.7	$ 335.7	$ 20.8	$4,093.6
Financial	8,166.3	478.7	47.6	8,597.4
Industrial and other companies	25,679.5	1,259.5	256.9	26,682.1
Energy	6,250.2	380.7	93.5	6,537.4
Utilities	8,164.7	500.6	106.4	8,558.9
Transportation	1,785.6	103.6	17.5	1,871.7

Total	$53,825.0	$3,058.8	$542.7	$56,341.1

Voya Financial, Inc.
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Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

The Company's fixed maturities and equity securities are currently designated as available-for-sale, except those accounted for using the FVO. Available-for-sale securities are reported at fair value and unrealized capital gains (losses) on these securities are recorded directly in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") and presented net of related changes in Deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC"), Value of business acquired ("VOBA") and Deferred income taxes. In addition, certain fixed maturities have embedded derivatives, which are reported with the host contract on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company has elected the FVO for certain of its fixed maturities to better match the measurement of assets and liabilities in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Certain collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), primarily interest-only and principal-only strips, are accounted for as hybrid instruments and valued at fair value with changes in the fair value recorded in Other net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company invests in various categories of CMOs, including CMOs that are not agency-backed, that are subject to different degrees of risk from changes in interest rates and defaults. The principal risks inherent in holding CMOs are prepayment and extension risks related to significant decreases and increases in interest rates resulting in the prepayment of principal from the underlying mortgages, either earlier or later than originally anticipated. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, approximately 48.2% and 48.0%, respectively, of the Company's CMO holdings, were invested in the above mentioned types of CMOs such as interest-only or principal-only strips, that are subject to more prepayment and extension risk than traditional CMOs.

Public corporate fixed maturity securities are distinguished from private corporate fixed maturity securities based upon the manner in which they are transacted. Public corporate fixed maturity securities are issued initially through market intermediaries on a registered basis or pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and are traded on the secondary market through brokers acting as principal. Private corporate fixed maturity securities are originally issued by borrowers directly to investors pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act, and are traded in the secondary market directly with counterparties, either without the participation of a broker or in agency transactions.

Securities Lending

The Company engages in securities lending whereby certain securities from its portfolio are loaned to other institutions, through a lending agent, for short periods of time. The Company has the right to approve any institution with whom the lending agent transacts on its behalf. Initial collateral is required at a rate of 102% of the market value of the loaned securities. The lending agent retains the collateral and invests it in high quality liquid assets on behalf of the Company. The market value of the loaned securities is monitored on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained or refunded as the market value of the loaned securities fluctuates. The lending agent indemnifies the Company against losses resulting from the failure of a counterparty to return securities pledged where collateral is insufficient to cover the loss. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the fair value of loaned securities was $1,420.9 and $1,403.8, respectively, and is included in Securities pledged on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

If cash is received as collateral, the lending agent retains the cash collateral and invests it in short-term liquid assets on behalf of the Company. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, cash collateral retained by the lending agent and invested in short-term liquid assets on the Company's behalf was $713.7 and $535.9, respectively, and is recorded in Short-term investments under securities loan agreements, including collateral delivered on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, liabilities to return collateral of $713.7 and $535.9, respectively, are included in Payables under securities loan agreements, including collateral held on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During the first quarter of 2016 under an amendment to the securities lending program, the Company began accepting non-cash collateral in the form of securities. The securities retained as collateral by the lending agent may not be sold or re-pledged, except in the event of default, and are not reflected on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. This collateral generally consists of U.S. Treasury, U.S. Government agency securities and MBS pools. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the fair value of securities retained as collateral by the lending agent on the Company’s behalf was $750.5 and $911.7, respectively.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
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The following table sets forth borrowings under securities lending transactions by class of collateral pledged for the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017 (1)(2)	December 31, 2016 (1)(2)
U.S. Treasuries	$736.9	$ 762.9
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	3.6	4.3
U.S. corporate public securities	461.5	468.4
Equity Securities	0.1	0.5
Short-term Investments	4.1	1.0
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments	258.0	210.5
Payables under securities loan agreements	$1,464.2	$ 1,447.6

(1)As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, borrowings under securities lending transactions include cash collateral of $713.7 and $535.9, respectively.
(2)As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, borrowings under securities lending transactions include non-cash collateral of $750.5 and $911.7, respectively.

The Company's securities lending activities are conducted on an overnight basis, and all securities loaned can be recalled at any time. The Company does not offset assets and liabilities associated with its securities lending program.

Unrealized Capital Losses

Unrealized capital losses (including noncredit impairments), along with the fair value of fixed maturity securities, including securities pledged, by market sector and duration were as follows as of March 31, 2017:

	Six Months or Less Below Amortized Cost		More Than Six Months and Twelve Months or Less Below Amortized Cost		More Than Twelve Months Below Amortized Cost		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses
U.S. Treasuries	$443.1	$ 7.8	$17.1	$ 0.3	$—	$ —	$460.2	$ 8.1
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	885.3	28.1	192.8	11.8	23.5	2.8	1,101.6	42.7
U.S. corporate public securities	4,855.1	120.9	407.4	24.3	399.8	36.5	5,662.3	181.7
U.S. corporate private securities	1,578.8	55.8	189.0	19.3	253.7	43.6	2,021.5	118.7
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments	971.6	21.2	69.1	4.2	317.4	25.8	1,358.1	51.2
Foreign corporate private securities	777.3	20.4	222.3	20.7	83.8	3.2	1,083.4	44.3
Residential mortgage-backed	1,249.5	35.0	483.2	18.9	199.2	12.9	1,931.9	66.8
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,043.4	29.2	31.8	2.6	12.2	0.2	1,087.4	32.0

Other asset-backed	293.3	1.7	20.8	0.6	94.7	3.3	408.8	5.6
Total	$12,097.4	$ 320.1	$1,633.5	$ 102.7	$1,384.3	$ 128.3	$15,115.2	$ 551.1

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Unrealized capital losses (including noncredit impairments), along with the fair value of fixed maturity securities, including securities pledged, by market sector and duration were as follows as of December 31, 2016:

	Six Months or Less Below Amortized Cost		More Than Six Months and Twelve Months or Less Below Amortized Cost		More Than Twelve Months Below Amortized Cost		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Capital Losses
U.S. Treasuries	$1,061.4	$ 13.9	$—	$ —	$—	$ —	$1,061.4	$ 13.9
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,264.7	46.9	—	—	23.3	3.1	1,288.0	50.0
U.S. corporate public securities	6,236.0	172.1	38.4	2.5	508.8	57.0	6,783.2	231.6
U.S. corporate private securities	2,261.8	98.1	74.7	2.9	315.6	58.6	2,652.1	159.6
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments	1,596.8	49.0	59.8	4.9	396.2	45.0	2,052.8	98.9
Foreign corporate private securities	1,382.3	56.8	—	—	165.9	17.3	1,548.2	74.1
Residential mortgage-backed	1,716.5	52.2	182.7	5.1	165.5	12.4	2,064.7	69.7
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,002.8	32.6	27.2	0.1	27.4	2.0	1,057.4	34.7
Other asset-backed	448.3	1.6	0.8	— *	114.3	5.5	563.4	7.1
Total	$16,970.6	$ 523.2	$383.6	$ 15.5	$1,717.0	$ 200.9	$19,071.2	$ 739.6

* Less than $0.1.

Of the unrealized capital losses aged more than twelve months, the average market value of the related fixed maturities was 91.5% and 89.5% of the average book value as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively.

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Unrealized capital losses (including noncredit impairments) in fixed maturities, including securities pledged, for instances in which fair value declined below amortized cost by greater than or less than 20% for consecutive months as indicated in the tables below, were as follows as of the dates indicated:

	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses		Number of Securities	
	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
March 31, 2017						
Six months or less below amortized cost	$12,505.0	$45.3	$330.6	$11.2	1,213	20
More than six months and twelve months or less below amortized cost	1,942.9	0.1	114.4	0.1	183	5
More than twelve months below amortized cost	1,055.2	117.8	59.9	34.9	266	12
Total	$15,503.1	$163.2	$504.9	$46.2	1,662	37
December 31, 2016						
Six months or less below amortized cost	$17,729.6	$86.8	$554.6	$19.3	1,541	16
More than six months and twelve months or less below amortized cost	755.0	28.3	45.1	7.8	92	9
More than twelve months below amortized cost	1,086.7	124.4	76.5	36.3	267	12
Total	$19,571.3	$239.5	$676.2	$63.4	1,900	37

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Unrealized capital losses (including noncredit impairments) in fixed maturities, including securities pledged, by market sector for instances in which fair value declined below amortized cost by greater than or less than 20% were as follows as of the dates indicated:

	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses		Number of Securities	
	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
March 31, 2017						
U.S. Treasuries	$468.3	$—	$8.1	$—	28	—
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,143.3	1.0	42.4	0.3	170	1
U.S. corporate public securities	5,804.9	39.1	172.4	9.3	505	2
U.S. corporate private securities	2,046.2	94.0	90.8	27.9	88	2
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments	1,394.2	15.1	46.7	4.5	125	5
Foreign corporate private securities	1,127.7	—	*44.3	—	*52	2
Residential mortgage-backed	1,986.5	12.2	63.2	3.6	423	22
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,119.3	0.1	31.9	0.1	147	1
Other asset-backed	412.7	1.7	5.1	0.5	124	2
Total	$15,503.1	$163.2	$504.9	$46.2	1,662	37
December 31, 2016						
U.S. Treasuries	$1,075.3	$—	$13.9	$—	33	—
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	1,337.0	1.0	49.7	0.3	198	1
U.S. corporate public securities	6,947.1	67.7	215.5	16.1	577	4
U.S. corporate private securities	2,672.7	139.0	122.1	37.5	114	3
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments	2,131.4	20.3	94.1	4.8	192	4
Foreign corporate private securities	1,622.3	—	*74.1	—	*64	2
Residential mortgage-backed	2,127.8	6.6	67.5	2.2	451	19
Commercial mortgage-backed	1,088.9	3.2	32.7	2.0	140	3
Other asset-backed	568.8	1.7	6.6	0.5	131	1
Total	$19,571.3	$239.5	$676.2	$63.4	1,900	37

* Less than $0.1.

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The following tables summarize loan-to-value, credit enhancement and fixed floating rate details for residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") and Other ABS in a gross unrealized loss position as of the dates indicated:

	Loan-to-Value Ratio			
	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses	
March 31, 2017	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
RMBS and Other ABS[1]				
Non-agency RMBS > 100%	$—	$—	$—	$—
Non-agency RMBS > 90% - 100%	—	—	—	—
Non-agency RMBS 80% - 90%	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.2
Non-agency RMBS < 80%	180.8	3.5	8.2	0.8
Agency RMBS	1,870.5	7.8	57.7	2.6
Other ABS (Non-RMBS)	344.6	1.7	2.3	0.5
Total RMBS and Other ABS	$2,399.2	$13.9	$68.3	$4.1

	Credit Enhancement Percentage			
	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses	
March 31, 2017	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
RMBS and Other ABS[1]				
Non-agency RMBS 10% +	$116.6	$—	$4.4	$—
Non-agency RMBS > 5% - 10%	8.3	—	0.3	—
Non-agency RMBS > 0% - 5%	34.6	0.9	2.6	0.2
Non-agency RMBS 0%	24.6	3.5	1.0	0.8
Agency RMBS	1,870.5	7.8	57.7	2.6
Other ABS (Non-RMBS)	344.6	1.7	2.3	0.5
Total RMBS and Other ABS	$2,399.2	$13.9	$68.3	$4.1

	Fixed Rate/Floating Rate			
	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses	
March 31, 2017	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
Fixed Rate	$1,915.4	$4.1	$51.0	$1.3
Floating Rate	483.8	9.8	17.3	2.8
Total	$2,399.2	$13.9	$68.3	$4.1

[1] For purposes of this table, subprime mortgages are included in Non-agency RMBS categories.

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	Loan-to-Value Ratio			
	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses	
December 31, 2016	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
RMBS and Other ABS[1]				
Non-agency RMBS > 100%	$—	$—	$—	$—
Non-agency RMBS > 90% - 100%	—	—	—	—
Non-agency RMBS 80% - 90%	5.3	—	0.3	—
Non-agency RMBS < 80%	218.5	3.7	11.1	0.8
Agency RMBS	1,985.5	2.9	60.6	1.4
Other ABS (Non-RMBS)	487.3	1.7	2.1	0.5
Total RMBS and Other ABS	$2,696.6	$8.3	$74.1	$2.7

	Credit Enhancement Percentage			
	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses	
December 31, 2016	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
RMBS and Other ABS[1]				
Non-agency RMBS 10% +	$141.0	$—	$6.5	$—
Non-agency RMBS > 5% - 10%	10.7	—	0.4	—
Non-agency RMBS > 0% - 5%	35.8	—	2.6	—
Non-agency RMBS 0%	36.3	3.7	1.9	0.8
Agency RMBS	1,985.5	2.9	60.6	1.4
Other ABS (Non-RMBS)	487.3	1.7	2.1	0.5
Total RMBS and Other ABS	$2,696.6	$8.3	$74.1	$2.7

	Fixed Rate/Floating Rate			
	Amortized Cost		Unrealized Capital Losses	
December 31, 2016	< 20%	> 20%	< 20%	> 20%
Fixed Rate	$2,029.0	$2.5	$55.6	$0.8
Floating Rate	667.6	5.8	18.5	1.9
Total	$2,696.6	$8.3	$74.1	$2.7

[1] For purposes of this table, subprime mortgages are included in Non-agency RMBS categories.

Investments with fair values less than amortized cost are included in the Company's other-than-temporary impairments analysis. Impairments were recognized as disclosed in the "Evaluating Securities for

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments" section below. The Company evaluates non-agency RMBS and ABS for "other-than-temporary impairments" each quarter based on actual and projected cash flows, after considering the quality and updated loan-to-value ratios reflecting current home prices of underlying collateral, forecasted loss severity, the payment priority within the tranche structure of the security and amount of any credit enhancements. The Company's assessment of current levels of cash flows compared to estimated cash flows at the time the securities were acquired (typically pre-2008) indicates the amount and the pace of projected cash flows from the underlying collateral has generally been lower and slower, respectively. However, since cash flows are typically projected at a trust level, the impairment review incorporates the security's position within the trust structure as well as credit enhancement remaining in the trust to determine whether an impairment is warranted. Therefore, while lower and slower cash flows will impact the trust, the effect on the valuation of a particular security within the trust will also be dependent upon the trust structure. Where the assessment continues to project full recovery of principal and interest on schedule, the Company has not recorded an impairment. Based on this analysis, the Company determined that the remaining investments in an unrealized loss position were not other-than-temporarily impaired and therefore no further other-than-temporary impairment was necessary.

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Troubled Debt Restructuring

The Company invests in high quality, well performing portfolios of commercial mortgage loans and private placements. Under certain circumstances, modifications are granted to these contracts. Each modification is evaluated as to whether a troubled debt restructuring has occurred. A modification is a troubled debt restructuring when the borrower is in financial difficulty and the creditor makes concessions. Generally, the types of concessions may include reducing the face amount or maturity amount of the debt as originally stated, reducing the contractual interest rate, extending the maturity date at an interest rate lower than current market interest rates and/or reducing accrued interest. The Company considers the amount, timing and extent of the concession granted in determining any impairment or changes in the specific valuation allowance recorded in connection with the troubled debt restructuring. A valuation allowance may have been recorded prior to the quarter when the loan is modified in a troubled debt restructuring. Accordingly, the carrying value (net of the specific valuation allowance) before and after modification through a troubled debt restructuring may not change significantly, or may increase if the expected recovery is higher than the pre-modification recovery assessment. As of March 31, 2017 the Company did not have any new commercial mortgage loan troubled debt restructuring and had one new private placement troubled debt restructuring with a pre-modification and post-modification carrying value of $22.4. As of December 31, 2016 the Company had no new troubled debt restructurings for commercial mortgage loans or private placement bonds.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any commercial mortgage loans or private placements modified in a troubled debt restructuring with a subsequent payment default.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

The Company's mortgage loans on real estate are all commercial mortgage loans held for investment, which are reported at amortized cost, less impairment write-downs and allowance for losses. The Company diversifies its commercial mortgage loan portfolio by geographic region and property type to reduce concentration risk. The Company manages risk when originating commercial mortgage loans by generally lending only up to 75% of the estimated fair value of the underlying real estate. Subsequently, the Company continuously evaluates mortgage loans based on relevant current information including a review of loan-specific credit quality, property characteristics and market trends. Loan performance is monitored on a loan specific basis through the review of submitted appraisals, operating statements, rent revenues and annual inspection reports, among other items. This review ensures properties are performing at a consistent and acceptable level to secure the debt. The components to evaluate debt service coverage are received and reviewed at least annually to determine the level of risk.

The following table summarizes the Company's investment in mortgage loans as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Impaired	Non Impaired	Total	Impaired	Non Impaired	Total
Commercial mortgage loans	$4.5	$12,384.4	$12,388.9	$4.6	$11,723.7	$11,728.3
Collective valuation allowance for losses	N/A	(3.1)	(3.1)	N/A	(3.1)	(3.1)
Total net commercial mortgage loans	$4.5	$12,381.3	$12,385.8	$4.6	$11,720.6	$11,725.2

N/A - Not Applicable

There were no impairments taken on the mortgage loan portfolio for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

The following table summarizes the activity in the allowance for losses for commercial mortgage loans for the periods indicated:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Collective valuation allowance for losses, balance at January 1	$ 3.1	$ 3.2
Addition to (reduction of) allowance for losses	—	(0.1)
Collective valuation allowance for losses, end of period	$ 3.1	$ 3.1

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The carrying values and unpaid principal balances of impaired mortgage loans were as follows as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Impaired loans without allowances for losses	$ 4.5	$ 4.6
Less: Allowances for losses on impaired loans	—	—
Impaired loans, net	$ 4.5	$ 4.6
Unpaid principal balance of impaired loans	$ 6.0	$ 6.1

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any impaired loans with allowances for losses.

The Company defines delinquent mortgage loans consistent with industry practice as 60 days past due. The Company's policy is to recognize interest income until a loan becomes 90 days delinquent or foreclosure proceedings are commenced, at which point interest accrual is discontinued. Interest accrual is not resumed until the loan is brought current.

There were no mortgage loans in the Company's portfolio in process of foreclosure as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

There were no loans 30 days or less in arrears, with respect to principal and interest as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Commercial loans are placed on non-accrual status when 90 days in arrears if the Company has concerns regarding the collectability of future payments, or if a loan has matured without being paid off or extended. Factors considered may include loss of major tenant, bankruptcy of borrower or major tenant, decreased property cash flow, number of days past due, or various other circumstances. Based on an assessment as to the collectability of the principal, a determination is made to either apply against the book value or apply according to the contractual terms of the loan. Funds recovered in excess of book value would then be applied to recover expenses, impairments, and then interest. Accrual of interest resumes after factors resulting in doubts about collectability have improved.

The following table presents information on the average investment during the period in impaired loans and interest income recognized on impaired and troubled debt restructured loans for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Impaired loans, average investment during the period (amortized cost) [(1)]	$4.5	$13.5
Interest income recognized on impaired loans, on an accrual basis [(1)]	0.1	0.1
Interest income recognized on impaired loans, on a cash basis [(1)]	0.1	0.2
Interest income recognized on troubled debt restructured loans, on an accrual basis	—	0.1

[(1)] Includes amounts for Troubled debt restructured loans.

Loan-to-value ("LTV") and debt service coverage ("DSC") ratios are measures commonly used to assess the risk and quality of mortgage loans. The LTV ratio, calculated at time of origination, is expressed as a percentage of the amount of the loan relative to the value of the underlying property. A LTV ratio in excess of 100% indicates the unpaid loan amount exceeds the underlying collateral. The DSC ratio, based upon the most recently received financial statements, is expressed as a percentage of the amount of a property's net income to its debt service payments. A DSC ratio of less than 1.0 indicates that a property's operations do not generate sufficient income to cover debt payments. These ratios are utilized as part of the review process described above.

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The following table presents the LTV ratios as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017[1]	December 31, 2016[1]
Loan-to-Value Ratio:		
0% - 50%	$1,537.6	$1,366.3
> 50% - 60%	3,019.7	2,950.1
> 60% - 70%	6,980.6	6,560.7
> 70% - 80%	826.0	833.8
> 80% and above	25.0	17.4
Total Commercial mortgage loans	$12,388.9	$11,728.3

[1] Balances do not include collective valuation allowance for losses.

The following table presents the DSC ratios as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017[1]	December 31, 2016[1]
Debt Service Coverage Ratio:		
Greater than 1.5x	$9,835.7	$9,298.4
> 1.25x - 1.5x	1,362.5	1,247.3
> 1.0x - 1.25x	861.7	899.2
Less than 1.0x	204.4	181.4
Commercial mortgage loans secured by land or construction loans	124.6	102.0
Total Commercial mortgage loans	$12,388.9	$11,728.3

[1] Balances do not include collective valuation allowance for losses.

Properties collateralizing mortgage loans are geographically dispersed throughout the United States, as well as diversified by property type, as reflected in the following tables as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017[1]		December 31, 2016[1]	
	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
Commercial Mortgage Loans by U.S. Region:				
Pacific	$2,845.3	22.9%	$2,896.8	24.6 %
South Atlantic	2,729.6	22.0%	2,646.0	22.6 %
Middle Atlantic	2,089.0	16.9%	1,648.7	14.1 %
West South Central	1,331.0	10.7%	1,236.1	10.5 %
Mountain	1,145.5	9.2%	1,092.1	9.3 %
East North Central	1,308.9	10.6%	1,274.3	10.9 %
New England	220.0	1.8%	231.2	2.0 %
West North Central	526.7	4.3%	508.9	4.3 %
East South Central	192.9	1.6%	194.2	1.7 %
Total Commercial mortgage loans	$12,388.9	100.0 %	$11,728.3	100.0%

[1] Balances do not include collective valuation allowance for losses.

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	March 31, 2017(1)		December 31, 2016(1)	
	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total	Gross Carrying Value	% of Total
Commercial Mortgage Loans by Property Type:				
Retail	$3,819.5	30.8 %	$3,695.8	31.5 %
Industrial	2,985.9	24.1 %	2,663.5	22.7 %
Apartments	2,466.4	19.9 %	2,410.8	20.6 %
Office	2,063.2	16.7 %	1,917.0	16.3 %
Hotel/Motel	421.9	3.4 %	411.2	3.5 %
Other	512.2	4.1 %	516.5	4.4 %
Mixed Use	119.8	1.0 %	113.5	1.0 %
Total Commercial mortgage loans	$12,388.9	100.0%	$11,728.3	100.0%

(1) Balances do not include collective valuation allowance for losses.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of mortgages by year of origination as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017 (1)	December 31, 2016 (1)
Year of Origination:		
2017	$999.5	$—
2016	2,372.3	2,349.6
2015	2,060.7	2,066.1
2014	1,861.7	1,860.3
2013	1,936.7	1,953.1
2012	1,092.4	1,241.4
2011 and prior	2,065.6	2,257.8
Total Commercial mortgage loans	$12,388.9	$11,728.3

(1) Balances do not include collective valuation allowance for losses.

Evaluating Securities for Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

The Company performs a regular evaluation, on a security-by-security basis, of its available-for-sale securities holdings, including fixed maturity securities and equity securities in accordance with its impairment policy in order to evaluate whether such investments are other-than-temporarily impaired.

The following table identifies the Company's credit-related and intent-related impairments included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, excluding impairments included in Other comprehensive income (loss) by type for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Impairment	No. of Securities	Impairment	No. of Securities

U.S. corporate public securities	$—	—	$ 0.6	1
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments[1]	—	—	8.7	1
Residential mortgage-backed	0.9	29	1.5	41
Commercial mortgage-backed	2.1	3	—	—
Total	$3.0	32	$ 10.8	43

[1] Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

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The above table includes $0.9 and $1.7 of write-downs related to credit impairments for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, in Other-than-temporary impairments, which are recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The remaining $2.1 and $9.1 in write-downs for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, are related to intent impairments.

The following table summarizes these intent impairments, which are also recognized in earnings, by type for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017		2016	
	Impairment	No. of Securities	Impairment	No. of Securities
U.S. corporate public securities	$—	—	$ —	—
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments[(1)]	—	—	8.7	1
Residential mortgage-backed	— *	5	0.4	5
Commercial mortgage-backed	2.1	3	—	—
Total	$2.1	8	$ 9.1	6

[(1)] Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.
* Less than $0.1.

The Company may sell securities during the period in which fair value has declined below amortized cost for fixed maturities or cost for equity securities. In certain situations, new factors, including changes in the business environment, can change the Company's previous intent to continue holding a security. Accordingly, these factors may lead the Company to record additional intent related capital losses.

The following table identifies the amount of credit impairments on fixed maturities for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss) and the corresponding changes in such amounts for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Balance at January 1	$54.6	$75.3
Additional credit impairments:		
On securities previously impaired	0.7	1.4
Reductions:		
Increase in cash flows	0.4	0.1
Securities sold, matured, prepaid or paid down	10.5	3.4
Balance at March 31	$44.4	$73.2

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Net Investment Income

The following table summarizes Net investment income for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Fixed maturities	$955.5	$996.2
Equity securities, available-for-sale	9.7	3.4
Mortgage loans on real estate	138.8	125.6
Policy loans	25.4	27.3
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	2.5	1.4
Other	52.3	(33.7)
Gross investment income	1,184.2	1,120.2
Less: investment expenses	28.7	26.1
Net investment income	$1,155.5	$1,094.1

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had $5.6 and $13.1, respectively, of investments in fixed maturities that did not produce net investment income. Fixed maturities are moved to a non-accrual status when the investment defaults.

Interest income on fixed maturities is recorded when earned using an effective yield method, giving effect to amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Such interest income is recorded in Net investment income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Net Realized Capital Gains (Losses)

Net realized capital gains (losses) comprise the difference between the amortized cost of investments and proceeds from sale and redemption, as well as losses incurred due to the credit-related and intent-related other-than-temporary impairment of investments. Realized investment gains and losses are also primarily generated from changes in fair value of embedded derivatives within products and fixed maturities, changes in fair value of fixed maturities recorded at FVO and changes in fair value including accruals on derivative instruments, except for effective cash flow hedges. The cost of the investments on disposal is generally determined based on first-in-first-out ("FIFO") methodology.

Net realized capital gains (losses) were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, including securities pledged	$(44.8)	$(54.7)
Fixed maturities, at fair value option	(122.5)	0.5
Derivatives	(422.6)	147.9
Embedded derivatives - fixed maturities	(7.2)	3.4
Guaranteed benefit derivatives	91.3	(86.4)
Other investments	0.2	—
Net realized capital gains (losses)	$(505.6)	$10.7

After-tax net realized capital gains (losses)	$(328.8)	$7.1

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Proceeds from the sale of fixed maturities and equity securities, available-for-sale and the related gross realized gains and losses, before tax, were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Proceeds on sales	$2,677.4	$2,490.6
Gross gains	16.3	68.9
Gross losses	31.9	118.0

3. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company enters into the following types of derivatives:

Interest rate caps and floors: The Company uses interest rate cap contracts to hedge the interest rate exposure arising from duration mismatches between assets and liabilities. Interest rate caps are also used to hedge interest rate exposure if rates rise above a specified level. The Company uses interest rate floor contracts to hedge interest rate exposure if rates decrease below a specified level. The Company pays an upfront premium to purchase these caps and floors. The Company utilizes these contracts in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Interest rate swaps: Interest rate swaps are used by the Company primarily to reduce market risks from changes in interest rates and to alter interest rate exposure arising from mismatches between assets and/or liabilities. Interest rate swaps are also used to hedge the interest rate risk associated with the value of assets it owns or in an anticipation of acquiring them. Using interest rate swaps, the Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed rate and floating rate interest payments, calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount. These transactions are entered into pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made to/from the counterparty at each due date. The Company utilizes these contracts in qualifying hedging relationships as well as non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Foreign exchange swaps: The Company uses foreign exchange or currency swaps to reduce the risk of change in the value, yield or cash flows associated with certain foreign denominated invested assets. Foreign exchange swaps represent contracts that require the exchange of foreign currency cash flows against U.S. dollar cash flows at regular periods, typically quarterly or semi-annually. The Company utilizes these contracts in qualifying hedging relationships as well as non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Credit default swaps: Credit default swaps are used to reduce credit loss exposure with respect to certain assets that the Company owns or to assume credit exposure on certain assets that the Company does not own. Payments are made to, or received from, the counterparty at specified intervals. In the event of a default on the underlying credit exposure, the Company will either receive a payment (purchased credit protection) or will be required to make a payment (sold credit protection) equal to the par minus recovery value of the swap contract. Credit default swaps are also used to hedge credit exposure associated with certain variable annuity guarantees. The Company utilizes these contracts in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Total return swaps: The Company uses total return swaps as a hedge against a decrease in variable annuity account values, which are correlated to certain indices. Using total return swaps, the Company agrees with another party to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between the economic risk and reward of assets or a market index and the LIBOR rate, calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount. No cash is exchanged at the onset of the contracts. Cash is paid and received over the life of the contract based upon the terms of the swaps. The Company utilizes these contracts in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Currency forwards: The Company uses currency forward contracts to hedge policyholder liabilities associated with the variable annuity contracts which are linked to foreign indices. The currency fluctuations may result in a decrease in account values, which would increase the possibility of the Company incurring an expense for guaranteed benefits in excess of account values. The Company also utilizes currency forward contracts to hedge currency exposure related to its invested assets. The Company utilizes these contracts in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Forwards: The Company uses forward contracts to hedge certain invested assets against movement in interest rates, particularly mortgage rates. The Company uses To Be Announced mortgage-backed securities as an economic hedge against rate movements. The Company utilizes forward contracts in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Futures: Futures contracts are used to hedge against a decrease in certain equity indices. Such decreases may correlate to a decrease in variable annuity account values which would increase the possibility of the Company incurring an expense for guaranteed benefits in excess of account values. The Company also uses interest rate futures contracts to hedge its exposure to market risks due to changes in interest rates. The Company enters into exchange traded futures with regulated futures commissions that are members of the exchange. The Company also posts initial and variation margins, with the exchange, on a daily basis. The Company utilizes exchange-traded futures in non-qualifying hedging relationships. The Company may also use futures contracts as a hedge against an increase in certain equity indices. Such increases may result in increased payments to the holders of fixed index annuity ("FIA") contracts.

Swaptions: A swaption is an option to enter into a swap with a forward starting effective date. The Company uses swaptions to hedge the interest rate exposure associated with the minimum crediting rate and book value guarantees embedded in the retirement products that the Company offers. Increases in interest rates will generate losses on assets that are backing such liabilities. In certain instances, the Company locks in the economic impact of existing purchased swaptions by entering into offsetting written swaptions. The Company pays a premium when it purchases the swaption. The Company utilizes these contracts in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Options: The Company uses options to manage the equity, interest rate and equity volatility risk of the economic liabilities associated with certain variable annuity minimum guaranteed benefits and/or to mitigate certain rebalancing costs resulting from increased volatility. The Company also uses equity options to hedge against an increase in various equity indices, and interest rate options to hedge against an increase in the interest rate benchmarked crediting strategies within FIA contracts. Such increases may result in increased payments to the holders of the FIA and IUL contracts. The Company pays an upfront premium to purchase these options. The Company utilizes these options in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Currency Options: The Company uses currency option contracts to hedge currency exposure related to its invested assets. The Company utilizes these contracts in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Variance swaps: The Company uses variance swaps to manage equity volatility risk on the economic liabilities associated with certain minimum guaranteed living benefits and/or to mitigate certain rebalancing costs resulting from increased volatility. An increase in the equity volatility results in higher valuations of such liabilities. In an equity variance swap, the Company agrees with another party to exchange amounts in the future, based on the changes in equity volatility over a defined period. The Company utilizes equity variance swaps in non-qualifying hedging relationships.

Managed custody guarantees ("MCGs"): The Company issues certain credited rate guarantees on variable fixed income portfolios that represent stand-alone derivatives. The market value is partially determined by, among other things, levels of or changes in interest rates, prepayment rates and credit ratings/spreads.

Embedded derivatives: The Company also invests in certain fixed maturity instruments and has issued certain products that contain embedded derivatives for which market value is at least partially determined by, among other things, levels of or changes in domestic and/or foreign interest rates (short-term or long-term), exchange rates, prepayment rates, equity rates or credit ratings/spreads. In addition, the Company has entered into coinsurance with funds withheld arrangements, which contain embedded derivatives.

The Company's use of derivatives is limited mainly to economic hedging to reduce the Company's exposure to cash flow variability of assets and liabilities, interest rate risk, credit risk, exchange rate risk and equity market risk. It is the Company's policy not to offset amounts recognized for derivative instruments and amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral arising from derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under a master netting arrangement, which provides the Company with the legal right of offset. However, in accordance with the Chicago Mercantile Exchange ("CME") rule changes related to the variation margin payments, effective the first quarter of 2017, the Company is required to adjust the derivative balances with the variation margin payments related to its cleared derivatives executed through CME.

Voya Financial, Inc.
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The notional amounts and fair values of derivatives were as follows as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value
Derivatives: Qualifying for hedge accounting[1]						
Cash flow hedges:						
Interest rate contracts	$74.0	$0.2	$—	$124.0	$4.7	$0.3
Foreign exchange contracts	394.6	9.7	16.5	480.8	40.1	10.7
Derivatives: Non-qualifying for hedge accounting[1]						
Interest rate contracts	64,785.6	657.3	159.6	78,399.6	1,080.6	354.3
Foreign exchange contracts	1,344.5	11.8	24.3	1,573.0	60.7	39.2
Equity contracts	29,746.5	595.9	81.1	28,959.6	494.1	50.4
Credit contracts	3,663.4	28.6	22.0	3,255.3	32.2	15.8
Embedded derivatives and Managed custody guarantees:						
Within fixed maturity investments	N/A	63.3	—	N/A	70.5	—
Within products	N/A	—	3,751.9	N/A	—	3,791.4
Within reinsurance agreements	N/A	—	81.9	N/A	—	78.7
Managed custody guarantees	N/A	—	—	N/A	—	—
Total		$1,366.8	$4,137.3		$1,782.9	$4,340.8

[1] Open derivative contracts are reported as Derivatives assets or liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value.
N/A - Not Applicable

Based on the notional amounts, a substantial portion of the Company's derivative positions was not designated or did not qualify for hedge accounting as part of a hedging relationship as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. The Company utilizes derivative contracts mainly to hedge exposure to variability in cash flows, interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk and equity market risk. The majority of derivatives used by the Company are designated as product hedges, which hedge the exposure arising from insurance liabilities or guarantees embedded in the contracts the Company offers through various product lines. These derivatives do not qualify for hedge accounting as they do not meet the criteria of being "highly effective" as outlined in ASC Topic 815, but do provide an economic hedge, which is in line with the Company's risk management objectives. The Company also uses derivatives contracts to hedge its exposure to various risks associated with the investment portfolio. The Company does not seek hedge accounting treatment for certain of these derivatives as they generally do not qualify for hedge accounting due to the criteria required under the portfolio hedging rules outlined in ASC Topic 815. The Company also uses credit default swaps coupled with other investments in order to produce the investment characteristics of otherwise permissible investments that do not qualify as effective accounting hedges under ASC Topic 815.

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Although the Company has not elected to net its derivative exposures, the notional amounts and fair values of Over-The-Counter ("OTC") and cleared derivatives excluding exchange traded contracts and forward contracts (To Be Announced mortgage-backed securities) are presented in the tables below as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017		
	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value
Credit contracts	$3,663.4	$28.6	$22.0
Equity contracts	22,095.4	582.4	80.7
Foreign exchange contracts	1,739.1	21.5	40.8
Interest rate contracts	56,526.2	657.2	158.3
		1,289.7	301.8
Counterparty netting[1]		(263.0)	(263.0)
Cash collateral netting[1]		(945.8)	(10.5)
Securities collateral netting[1]		(32.1)	(11.3)
Net receivables/payables		$48.8	$17.0

[1] Represents the netting of receivable balances with payable balances, net of collateral, for the same counterparty under eligible netting agreements.

	December 31, 2016		
	Notional Amount	Asset Fair Value	Liability Fair Value
Credit contracts	$3,255.3	$32.2	$15.8
Equity contracts	22,327.8	471.4	49.6
Foreign exchange contracts	2,053.8	100.8	49.9
Interest rate contracts	68,342.4	1,085.4	353.0
		1,689.8	468.3
Counterparty netting[1]		(411.3)	(411.3)
Cash collateral netting[1]		(1,083.9)	(21.3)
Securities collateral netting[1]		(71.6)	(13.9)
Net receivables/payables		$123.0	$21.8

[1] Represents the netting of receivable balances with payable balances, net of collateral, for the same counterparty under eligible netting agreements.

Collateral

Under the terms of the OTC Derivative International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. ("ISDA") agreements, the Company may receive from, or deliver to, counterparties collateral to assure that terms of the ISDA agreements will be met with regard to the Credit Support Annex ("CSA"). The terms of the CSA call for the Company to pay interest on any cash received equal to the Federal Funds rate. To the extent cash collateral is received and delivered, it is included in Payables under securities loan agreements, including collateral held and Short-term investments under securities loan agreements, including collateral delivered, respectively, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and is reinvested in short-term investments. Collateral held is used in accordance with the CSA to satisfy any obligations. Investment grade bonds owned by the Company are the source of noncash collateral posted, which is reported in Securities pledged on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2017, the Company held $876.5 and $71.1 of net cash collateral related to OTC derivative contracts and cleared derivative contracts, respectively. As of December 31, 2016, the Company held $809.1 and $257.3 of net cash collateral related to OTC derivative contracts and cleared derivative contracts, respectively. In addition, as of March 31, 2017, the Company delivered $766.4 of securities and held $32.1 of securities as collateral. As of December 31, 2016, the Company delivered $753.3 of securities and held $71.7 of securities as collateral.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
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Net realized gains (losses) on derivatives were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Derivatives: Qualifying for hedge accounting[1]		
Cash flow hedges:		
Interest rate contracts	$0.2	$0.3
Foreign exchange contracts	27.3	0.7
Fair value hedges:		
Interest rate contracts	—	(4.1)
Derivatives: Non-qualifying for hedge accounting[2]		
Interest rate contracts	(22.8)	391.2
Foreign exchange contracts	(22.0)	(26.1)
Equity contracts	(409.7)	(208.1)
Credit contracts	4.4	(6.0)
Embedded derivatives and Managed custody guarantees:		
Within fixed maturity investments[2]	(7.2)	3.4
Within products[2]	91.2	(84.1)
Within reinsurance agreements[3]	(4.2)	(44.8)
Managed custody guarantees[2]	0.1	(2.3)
Total	$(342.7)	$20.1

[1] Changes in value for effective fair value hedges are recorded in Other net realized capital gains (losses). Changes in fair value upon disposal for effective cash flow hedges are amortized through Net investment income and the ineffective portion is recorded in Other net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, ineffective amounts were immaterial.
[2] Changes in value are included in Other net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
[3] Changes in value are included in Policyholder benefits in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Credit Default Swaps

The Company has entered into various credit default swaps. When credit default swaps are sold, the Company assumes credit exposure to certain assets that it does not own. Credit default swaps may also be purchased to reduce credit exposure in the Company's portfolio. Credit default swaps involve a transfer of credit risk from one party to another in exchange for periodic payments. As of March 31, 2017, the fair values of credit default swaps of $28.6 and $22.0 were included in Derivatives assets and Derivatives liabilities, respectively, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2016, the fair values of credit default swaps of $32.2 and $15.8 were included in Derivatives assets and Derivatives liabilities, respectively, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the maximum potential future net exposure to the Company was $1.7 billion, net of purchased protection of $500.0 on credit default swaps. These instruments are typically written for a maturity period of 5 years and contain no recourse provisions. If the Company's current debt and claims paying ratings were downgraded in the future, the terms in the Company's derivative agreements may be triggered, which could negatively impact overall liquidity.

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Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
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4. Fair Value Measurements (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities)

Fair Value Measurement

The Company categorizes its financial instruments into a three-level hierarchy based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique, pursuant to ASU 2011-04, "Fair Value Measurements (ASC Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP" ("ASU 2011-04"). The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the category level is based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

When available, the estimated fair value of financial instruments is based on quoted prices in active markets that are readily and regularly obtainable. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, the determination of estimated fair value is based on market standard valuation methodologies, including discounted cash flow methodologies, matrix pricing or other similar techniques.

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The following table presents the Company's hierarchy for its assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2017:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Fixed maturities, including securities pledged:				
U.S. Treasuries	$2,981.6	$629.9	$—	$3,611.5
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	—	301.8	—	301.8
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	—	2,294.1	—	2,294.1
U.S. corporate public securities	—	33,333.3	93.1	33,426.4
U.S. corporate private securities	—	6,622.3	1,439.9	8,062.2
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments(1)	—	8,253.1	11.9	8,265.0
Foreign corporate private securities(1)	—	7,416.0	416.7	7,832.7
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	6,558.3	78.4	6,636.7
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	3,064.5	41.2	3,105.7
Other asset-backed securities	—	1,394.6	74.7	1,469.3
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	2,981.6	69,867.9	2,155.9	75,005.4
Equity securities, available-for-sale	185.8	—	111.8	297.6
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	0.3	657.2	—	657.5
Foreign exchange contracts	—	21.5	—	21.5
Equity contracts	13.5	413.2	169.2	595.9
Credit contracts	—	19.4	9.2	28.6
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and short-term investments under securities loan agreements	3,419.6	263.3	—	3,682.9
Assets held in separate accounts	96,187.1	4,578.7	12.3	100,778.1
Total assets	$102,787.9	$75,821.2	$2,458.4	$181,067.5
Percentage of Level to total	56.7 %	41.9 %	1.4 %	100.0 %
Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Guaranteed benefit derivatives				
FIA	$—	$—	$2,101.7	$2,101.7
IUL	—	—	109.8	109.8
GMAB/GMWB/GMWBL(2)	—	—	1,409.3	1,409.3
Stabilizer and MCGs	—	—	131.1	131.1
Other derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	1.3	158.3	—	159.6
Foreign exchange contracts	—	40.8	—	40.8
Equity contracts	0.5	78.6	2.0	81.1
Credit contracts	—	8.9	13.1	22.0
Embedded derivative on reinsurance	—	81.9	—	81.9
Total liabilities	$1.8	$368.5	$3,767.0	$4,137.3

(1) Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.
(2) Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits ("GMAB"), Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits ("GMWB") and Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits with life payouts ("GMWBL").

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The following table presents the Company's hierarchy for its assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Fixed maturities, including securities pledged:				
U.S. Treasuries	$3,271.0	$619.3	$—	$3,890.3
U.S. Government agencies and authorities	—	298.0	—	298.0
State, municipalities and political subdivisions	—	2,135.6	—	2,135.6
U.S. corporate public securities	—	33,669.6	22.1	33,691.7
U.S. corporate private securities	—	6,488.6	1,319.4	7,808.0
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments[1]	—	8,067.1	12.3	8,079.4
Foreign corporate private securities[1]	—	7,344.9	440.9	7,785.8
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	6,742.9	71.9	6,814.8
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	3,335.5	23.4	3,358.9
Other asset-backed securities	—	1,391.9	83.7	1,475.6
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	3,271.0	70,093.4	1,973.7	75,338.1
Equity securities, available-for-sale	174.7	—	99.5	274.2
Derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	—	1,085.3	—	1,085.3
Foreign exchange contracts	—	100.8	—	100.8
Equity contracts	22.7	360.4	111.0	494.1
Credit contracts	—	21.6	10.6	32.2
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and short-term investments under securities loan agreements	4,325.8	189.3	5.0	4,520.1
Assets held in separate accounts	92,330.5	4,782.9	5.3	97,118.7
Total assets	$100,124.7	$76,633.7	$2,205.1	$178,963.5
Percentage of Level to total	56.0 %	42.8 %	1.2 %	100.0 %
Liabilities:				
Derivatives:				
Guaranteed benefit derivatives				
FIA	$—	$—	$2,029.6	$2,029.6
IUL	—	—	81.0	81.0
GMAB/GMWB/GMWBL	—	—	1,530.4	1,530.4
Stabilizer and MCGs	—	—	150.4	150.4
Other derivatives:				
Interest rate contracts	1.7	352.9	—	354.6
Foreign exchange contracts	—	49.9	—	49.9
Equity contracts	0.8	49.6	—	50.4
Credit contracts	—	0.5	15.3	15.8
Embedded derivative on reinsurance	—	78.7	—	78.7
Total liabilities	$2.5	$531.6	$3,806.7	$4,340.8

[1]Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.

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Voya Financial, Inc.
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Valuation of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at estimated fair value on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The exit price and the transaction (or entry) price will be the same at initial recognition in many circumstances. However, in certain cases, the transaction price may not represent fair value. The fair value of a liability is based on the amount that would be paid to transfer a liability to a third-party with an equal credit standing. Fair value is required to be a market-based measurement that is determined based on a hypothetical transaction at the measurement date, from a market participant's perspective. The Company considers three broad valuation approaches when a quoted price is unavailable: (i) the market approach, (ii) the income approach and (iii) the cost approach. The Company determines the most appropriate valuation technique to use, given the instrument being measured and the availability of sufficient inputs. The Company prioritizes the inputs to fair valuation approaches and allows for the use of unobservable inputs to the extent that observable inputs are not available.

The Company utilizes a number of valuation methodologies to determine the fair values of its financial assets and liabilities in conformity with the concepts of exit price and the fair value hierarchy as prescribed in ASC Topic 820. Valuations are obtained from third-party commercial pricing services, brokers and industry-standard, vendor-provided software that models the value based on market observable inputs. The valuations obtained from third-party commercial pricing services are non-binding. The Company reviews the assumptions and inputs used by third-party commercial pricing services for each reporting period in order to determine an appropriate fair value hierarchy level. The documentation and analysis obtained from third-party commercial pricing services are reviewed by the Company, including in-depth validation procedures confirming the observability of inputs. The valuations are reviewed and validated monthly through the internal valuation committee price variance review, comparisons to internal pricing models, back testing to recent trades or monitoring of trading volumes.

Fixed maturities: The fair values for actively traded marketable bonds are determined based upon the quoted market prices and are classified as Level 1 assets. Assets in this category primarily include certain U.S. Treasury securities.

For fixed maturities classified as Level 2 assets, fair values are determined using a matrix-based market approach, based on prices obtained from third-party commercial pricing services and the Company's matrix and analytics-based pricing models, which in each case incorporate a variety of market observable information as valuation inputs. The market observable inputs used for these fair value measurements, by fixed maturity asset class, are as follows:

U.S. Treasuries: Fair value is determined using third-party commercial pricing services, with the primary inputs being stripped interest and principal U.S. Treasury yield curves that represent a U.S. Treasury zero-coupon curve.

U.S. government agencies and authorities, State, municipalities and political subdivisions: Fair value is determined using third-party commercial pricing services, with the primary inputs being U.S. Treasury yield curves, trades of comparable securities, credit spreads off benchmark yields and issuer ratings.

U.S. corporate public securities, Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments: Fair value is determined using third-party commercial pricing services, with the primary inputs being benchmark yields, trades of comparable securities, issuer ratings, bids and credit spreads off benchmark yields.

U.S. corporate private securities and Foreign corporate private securities: Fair values are determined using a matrix and analytics-based pricing model. The model incorporates the current level of risk-free interest rates, current corporate credit spreads, credit quality of the issuer and cash flow characteristics of the security. The model also considers a liquidity spread, the value of any collateral, the capital structure of the issuer, the presence of guarantees, and prices and quotes for comparably rated publicly traded securities.

RMBS, CMBS and ABS: Fair value is determined using third-party commercial pricing services, with the primary inputs being credit spreads off benchmark yields, prepayment speed assumptions, current and forecasted loss severity, debt service coverage ratios, collateral type, payment priority within tranche and the vintage of the loans underlying the security.

Transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2

There were no securities transferred between Level 1 and Level 2 for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. The Company's policy is to recognize transfers in and transfers out as of the beginning of the reporting period.

Level 3 Financial Instruments

The fair values of certain assets and liabilities are determined using prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement (i.e., Level 3 as defined by ASC Topic 820), including but not limited to liquidity spreads for investments within markets deemed not currently active. These valuations, whether derived internally or obtained from a third-party, use critical assumptions that are not widely available to estimate market participant expectations in valuing the asset or liability. In addition, the Company has determined, for certain financial instruments, an active market is such a significant input to determine fair value that the presence of an inactive market may lead to classification in Level 3. In light of the methodologies employed to obtain the fair values of financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3, additional information is presented below.

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The following tables summarize the change in fair value of the Company’s Level 3 assets and liabilities and transfers in and out of Level 3 for the periods indicated:

Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

	Fair Value as of January 1	Total Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in: Net Income	OCI	Purchases	Issuances	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3[3]	Transfers out of Level 3[3]	Fair Value as of March 31	Change In Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Earnings[4]
Fixed maturities, including securities pledged:											
U.S. corporate public securities	$22.1	$ —	$ (0.9)	$ 18.7	$ —	$ —	$ (0.9)	$ 54.1	$ —	$ 93.1	$ —
U.S. corporate private securities	1,319.4	0.4	0.9	112.6	—	—	(5.4)	12.0	—	1,439.9	0.4
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments[1]	12.3	—	(0.3)	—	—	—	(0.1)	—	—	11.9	—
Foreign corporate private securities[1]	440.9	—	(2.3)	18.1	—	—	(40.0)	—	—	416.7	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities	71.9	(2.8)	(1.1)	9.9	—	—	(0.5)	1.0	—	78.4	(2.8)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	23.4	(0.5)	(0.2)	25.3	—	—	(3.2)	—	(3.6)	41.2	(0.5)
Other asset-backed securities	83.7	0.7	0.5	28.2	—	—	(3.1)	9.9	(45.2)	74.7	0.7
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	1,973.7	(2.2)	(3.4)	212.8	—	—	(53.2)	77.0	(48.8)	2,155.9	(2.2)

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 (continued)										
	Fair Value as of January 1	Total Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in:		Purchases	Issuances	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3[3]	Transfers out of Level 3[3]	Fair Value as of March 31	Change In Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Earnings[4]
		Net Income	OCI								
Equity securities, available-for-sale	$ 99.5	$ —	$ 0.7	$ 11.6	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 111.8	$ —
Derivatives:											
Guaranteed benefit derivatives:											
FIA[2]	(2,029.6)	(59.8)	—	—	(54.2)	—	41.9	—	—	(2,101.7)	—
IUL[2]	(81.0)	(28.6)	—	—	(7.8)	—	7.6	—	—	(109.8)	—
GMAB/GMWB/GMWBL[2]	(1,530.4)	159.1	—	—	(38.1)	—	0.1	—	—	(1,409.3)	—
Stabilizer and MCGs [2]	(150.4)	20.6	—	—	(1.3)	—	—	—	—	(131.1)	—
Other derivatives, net	106.3	62.7	—	13.8	—	—	(23.2)	3.7	—	163.3	53.3
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and short-term investments under securities loan agreements	5.0	—	—	—	—	(5.0)	—	—	—	—	—
Assets held in separate accounts [5]	5.3	—	—	5.1	—	(0.2)	—	2.1	—	12.3	—

[1] Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.
[2] All gains and losses on Level 3 liabilities are classified as realized gains (losses) for the purpose of this disclosure because it is impracticable to track realized and unrealized gains (losses) separately on a contract-by contract basis. These amounts are included in Other net realized gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
[3] The Company's policy is to recognize transfers in and transfers out as of the beginning of the reporting period.
[4] For financial instruments still held as of March 31, amounts are included in Net investment income and Total net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
[5] The investment income and realized gains (losses) and change in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income for separate account assets are offset by an equal amount for separate account liabilities, which results in a net zero impact on Net income (loss) for the Company.

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The following tables summarize the change in fair value of the Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities and transfers in and out of Level 3 for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016										
	Fair Value as of January 1	Total Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in: Net Income	OCI	Purchases	Issuances	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3[3]	Transfers out of Level 3[3]	Fair Value as of March 31	Change In Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Earnings[4]
Fixed maturities, including securities pledged:											
U.S. corporate public securities	$ 6.9	$ —	$ (0.4)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (0.8)	$ —	$ —	$ 5.7	$ —
U.S. corporate private securities	1,040.3	0.2	20.1	0.5	—	(37.0)	(97.6)	81.9	(24.7)	983.7	0.2
Foreign corporate public securities and foreign governments [1]	13.8	—	(2.2)	—	—	—	(0.2)	—	—	11.4	—
Foreign corporate private securities [1]	430.4	0.1	10.3	—	—	(0.6)	(19.5)	95.2	(20.2)	495.7	0.1
Residential mortgage-backed securities	96.1	4.4	(1.4)	—	—	(12.3)	(0.1)	—	—	86.7	(4.0)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	31.4	—	—	13.2	—	—	—	—	(31.4)	13.2	—
Other asset-backed securities	44.5	0.2	(0.4)	—	—	—	(1.2)	—	—	43.1	0.2
Total fixed maturities, including securities pledged	1,663.4	4.9	26.0	13.7	—	(49.9)	(119.4)	177.1	(76.3)	1,639.5	(3.5)

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Voya Financial, Inc.
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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 (continued)										
	Fair Value as of January 1	Total Realized/Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in:		Purchases	Issuances	Sales	Settlements	Transfers into Level 3[3]	Transfers out of Level 3[3]	Fair Value as of March 31	Change In Unrealized Gains (Losses) Included in Earnings[4]
		Net Income	OCI								
Equity securities, available-for-sale	$97.4	$ —	$ 2.1	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$99.5	$ —
Derivatives:											
Guaranteed benefit derivatives:											
FIA[2]	(1,820.1)	165.4	—	—	(76.9)	—	45.0	—	—	(1,686.6)	—
IUL[2]	(52.6)	10.0	—	—	(6.2)	—	0.8	—	—	(48.0)	—
GMAB/GMWB/GMWBL[2]	(1,873.5)	(198.2)	—	—	(37.8)	—	0.1	—	—	(2,109.4)	—
Stabilizer and MCGs[2]	(161.3)	(63.6)	—	—	(1.1)	—	—	—	—	(226.0)	—
Other derivatives, net	52.4	(22.4)	—	13.3	—	—	(0.4)	—	—	42.9	(9.5)
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and short-term investments under securities loan agreements	—	—	0.1	—	—	(0.1)	—	0.1	—	0.1	—
Assets held in separate accounts[5]	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2.8)	1.1	—

[1] Primarily U.S. dollar denominated.
[2] All gains and losses on Level 3 liabilities are classified as realized gains (losses) for the purpose of this disclosure because it is impracticable to track realized and unrealized gains (losses) separately on a contract-by contract basis. These amounts are included in Other net realized gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
[3] The Company's policy is to recognize transfers in and transfers out as of the beginning of the reporting period.
[4] For financial instruments still held as of March 31, amounts are included in Net investment income and Total net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
[5] The investment income and realized gains (losses) and change in unrealized gains (losses) included in net income for separate account assets are offset by an equal amount for separate account liabilities, which results in a net zero impact on Net income (loss) for the Company.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the transfers in and out of Level 3 for fixed maturities, other derivatives and separate accounts were due to the variation in inputs relied upon for valuation each quarter. Securities that are primarily valued using independent broker quotes when prices are not available from one of the commercial pricing services are reflected as transfers into Level 3. When securities are valued using more widely available information, the securities are transferred out of Level 3 and into Level 1 or 2, as appropriate.

Significant Unobservable Inputs

The Company's Level 3 fair value measurements of its fixed maturities, equity securities available-for-sale and equity and credit derivative contracts are primarily based on broker quotes for which the quantitative detail of the unobservable inputs is neither provided nor reasonably corroborated, thus negating the ability to perform a sensitivity analysis. The Company performs a review of broker quotes by performing a monthly price variance comparison and back tests broker quotes to recent trade prices.

Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the Company's Level 3 fair value measurements of its guaranteed benefit derivatives is presented in the following sections and table.

Significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements of GMABs, GMWBs and GMWBLs include long-term equity and interest rate implied volatility, correlations between the rate of return on policyholder funds and between interest rates and equity returns, nonperformance risk, mortality and policyholder behavior assumptions, such as benefit utilization, lapses and partial withdrawals. Such inputs are monitored quarterly.

Significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements of FIAs include nonperformance risk and policyholder behavior assumptions, such as lapses and partial withdrawals. Such inputs are monitored quarterly.

Significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurements of IULs include nonperformance risk and policyholder behavior assumptions, such as lapses. Such inputs are monitored quarterly.

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of the Stabilizer embedded derivatives and MCG derivative are interest rate implied volatility, nonperformance risk, lapses and policyholder deposits. Such inputs are monitored quarterly.

Following is a description of selected inputs:

Equity / Interest Rate Volatility: A term-structure model is used to approximate implied volatility for the equity indices and swap rates for GMAB, GMWB and GMWBL fair value measurements and swap rates for the Stabilizer and MCG fair value measurements. Where no implied volatility is readily available in the market, an alternative approach is applied based on historical volatility.

Correlations: Integrated interest rate and equity scenarios are used in GMAB, GMWB and GMWBL fair value measurements to better reflect market interest rates and interest rate volatility correlations between equity and fixed income fund groups and between equity fund groups and interest rates. The correlations are based on historical fund returns and swap rates from external sources.

Nonperformance Risk: For the estimate of the fair value of embedded derivatives associated with the Company's product guarantees, the Company uses a blend of observable, similarly rated peer company credit default swap spreads, adjusted to reflect the credit quality of the individual insurance company subsidiary that issued the guarantee and the priority of policyholder claims.

Actuarial Assumptions: Management regularly reviews actuarial assumptions, which are based on the Company's experience and periodically reviewed against industry standards. Industry standards and Company experience may be limited on certain products.

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The following table presents the unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements as of March 31, 2017:

	Range[1]				
Unobservable Input	GMWB/GMWBL	GMAB	FIA	IUL	Stabilizer/MCGs
Long-term equity implied volatility	15% to 25%	15% to 25%	—	—	—
Interest rate implied volatility	0.1% to 19%	0.1% to 19%	—	—	0.1% to 6.8%
Correlations between:					
Equity Funds	-13% to 99%	-13% to 99%	—	—	—
Equity and Fixed Income Funds	-38% to 62%	-38% to 62%	—	—	—
Interest Rates and Equity Funds	-32% to 26%	-32% to 26%	—	—	—
Nonperformance risk	0.32% to 1.4%	0.32% to 1.4%	0.32% to 1.4%	0.32% to 0.67%	0.32% to 1.4%
Actuarial Assumptions:					
Benefit Utilization	85% to 100% [2]	—	—	—	—
Partial Withdrawals	—	0% to 3.4%	0% to 10%	—	—
Lapses	0.11% to 12.15% [3][4]	0.4% to 19.1% [3][4]	0% to 60% [3]	2% to 10%	0 % to 50% [5]
Policyholder Deposits[6]	—	—	—	—	0 % to 50% [5]
Mortality	— [7]	— [7]	— [7]	— [8]	—

[1] Represents the range of reasonable assumptions that management has used in its fair value calculations.
[2] Those policyholders who have elected systematic withdrawals are assumed to continue taking withdrawals. As a percent of policies, 40% are taking systematic withdrawals. The Company assumes that 85% of all policies will begin systematic withdrawals either immediately or after a delay period, with 100% utilizing at age 100. The utilization function varies by policyholder age and policy duration. Interactions with lapse and mortality also affect utilization. The utilization rate for GMWB and GMWBL tends to be lower for younger contract owners and contracts that have not reached their maximum accumulated GMWB and GMWBL benefit amount. There is also a lower utilization rate, though indirectly, for contracts that are less "in the money" (i.e., where the notional benefit amount is in excess of the account value) due to higher lapses. Conversely, the utilization rate tends to be higher for contract owners near or beyond retirement age and contracts that have accumulated their maximum GMWB or GMWBL benefit amount. There is also a higher utilization rate, though indirectly, for contracts which are highly "in the money." The chart below provides the GMWBL account value by current age group and average expected delay times from the associated attained age group as of March 31, 2017 (account value amounts are in $ billions).

	Account Values			
Attained Age Group	In the Money	Out of the Money	Total	Average Expected Delay (Years)**
< 60	$1.8	$ 0.1	$1.9	9.8
60-69	5.5	0.3	5.8	4.7
70+	5.9	0.3	6.2	2.8
	$13.2	$ 0.7	$13.9	5.3

** For population expected to withdraw in future. Excludes policies taking systematic withdrawals and 15% of policies the Company assumes will never withdraw until age 100.

(3) Lapse rates tend to be lower during the contractual surrender charge period and higher after the surrender charge period ends; the highest lapse rates occur in the year immediately after the end of the surrender charge period.

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(4) The Company makes dynamic adjustments to lower the lapse rates for contracts that are more "in the money." The table below shows an analysis of policy account values according to whether they are in or out of the surrender charge period or at the shock lapse period and to whether they are "in the money" or "out of the money" as of March 31, 2017 (account value amounts are in $ billions). Lapse ranges are based on weighted average ranges of underlying account value exposure.

	Moneyness	GMAB Account Value	GMAB Lapse Range	GMWB/GMWBL Account Value	GMWB/GMWBL Lapse Range
During Surrender Charge Period					
	In the Money**	$ —	0.4% to 6.9%	$ 1.2	0.1% to 4.5%
	Out of the Money	—	1.6% to 7.6%	— *	0.6% to 4.7%
Shock Lapse Period					
	In the Money**	$ —	4.7% to 17.3%	$ 2.8	2.3% to 11.6%
	Out of the Money	—	17.3% to 19.1%	0.1	11.6% to 12.2%
After Surrender Charge Period					
	In the Money**	$ —	2.8% to 10.6%	$ 9.2	1.4% to 6.7%
	Out of the Money	0.1	10.6% to 11.7%	1.0	6.7% to 7.0%

* Less than $0.1.
** The low end of the range corresponds to policies that are highly "in the money." The high end of the range corresponds to the policies that are close to zero in terms of "in the moneyness."
(5) Stabilizer contracts with recordkeeping agreements have a different range of lapse and policyholder deposit assumptions from Stabilizer (Investment only) and MCG contracts as shown below:

	Percentage of Plans	Overall Range of Lapse Rates	Range of Lapse Rates for 85% of Plans	Overall Range of Policyholder Deposits	Range of Policyholder Deposits for 85% of Plans
Stabilizer (Investment Only) and MCG Contracts	93 %	0-25%	0-15%	0-30%	0-15%
Stabilizer with Recordkeeping Agreements	7 %	0-50%	0-30%	0-50%	0-25%
Aggregate of all plans	100 %	0-50%	0-30%	0-50%	0-25%

(6) Measured as a percentage of assets under management or assets under administration.
(7) The mortality rate is based on the 2012 Individual Annuity Mortality Basic table with mortality improvements.
(8) The mortality rate, along with the associated cost of insurance charges, are based on the 2001 Commissioner's Standard Ordinary table with mortality improvements.

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The following table presents the unobservable inputs for Level 3 fair value measurements as of December 31, 2016:

	Range[1]									
Unobservable Input	GMWB/GMWBL		GMAB		FIA		IUL		Stabilizer/MCGs	
Long-term equity implied volatility	15% to 25%		15% to 25%		—		—		—	
Interest rate implied volatility	0.1% to 18%		0.1% to 18%		—		—		0.1% to 7.5%	
Correlations between:										
Equity Funds	-13% to 99%		-13% to 99%		—		—		—	
Equity and Fixed Income Funds	-38% to 62%		-38% to 62%		—		—		—	
Interest Rates and Equity Funds	-32% to 26%		-32% to 26%		—		—		—	
Nonperformance risk	0.25% to 1.6%		0.25% to 1.6%		0.25% to 1.6%		0.25% to 0.69%		0.25% to 1.6%	
Actuarial Assumptions:										
Benefit Utilization	85% to 100%	(2)	—		—		—		—	
Partial Withdrawals	—		0% to 3.4%		0% to 10%		—		—	
Lapses	0.11% to 12.15%	(3)(4)	0.4% to 19.1%	(3)(4)	0% to 60%	(3)	2% to 10%		0 % to 50%	(5)
Policyholder Deposits[6]	—		—		—		—		0 % to 50%	(5)
Mortality	—	(7)	—	(7)	—	(7)	—	(8)	—	

(1) Represents the range of reasonable assumptions that management has used in its fair value calculations.

(2) Those policyholders who have elected systematic withdrawals are assumed to continue taking withdrawals. As a percent of policies, 40% are taking systematic withdrawals. The Company assumes that 85% of all policies will begin systematic withdrawals either immediately or after a delay period, with 100% utilizing at age 100. The utilization function varies by policyholder age and policy duration. Interactions with lapse and mortality also affect utilization. The utilization rate for GMWB and GMWBL tends to be lower for younger contract owners and contracts that have not reached their maximum accumulated GMWB and GMWBL benefit amount. There is also a lower utilization rate, though indirectly, for contracts that are less "in the money" (i.e., where the notional benefit amount is in excess of the account value) due to higher lapses. Conversely, the utilization rate tends to be higher for contract owners near or beyond retirement age and contracts that have accumulated their maximum GMWB or GMWBL benefit amount. There is also a higher utilization rate, though indirectly, for contracts which are highly "in the money." The chart below provides the GMWBL account value by current age group and average expected delay times from the associated attained age group as of December 31, 2016 (account value amounts are in $ billions).

	Account Values			
Attained Age Group	In the Money	Out of the Money	Total	Average Expected Delay (Years)**
< 60	$1.9	$ —	*$1.9	9.9
60-69	5.7	0.1	5.8	4.9
70+	5.8	0.1	5.9	3.0

	$13.4	$ 0.2	$13.6	5.5

* Less than $0.1
** For population expected to withdraw in future. Excludes policies taking systematic withdrawals and 15% of policies the Company assumes will never withdraw until age 100.
(3) Lapse rates tend to be lower during the contractual surrender charge period and higher after the surrender charge period ends; the highest lapse rates occur in the year immediately after the end of the surrender charge period.

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(4) The Company makes dynamic adjustments to lower the lapse rates for contracts that are more "in the money." The table below shows an analysis of policy account values according to whether they are in or out of the surrender charge period or at the shock lapse period and to whether they are "in the money" or "out of the money" as of December 31, 2016 (account value amounts are in $ billions). Lapse ranges are based on weighted average ranges of underlying account value exposure.

		GMAB		GMWB/GMWBL	
	Moneyness	Account Value	Lapse Range	Account Value	Lapse Range
During Surrender Charge Period					
	In the Money**	$ —	0.4% to 6.9%	$2.0	0.1% to 4.5%
	Out of the Money	—	1.6% to 7.6%	— *	0.6% to 4.7%
Shock Lapse Period					
	In the Money**	$ —	4.7% to 17.3%	$2.8	2.3% to 11.6%
	Out of the Money	—	17.3% to 19.1%	— *	11.6% to 12.2%
After Surrender Charge Period					
	In the Money**	$ —	2.8% to 10.6%	$8.7	1.4% to 6.7%
	Out of the Money	0.1	10.6% to 11.7%	0.6	6.7% to 7.0%

* Less than $0.1.
** The low end of the range corresponds to policies that are highly "in the money." The high end of the range corresponds to the policies that are close to zero in terms of "in the moneyness."
(5) Stabilizer contracts with recordkeeping agreements have a different range of lapse and policyholder deposit assumptions from Stabilizer (Investment only) and MCG contracts as shown below:

	Percentage of Plans	Overall Range of Lapse Rates	Range of Lapse Rates for 85% of Plans	Overall Range of Policyholder Deposits	Range of Policyholder Deposits for 85% of Plans
Stabilizer (Investment Only) and MCG Contracts	93 %	0-25%	0-15%	0-30%	0-15%
Stabilizer with Recordkeeping Agreements	7 %	0-50%	0-30%	0-50%	0-25%
Aggregate of all plans	100 %	0-50%	0-30%	0-50%	0-25%

(6) Measured as a percentage of assets under management or assets under administration.
(7) The mortality rate is based on the 2012 Individual Annuity Mortality Basic table with mortality improvements.
(8) The mortality rate, along with the associated cost of insurance charges, are based on the 2001 Commissioner's Standard Ordinary table with mortality improvements.

Generally, the following will cause an increase (decrease) in the GMAB, GMWB and GMWBL embedded derivative fair value liabilities:

- An increase (decrease) in long-term equity implied volatility
- An increase (decrease) in interest rate implied volatility
- An increase (decrease) in equity-interest rate correlations
- A decrease (increase) in nonperformance risk

- A decrease (increase) in mortality
- An increase (decrease) in benefit utilization
- A decrease (increase) in lapses

Changes in fund correlations may increase or decrease the fair value depending on the direction of the movement and the mix of funds. Changes in partial withdrawals may increase or decrease the fair value depending on the timing and magnitude of withdrawals.

Generally, the following will cause an increase (decrease) in the FIA and IUL embedded derivative fair value liabilities:

- A decrease (increase) in nonperformance risk
- A decrease (increase) in lapses

Generally, the following will cause an increase (decrease) in the derivative and embedded derivative fair value liabilities related to Stabilizer and MCG contracts:

- An increase (decrease) in interest rate implied volatility
- A decrease (increase) in nonperformance risk
- A decrease (increase) in lapses
- A decrease (increase) in policyholder deposits

The Company notes the following interrelationships:

- Higher long-term equity implied volatility is often correlated with lower equity returns, which will result in higher in-the-moneyness, which in turn, results in lower lapses due to the dynamic lapse component reducing the lapses. This increases the projected number of policies that are available to use the GMWBL benefit and may also increase the fair value of the GMWBL.
- Generally, an increase (decrease) in benefit utilization will decrease (increase) lapses for GMWB and GMWBL.
- Generally, an increase (decrease) in interest rate volatility will increase (decrease) lapses of Stabilizer and MCG contracts due to dynamic participant behavior.

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Other Financial Instruments

The carrying values and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Assets:				
Fixed maturities, including securities pledged	$75,005.4	$75,005.4	$75,338.1	$75,338.1
Equity securities, available-for-sale	297.6	297.6	274.2	274.2
Mortgage loans on real estate	12,385.8	12,509.3	11,725.2	11,960.7
Policy loans	1,934.9	1,934.9	1,961.5	1,961.5
Cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and short-term investments under securities loan agreements	3,682.9	3,682.9	4,520.1	4,520.1
Derivatives	1,303.5	1,303.5	1,712.4	1,712.4
Other investments	43.3	53.2	47.4	57.2
Assets held in separate accounts	100,778.1	100,778.1	97,118.7	97,118.7
Liabilities:				
Investment contract liabilities:				
Funding agreements without fixed maturities and deferred annuities[1]	53,319.2	57,821.7	53,314.1	57,561.3
Funding agreements with fixed maturities and guaranteed investment contracts	200.1	198.8	472.9	469.8
Supplementary contracts, immediate annuities and other	3,891.7	4,158.5	3,878.9	4,120.5
Derivatives:				
Guaranteed benefit derivatives:				
FIA	2,101.7	2,101.7	2,029.6	2,029.6
IUL	109.8	109.8	81.0	81.0
GMAB/GMWB/GMWBL	1,409.3	1,409.3	1,530.4	1,530.4
Stabilizer and MCGs	131.1	131.1	150.4	150.4
Other derivatives	303.5	303.5	470.7	470.7
Short-term debt	735.5	743.9	—	—
Long-term debt	2,725.7	2,947.9	3,549.5	3,737.9
Embedded derivative on reinsurance	81.9	81.9	78.7	78.7

[1] Certain amounts included in Funding agreements without fixed maturities and deferred annuities are also reflected within the Guaranteed benefit derivatives section of the table above.

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the requirements of ASC Topic 825 which requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. In cases where quoted market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using present value or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate and estimates of future cash flows. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates, in many cases, could not be realized in immediate settlement of the instrument.

ASC Topic 825 excludes certain financial instruments, including insurance contracts and all nonfinancial instruments from its disclosure requirements. Accordingly, the aggregate fair value amounts presented do not represent the underlying value of the Company.

The following valuation methods and assumptions were used by the Company in estimating the fair value of the following financial instruments, which are not carried at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets:

Mortgage loans on real estate: The fair values for mortgage loans on real estate are estimated on a monthly basis using discounted cash flow analyses and rates currently being offered in the marketplace for similar loans to borrowers with similar credit ratings. Loans with similar characteristics are aggregated for purposes of the calculations. Mortgage loans on real estate are classified as Level 3.

Policy loans: The fair value of policy loans approximates the carrying value of the loans. Policy loans are collateralized by the cash surrender value of the associated insurance contracts and are classified as Level 2.

Other investments: Primarily Federal Home Loan Bank ("FHLB") stock, which is carried at cost and periodically evaluated for impairment based on ultimate recovery of par value and is classified as Level 2.

Investment contract liabilities:

Funding agreements without fixed maturities and deferred annuities: Fair value is estimated as the mean present value of stochastically modeled cash flows associated with the contract liabilities taking into account assumptions about contract holder behavior. The stochastic valuation scenario set is consistent with current market parameters and discount is taken using stochastically evolving risk-free rates in the scenarios plus an adjustment for nonperformance risk. Margins for non-financial risks associated with the contract liabilities are also included. These liabilities are classified as Level 3.

Funding agreements with fixed maturities and guaranteed investment contracts: Fair value is estimated by discounting cash flows at rates that are risk-free rates plus an adjustment for nonperformance risk. These liabilities are classified as Level 2.

Supplementary contracts and immediate annuities: Fair value is estimated as the mean present value of the single deterministically modeled cash flows associated with the contract liabilities discounted using stochastically evolving short risk-free rates in the scenarios plus an adjustment for nonperformance risk. The valuation is consistent with current market parameters. Margins for non-financial risks associated with the contract liabilities are also included. These liabilities are classified as Level 3.

Short-term debt and Long-term debt: Estimated fair value of the Company’s short-term and long-term debt is based upon discounted future cash flows using a discount rate approximating the current market rate, incorporating nonperformance risk. Short-term debt and long-term debt is classified as Level 2.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on available market information and judgments about various financial instruments, such as estimates of timing and amounts of future cash flows. Such estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company’s entire holdings of a particular financial instrument, nor do they consider the tax impact of the realization of unrealized capital gains (losses). In many cases, the fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets, nor can the disclosed value be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. In evaluating the Company's management of interest rate, price and liquidity risks, the fair values of all assets and liabilities should be taken into consideration, not only those presented above.

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5. Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Value of Business Acquired

The following tables present a rollforward of DAC and VOBA for the periods indicated:

	2017		
	DAC	VOBA	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2017	$4,064.6	$822.9	$4,887.5
Deferrals of commissions and expenses	90.3	2.0	92.3
Amortization:			
Amortization, excluding unlocking	(166.0)	(36.5)	(202.5)
Unlocking[1]	24.2	11.9	36.1
Interest accrued	55.9	17.8 [2]	73.7
Net amortization included in Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	(85.9)	(6.8)	(92.7)
Change due to unrealized capital gains/losses on available-for-sale securities	(69.8)	(23.6)	(93.4)
Balance as of March 31, 2017	$3,999.2	$794.5	$4,793.7

	2016		
	DAC	VOBA	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2016	$4,357.5	$1,012.6	$5,370.1
Deferrals of commissions and expenses	97.2	2.4	99.6
Amortization:			
Amortization, excluding unlocking	(176.8)	(31.9)	(208.7)
Unlocking[1]	26.0	3.1	29.1
Interest accrued	57.0	20.1 [2]	77.1
Net amortization included in Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	(93.8)	(8.7)	(102.5)
Change due to unrealized capital gains/losses on available-for-sale securities	(442.3)	(231.9)	(674.2)
Balance as of March 31, 2016	$3,918.6	$774.4	$4,693.0

[1] Includes the impacts of annual review of assumptions which typically occurs in the third quarter; and retrospective and prospective unlocking.
[2] Interest accrued at the following rates for VOBA: 4.1% to 7.4% during 2017 and 4.1% to 7.5% during 2016.

6. Share-based Incentive Compensation Plans

The Company has provided equity-based compensation awards to its employees under the ING U.S., Inc. 2013 Omnibus Employee Incentive Plan (the "2013 Omnibus Plan") and the Voya Financial, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Employee Incentive Plan (the "2014 Omnibus Plan"). As of March 31, 2017, common stock reserved and available for issuance under the 2013 Omnibus Plan and the 2014 Omnibus Plan was 343,768 and 7,657,280 shares, respectively.

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Compensation Cost

The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense, which includes expenses related to awards granted under the Omnibus Plans, Director Plan and Phantom Plan for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) awards	$21.5	$15.1
Performance Stock Unit (PSU) awards	13.7	10.2
Stock options	3.8	3.5
Phantom Plan	0.4	0.2
Share-based compensation expense	$39.4	$29.0
Income tax benefit	13.0	10.2
After-tax share-based compensation expense [1]	$26.4	$18.8

[1] Increase is due to higher seasonal expenses related to accelerated requisite service period for retirement-eligible employees.

Awards Outstanding

The following tables summarize the number of awards under the Omnibus Plans for the period indicated:

(awards in millions)	RSU Awards Number of Awards	RSU Awards Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	PSU Awards Number of Awards	PSU Awards Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	3.3	$ 35.02	1.5	$ 28.88
Adjustment for PSU performance factor	N/A	N/A	—*	31.35
Granted	1.3	42.60	1.2	42.35
Vested	(1.5)	34.70	(0.4)	31.29
Forfeited	—*	35.60	(0.1)	31.85
Outstanding as of March 31, 2017	3.1	$ 38.35	2.2	$ 35.48

*Less than 0.1

(awards in millions)	Stock Options Number of Awards[1]	Stock Options Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	3.3	$ 37.60
Granted	—	—
Exercised	—	—

Forfeited	(0.2)	37.60
Outstanding as of March 31, 2017	3.1	$ 37.60
Vested, not exercisable, as of March 31, 2017 [2]	0.8	$ 37.60
Vested, exercisable, as of March 31, 2017	—	—

[1] Vesting of stock options is contingent on satisfaction of specified performance conditions on or before December 31, 2018.
[2] Stock options are generally subject to a one year holding period after vesting before becoming exercisable.

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7. Shareholders' Equity

Common Shares

The following table presents the rollforward of common shares used in calculating the weighted average shares utilized in the basic earnings per common share calculation for the periods indicated:

	Common Shares		
(shares in millions)	Issued	Held in Treasury	Outstanding
Balance, January 1, 2016	265.3	56.2	209.1
Common shares issued	— *	—	— *
Common shares acquired - share repurchase	—	17.0	(17.0)
Share-based compensation	2.7	0.2	2.5
Balance, December 31, 2016	268.0	73.4	194.6
Common shares issued	— *	—	— *
Common shares acquired - share repurchase	—	6.4	(6.4)
Share-based compensation	1.9	0.2	1.7
Balance, March 31, 2017	269.9	80.0	189.9

* Less than 0.1.

Share Repurchase Program

From time to time, the Company's Board of Directors authorizes the Company to repurchase shares of its common stock. These authorizations permit stock repurchases up to a prescribed dollar amount and generally may be accomplished through various means, including, without limitation, open market transactions, privately negotiated transactions, forward, derivative, or accelerated repurchase transactions or tender offers. Share repurchase authorizations typically expire if unused by a prescribed date.
On October 27, 2016 the Board of Directors provided its most recent share repurchase authorization, increasing the aggregate amount of the Company’s common stock authorized for repurchase by $600.0. The current share repurchase authorization expires on December 31, 2017 (unless extended), and does not obligate the Company to purchase any shares. The authorization for the share repurchase program may be terminated, increased or decreased by the Board of Directors at any time.

On November 3, 2016, the Company entered into a share repurchase arrangement with a third-party financial institution, pursuant to which the Company made an up-front payment of $200.0 during the fourth quarter of 2016 and received delivery of 5,216,025 shares during the first quarter of 2017.

On March 9, 2017, the Company entered into a share repurchase arrangement with a third-party financial institution, pursuant to which the Company made an up-front payment of $150.0 and received delivery of 3,986,647 shares during the second quarter of 2017.

Warrants

On May 7, 2013, the Company issued to ING Group warrants to purchase up to 26,050,846 shares of the Company's common stock equal in the aggregate to 9.99% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock at that date. The current exercise price of the warrants is $48.75 per share of common stock, subject to adjustments, including for stock dividends, cash dividends in excess of $0.01 per share a quarter, subdivisions, combinations, reclassifications and non-cash distributions. The warrants also provide for, upon the occurrence of certain change of control events affecting the Company, an increase in the number of shares to which a warrant holder will be entitled upon payment of the aggregate exercise price of the warrant. The warrants became exercisable to ING Group and its affiliates on January 1, 2017 and to all other holders starting on the first anniversary of the completion of the IPO (May 7, 2014). The warrants expire on the tenth anniversary of the completion of the IPO (May 7, 2023). The warrants are net share settled, which means that no cash will be payable by a warrant holder in respect of the exercise price

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of a warrant upon exercise, and are classified as permanent equity. They have been recorded at their fair value determined on the issuance date of May 7, 2013 in the amount of $94.0 as an addition and reduction to Additional-paid-in-capital. Warrant holders are not entitled to receive dividends. As of March 31, 2017, no warrants have been exercised.

8. Earnings per Common Share

The following table presents a reconciliation of Net income (loss) and shares used in calculating basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share for the periods indicated:

(in millions, except for per share data)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
Earnings	2017	2016
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders:		
Net income (loss)	$(142.4)	$192.3
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.1	0.7
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$(143.5)	$191.6
Weighted average common shares outstanding		
Basic	191.7	206.9
Dilutive Effects: [1]		
RSU awards	— [2]	1.6
PSU awards	— [2]	0.6
Stock Options	— [3]	—
Diluted	191.7	209.1
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders per common share		
Basic	$(0.75)	$0.93
Diluted	(0.75)	0.92

[1] For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, weighted average shares used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share excludes the dilutive impact of warrants, as the inclusion of this equity instrument would be antidilutive to the earnings per share calculation due to "out of the moneyness" in the periods presented. For more information on warrants, see the Shareholders' Equity Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

[2] For three months ended March 31, 2017, weighted average shares used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share are the same, as the inclusion of the 2.2 and 0.6 shares for stock compensation plans of RSU awards and PSU awards, respectively, would be antidilutive to the earnings per share calculation due to the net loss in the period.

[3] For three months ended March 31, 2017, weighted average shares used for calculating basic and diluted earnings per share excludes the immaterial dilutive impact of stock options, as the inclusion of this equity instrument would be antidilutive to the earnings per share calculation due to the weighted average unrecognized compensation costs' effect on assumed proceeds for the period presented. For more information on stock options, see the Share-based Incentive Compensation Plans Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Shareholders' equity included the following components of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (“AOCI") as of the dates indicated:

	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Fixed maturities, net of OTTI	$3,796.8	$4,446.6
Equity securities, available-for-sale	34.5	32.1
Derivatives	216.9	284.7
DAC/VOBA adjustment on available-for-sale securities	(1,175.9)	(1,438.9)
Premium deficiency reserve	—	—
Sales inducements and other intangibles adjustment on available-for-sale securities	(178.3)	(83.1)
Other	(30.7)	(31.0)
Unrealized capital gains (losses), before tax	2,663.3	3,210.4
Deferred income tax asset (liability)	(474.6)	(764.5)
Net unrealized capital gains (losses)	2,188.7	2,445.9
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability, net of tax	23.6	30.3
AOCI	$2,212.3	$2,476.2

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Changes in AOCI, including the reclassification adjustments recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017		
	Before-Tax Amount	Income Tax	After-Tax Amount
Available-for-sale securities:			
Fixed maturities	$328.2	$(114.4)	$ 213.8
Equity securities	2.1	(0.7)	1.4
Other	0.1	—	0.1
OTTI	11.0	(3.9)	7.1
Adjustments for amounts recognized in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	44.8	(15.7)	29.1
DAC/VOBA	(93.4) [1]	32.7	(60.7)
Premium deficiency reserve	53.7	(18.8)	34.9
Sales inducements	(9.5)	3.3	(6.2)
Change in unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities	337.0	(117.5)	219.5
Derivatives:			
Derivatives	(34.7) [2]	12.1	(22.6)
Adjustments related to effective cash flow hedges for amounts recognized in Net investment income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	(6.2)	2.2	(4.0)
Change in unrealized gains/losses on derivatives	(40.9)	14.3	(26.6)
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability:			
Amortization of prior service cost recognized in Operating expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	(3.5)	1.2	(2.3)
Change in pension and other postretirement benefits liability	(3.5)	1.2	(2.3)
Change in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	$292.6	$(102.0)	$ 190.6

[1] See the Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Value of Business Acquired Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.[2] See the Derivative Financial Instruments Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2016		
	Before-Tax Amount	Income Tax	After-Tax Amount
Available-for-sale securities:			
Fixed maturities	$2,266.2	$(790.1)	$1,476.1
Equity securities	0.9	(0.3)	0.6
Other	0.1	—	0.1
OTTI	3.1	(1.1)	2.0
Adjustments for amounts recognized in Net realized capital gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	54.7	(19.1)	35.6
DAC/VOBA	(674.2) [(1)]	236.0	(438.2)
Premium deficiency reserve	—	—	—
Sales inducements	(60.4)	21.1	(39.3)
Change in unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale securities	1,590.4	(553.5)	1,036.9
Derivatives:			
Derivatives	30.0 [(2)]	(10.5)	19.5
Adjustments related to effective cash flow hedges for amounts recognized in Net investment income in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	(4.4)	1.5	(2.9)
Change in unrealized gains/losses on derivatives	25.6	(9.0)	16.6
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability:			
Amortization of prior service cost recognized in Operating expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations	(3.4)	1.2	(2.2)
Change in pension and other postretirement benefits liability	(3.4)	1.2	(2.2)
Change in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	$1,612.6	$(561.3)	$1,051.3

(1) See the Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Value of Business Acquired Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.
(2) See the Derivative Financial Instruments Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information.

10. Income Taxes

The Company uses the estimated annual effective tax rate method in computing its interim tax provision. Certain items, including changes in the realizability of deferred tax assets and changes in liabilities for uncertain tax positions, are excluded from the estimated annual effective tax rate and the actual tax expense or benefit is reported in the period that the related item is incurred.

The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was 10.6%. The effective tax rate differed from the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the effect of the relative dividends received deduction ("DRD").

The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2016 was 20.3%. The effective tax rate differed from the statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the effect of the relative DRD.

Tax Regulatory Matters

During 2016, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") completed its examination of the Company's returns through tax year 2015. The audit settlements did not have a material impact on the Company. The Company is currently under audit by the IRS, and it is

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expected that the examination of tax year 2016 will be finalized within the next twelve months. The Company and the IRS have agreed to participate in the Compliance Assurance Process for the tax years 2016 and 2017.

11. Financing Agreements

Short-term Debt

As of March 31, 2017, the Company has $735.5 of short-term debt borrowings outstanding consisting entirely of the current portion of long-term debt. As of December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any short-term borrowings outstanding.

Long-term Debt

The following table summarizes the carrying value of the Company's long-term debt securities issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Maturity	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
7.25% Voya Holdings Inc. debentures, due 2023[(1)]	08/15/2023	$ 143.0	$ 142.9
7.63% Voya Holdings Inc. debentures, due 2026[(1)]	08/15/2026	185.8	185.8
8.42% Equitable of Iowa Companies Capital Trust II Notes, due 2027	04/01/2027	13.6	13.6
6.97% Voya Holdings Inc. debentures, due 2036[(1)]	08/15/2036	93.7	93.7
1.00% Windsor Property Loan	06/14/2027	4.9	4.9
5.5% Senior Notes, due 2022	07/15/2022	360.8	360.7
2.9% Senior Notes, due 2018	02/15/2018	735.5	825.0
5.65% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Junior Subordinated Notes, due 2053	05/15/2053	738.3	738.2
5.7% Senior Notes, due 2043	07/15/2043	394.4	394.3
3.65% Senior Notes, due 2026	06/15/2026	494.7	494.2
4.8% Senior Notes, due 2046	06/15/2046	296.5	296.2
Subtotal		3,461.2	3,549.5
Less: Current portion of long-term debt		735.5	—
Total		$ 2,725.7	$ 3,549.5

(1) Guaranteed by ING Group.

Senior Notes

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, Voya Financial, Inc. repurchased $90.0 of the outstanding principal amount of 2.9% Senior Notes due February 15, 2018. In connection with this transaction, the Company incurred a loss on debt extinguishment of $1.1 for the three months ended March 31, 2017, which was recorded in Interest expense in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Aetna Notes

As of March 31, 2017, the outstanding principal amount of the Aetna Notes was $426.5, which is guaranteed by ING Group. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company deposited $2.4 of collateral into a control account benefiting ING Group with a third-party collateral agent, thereby increasing the remaining collateral balance to $129.8. The collateral may be exchanged at any time upon the posting of any other form of acceptable collateral to the account.

Senior Unsecured Credit Facility Agreement

The Company has a senior unsecured credit facility, with a revolving credit sublimit of $750.0 and a total LOC capacity of $2.25 billion. The facility expires on May 6, 2021.

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As of March 31, 2017, there were no amounts outstanding as revolving credit borrowings and $306.0 of LOCs outstanding under the senior unsecured credit facility.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Through the normal course of investment operations, the Company commits to either purchase or sell securities, mortgage loans, or money market instruments, at a specified future date and at a specified price or yield. The inability of counterparties to honor these commitments may result in either a higher or lower replacement cost. Also, there is likely to be a change in the value of the securities underlying the commitments.

As of March 31, 2017, the Company had off-balance sheet commitments to acquire mortgage loans of $655.1 and purchase limited partnerships and private placement investments of $1,626.8, of which $331.5 related to consolidated investment entities. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had off-balance sheet commitments to acquire mortgage loans of $1,070.3 and purchase limited partnerships and private placement investments of $1,391.0, of which $310.7 related to consolidated investment entities.

Restricted Assets

The Company is required to maintain assets on deposit with various regulatory authorities to support its insurance operations. The Company may also post collateral in connection with certain securities lending, repurchase agreements, funding agreements, credit facilities and derivative transactions. The components of the fair value of the restricted assets were as follows as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Fixed maturity collateral pledged to FHLB [1]	$ 291.1	$ 405.5
FHLB restricted stock[2]	28.6	32.7
Other fixed maturities-state deposits	201.4	207.9
Securities pledged[3]	2,187.3	2,157.1
Total restricted assets	$ 2,708.4	$ 2,803.2

[1] Included in Fixed maturities, available for sale, at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.
[2] Included in Other investments on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.
[3] Includes the fair value of loaned securities of $1,420.9 and $1,403.8 as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. In addition, as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company delivered securities as collateral of $766.4 and $753.3, respectively. Loaned securities and securities delivered as collateral are included in Securities pledged on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Federal Home Loan Bank Funding Agreements

The Company is a member of the FHLB of Des Moines and the FHLB of Topeka and is required to pledge collateral to back funding agreements issued to the FHLB. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had $200.1 and $300.0, respectively, in non-putable funding agreements, which are included in Contract owner account balances on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, assets with a market value of approximately $291.1 and $405.5, respectively, collateralized the FHLB funding agreements. Assets pledged to the FHLB are included in Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Litigation, Regulatory Matters and Loss Contingencies

Litigation, regulatory and other loss contingencies arise in connection with the Company's activities as a diversified financial services firm. The Company is a defendant in a number of litigation matters arising from the conduct of its business, both in the ordinary course and otherwise. In some of these matters, claimants seek to recover very large or indeterminate amounts, including compensatory, punitive, treble and exemplary damages. Modern pleading practice in the U.S. permits considerable variation in the assertion of monetary damages and other relief. Claimants are not always required to specify the monetary damages they seek or they may be required only to state an amount sufficient to meet a court's jurisdictional requirements. Moreover, some jurisdictions allow claimants to allege monetary damages that far exceed any reasonably possible verdict. The variability in pleading requirements and past experience demonstrates that the monetary and other relief that may be requested in a lawsuit or claim often bears little relevance to the merits or potential value of a claim. Litigation against the Company includes a variety of claims including negligence, breach of contract, fraud, violation of regulation or statute, breach of fiduciary duty, negligent misrepresentation, failure to supervise, elder abuse and other torts.

As with other financial services companies, the Company periodically receives informal and formal requests for information from various state and federal governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations in connection with inquiries and investigations of the products and practices of the Company or the financial services industry. It is the practice of the Company to cooperate fully in these matters.

The outcome of a litigation or regulatory matter is difficult to predict and the amount or range of potential losses associated with these or other loss contingencies requires significant management judgment. It is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome or to provide reasonably possible losses or ranges of losses for all pending regulatory matters, litigation and other loss contingencies. While it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain cases could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's financial position, based on information currently known, management believes that neither the outcome of pending litigation and regulatory matters, nor potential liabilities associated with other loss contingencies, are likely to have such an effect. However, given the large and indeterminate amounts sought in certain litigation and the inherent unpredictability of all such matters, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain of the Company's litigation or regulatory matters, or liabilities arising from other loss contingencies, could, from time to time, have a material adverse effect upon the Company's results of operations or cash flows in a particular quarterly or annual period.

For some matters, the Company is able to estimate a possible range of loss. For such matters in which a loss is probable, an accrual has been made. For matters where the Company, however, believes a loss is reasonably possible, but not probable, no accrual is required. For matters for which an accrual has been made, but there remains a reasonably possible range of loss in excess of the amounts accrued or for matters where no accrual is required, the Company develops an estimate of the unaccrued amounts of the reasonably possible range of losses. As of March 31, 2017, the Company estimates the aggregate range of reasonably possible losses, in excess of any amounts accrued for these matters as of such date, to be up to approximately $75.0.

For other matters, the Company is currently not able to estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss. The Company is often unable to estimate the possible loss or range of loss until developments in such matters have provided sufficient information to support an assessment of the range of possible loss, such as quantification of a damage demand from plaintiffs, discovery from plaintiffs and other parties, investigation of factual allegations, rulings by a court on motions or appeals, analysis by experts and the progress of settlement discussions. On a quarterly and annual basis, the Company reviews relevant information with respect to litigation and regulatory contingencies and updates the Company's accruals, disclosures and reasonably possible losses or ranges of loss based on such reviews.

Litigation includes Beeson, et al. v SMMS, Lion Connecticut Holdings, Inc. and ING NAIC (Marin County CA Superior Court, CIV-092545). Thirty-four Plaintiff households (husband/wife/trust) assert that SMMS, which was purchased in 2000 and sold in 2003, breached a duty to monitor the performance of investments that Plaintiffs made with independent financial advisors they met in conjunction with retirement planning seminars presented at Fireman’s

Fund Insurance Company. SMMS recommended the advisors to Fireman’s Fund as seminar presenters. Some of the seminars were arranged by SMMS. As a result of the performance of their investments, Plaintiffs claim they incurred damages. Fireman’s Fund has asserted breach of contract and concealment claims against SMMS alleging that SMMS failed to fulfill its ongoing obligation to monitor the financial advisors and the investments they recommended to Plaintiffs and by failing to disclose that a primary purpose of the seminars was to develop business for the financial advisors. The Company denied all claims and vigorously defended this case at trial. During trial, the Court ruled that SMMS had duties to Plaintiffs and Fireman’s Fund that it has breached. On December 12, 2014, the Court issued a Statement of Decision in which it awarded damages in the aggregate of $36.8 to Plaintiffs. On January 7, 2015, the Court made final the award in favor of the Plaintiffs. The Company appealed that judgment. On February 9, 2016, final judgment in favor of Fireman’s Fund was entered in the amount of $12.5. The Company has appealed that judgment.

Litigation also includes Dezelan v. Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company (USDC District of Connecticut, No. 3:16-cv-1251) (filed July 26, 2016), a putative class action in which plaintiff, a participant in a 403(b) Plan, seeks to represent a class of plans whose assets are invested in Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company ("VRIAC") “Group Annuity Contract Stable Value Funds.” Plaintiff alleges that VRIAC has violated the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") by charging unreasonable fees and setting its own compensation in connection with stable value products. Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, disgorgement of profits, damages and attorney’s fees. The Company denies the allegations, which it believes are without merit, and intends to defend the case vigorously.

Litigation also includes Patrico v. Voya Financial, Inc., et al (USDC SDNY, No. 1:16-cv-07070) (filed September 9, 2016), a putative class action in which plaintiff, a participant in a 401(k) Plan, seeks to represent a class of plans “for which Voya or its subsidiaries provide recordkeeping, investment management or investment advisory services and for which Financial Engines provides investment advice to plan participants.” Plaintiff alleges that the Company and its affiliates have violated ERISA by charging unreasonable fees in connection with in-plan investment advice provided in conjunction with Financial Engines, a third-party investment adviser. Plaintiff seeks declaratory and injunctive relief, disgorgement of profits, damages and attorney’s fees. The Company denies the allegations, which it believes are without merit, and intends to defend the case vigorously.

Contingencies related to Performance-based Incentive Fees on Private Equity Funds

Certain performance fees related to sponsored private equity funds ("carried interest") are not final until the conclusion of an investment term specified in the relevant asset management contract. As a result, such fees, if accrued or paid to the Company during such term, are subject to later adjustment based on subsequent fund performance. As of March 31, 2017, approximately $30.9 of previously accrued carried interest would be subject to full or partial reversal in future periods if cumulative fund performance hurdles are not maintained throughout the remaining life of the affected funds.

13. Consolidated Investment Entities

In the normal course of business, the Company provides investment management services to, invests in and has transactions with, various types of investment entities which may be considered VIEs or VOEs. The Company evaluates its involvement with each entity to determine whether consolidation is required.

The Company holds variable interests in certain investment entities in the form of debt or equity investments, as well as the right to receive management fees, performance fees, and carried interest. The Company consolidates certain entities under the VIE guidance when it is determined that the Company is the primary beneficiary. Alternatively, certain entities are consolidated under the VOE guidance when control is obtained through voting rights.

The Company has no right to the benefits from, nor does it bear the risks associated with consolidated investment entities beyond the Company’s direct equity and debt investments in and management fees generated from these entities. Such direct investments amounted to approximately $611.3 and $587.4 as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. If the Company were to liquidate, the assets held by consolidated investment entities would not be available to the general creditors of the Company as a result of the liquidation.

Consolidated VIEs and VOEs

Collateral Loan Obligations Entities ("CLOs")

The Company is involved in the design, creation, and the ongoing management of CLOs. These entities are created for the purpose of acquiring diversified portfolios of senior secured floating rate leveraged loans, and securitizing these assets by issuing multiple tranches of collateralized debt; thereby providing investors with a broad array of risk and return profiles. Also known as collateralized financing entities under Topic 810, CLOs are variable interest entities by definition.

In return for providing collateral management services, the Company earns investment management fees and contingent performance fees. In addition to earning fee income, the Company often holds an investment in certain of the CLOs it manages, generally within the unrated and most subordinated tranche of each CLO. The fee income earned and investments held are included in the Company's ongoing consolidation assessment for each CLO. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company was the primary beneficiary of 7 and 6 CLOs, respectively.

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Limited Partnerships

The Company invests in and manages various limited partnerships, including private equity funds and hedge funds. These entities have been evaluated by the Company and are determined to be VIEs due to the equity holders, as a group, lacking the characteristics of a controlling financial interest.

In return for serving as the general partner of and providing investment management services to these entities, the Company earns management fees and carried interest in the normal course of business. Additionally, the Company often holds an investment in each limited partnership it manages, generally in the form of general partner and limited partner interests. The fee income, carried interest, and investments held are included in the Company's ongoing consolidation analysis for each limited partnership. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company consolidated 13 funds, which were structured as partnerships.

Registered Investment Companies

The Company consolidates two sponsored investment funds accounted for as VOEs because it is the majority investor in the funds, and as such, has a controlling financial interest in the funds.

The following table summarizes the components of the consolidated investment entities as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets of Consolidated Investment Entities		
VIEs		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 232.6	$ 133.0
Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option	1,888.9	1,920.3
Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value	1,770.4	1,770.3
Other assets	32.8	31.9
Total VIE assets	3,924.7	3,855.5
VOEs		
Cash and cash equivalents	0.4	0.2
Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option	32.7	32.2
Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value	180.8	166.0
Other assets	5.5	2.1
Total VOE assets	219.4	200.5
Total assets of consolidated investment entities	$ 4,144.1	$ 4,056.0
Liabilities of Consolidated Investment Entities		
VIEs		
CLO notes, at fair value using the fair value option	$ 1,808.5	$ 1,967.2
Other liabilities	727.6	521.1
Total VIE liabilities	2,536.1	2,488.3
VOEs		
Other liabilities	8.7	6.7
Total VOE liabilities	8.7	6.7

Total liabilities of consolidated investment entities	$ 2,544.8	$ 2,495.0

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Fair Value Measurement

Upon consolidation of CLO entities, the Company elected to apply the FVO for financial assets and financial liabilities held by these entities and continued to measure these assets (primarily corporate loans) and liabilities (debt obligations issued by CLO entities) at fair value in subsequent periods. The Company has elected the FVO to more closely align its accounting with the economics of its transactions and allows the Company to more effectively align changes in the fair value of CLO assets with a commensurate change in the fair value of CLO liabilities.

Investments held by consolidated private equity funds are measured and reported at fair value in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Changes in the fair value of consolidated investment entities are recorded as a separate line item within Income (loss) related to consolidated investment entities in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The methodology for measuring the fair value of financial assets and liabilities of consolidated investment entities, and the classification of these measurements in the fair value hierarchy is consistent with the methodology and classification applied by the Company to its investment portfolio.

As discussed in more detail below, the Company utilizes valuations obtained from third-party commercial pricing services, brokers and investment sponsors or third-party administrators that supply NAV (or its equivalent) per share used as a practical expedient. The valuations obtained from brokers and third-party commercial pricing services are non-binding. These valuations are reviewed on a monthly or quarterly basis depending on the entity and its underlying investments. Procedures include, but are not limited to, a review of underlying fund investor reports, review of top and worst performing funds requiring further scrutiny, review of variance from prior periods and review of variance from benchmarks, where applicable. In addition, the Company considers both macro and fund specific events that may impact the latest NAV supplied and determines if further adjustments of value should be made. Such changes, if any, are subject to senior management review.

When a price cannot be obtained from a commercial pricing service, independent broker quotes are solicited. Securities priced using independent broker quotes are classified as Level 3. Broker quotes and prices obtained from pricing services are reviewed and validated through an internal valuation committee price variance review, comparisons to internal pricing models, back testing to recent trades or monitoring of trading volumes.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amounts for cash reflect the assets' fair values. The fair value for cash equivalents is determined based on quoted market prices. These assets are classified as Level 1.

CLO Entities

Corporate loans: Corporate loan investments, which comprise the majority of consolidated CLO portfolio collateral, are senior secured corporate loans maturing at various dates between 2017 and 2025, paying interest at LIBOR or PRIME plus a spread of up to 10.0%. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the unpaid principal balance exceeded the fair value of the corporate loans by approximately $32.7 and $43.1, respectively. Less than 1.0% of the collateral assets were in default as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

The fair values for corporate loans are determined using independent commercial pricing services. Fair value measurement based on pricing services may be classified in Level 2 or Level 3 depending on the type, complexity, observability and liquidity of the asset being measured. The inputs used by independent commercial pricing services, such as benchmark yields and credit risk adjustments, are those that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Hence, the fair value measurement of corporate loans priced by independent pricing service providers is classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. In addition, there are assets held with CLO portfolios that represent senior level debt of other third party CLOs. These CLO investments are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. See description of fair value process for CLO notes below.

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CLO notes: The CLO notes are backed by a diversified loan portfolio consisting primarily of senior secured floating rate leveraged loans. Repayment risk is segmented into tranches with credit ratings of these tranches reflecting both the credit quality of underlying collateral as well as how much protection a given tranche is afforded by tranches that are subordinate to it. The most subordinated tranche bears the first loss and receives the residual payments, if any. The interest rates are generally variable rates based on LIBOR plus a pre-defined spread, which varies from 0.2% for the more senior tranches to 6.6% for the more subordinated tranches. CLO notes mature at various dates between 2020 and 2027 and have a weighted average maturity of 9.0 years as of March 31, 2017. The investors in this debt are not affiliated with the Company and have no recourse to the general credit of the Company for this debt.

Subsequent to adoption of ASU 2014-13, the fair values of the CLO notes are measured based on the fair value of the CLO's corporate loans, as the Company uses the measurement alternative available under the ASU and determined that the inputs for measuring financial assets are more observable. The CLO notes are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, consistent with the classification of the majority of the CLO financial assets.

The Company reviews the detailed prices including comparisons to prior periods for reasonableness. The Company utilizes a formal pricing challenge process to request a review of any price during which time the vendor examines its assumptions and relevant market inputs to determine if a price change is warranted.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Level 3 assets and liabilities were immaterial.

The following narrative indicates the sensitivity of inputs:

- Default Rate: An increase (decrease) in the expected default rate would likely increase (decrease) the discount margin (increase risk premium) used to value the CLO investments and CLO notes and, as a result, would potentially decrease the value of the CLO investments and CLO notes.
- Recovery Rate: A decrease (increase) in the expected recovery of defaulted assets would potentially decrease (increase) the valuation of CLO investments and CLO notes.
- Prepayment Rate: A decrease (increase) in the expected rate of collateral prepayments would potentially decrease (increase) the valuation of CLO investments and CLO notes as the expected weighted average life ("WAL") would increase.
- Discount Margin (spread over LIBOR): An increase (decrease) in the discount margin used to value the CLO investments and CLO notes and would decrease (increase) the value of the CLO investments and CLO notes.

Private Equity Funds

As prescribed in ASC Topic 820, the unit of account for these investments is the interest in the investee fund. The Company owns an undivided interest in the fund portfolio and does not have the ability to dispose of individual assets and liabilities in the fund portfolio. Rather, the Company would be required to redeem or dispose of its entire interest in the investee fund. There is no current active market for interests in underlying private equity funds.

Valuation is generally based on the valuations provided by the fund's general partner or investment manager. The valuations typically reflect the fair value of the Company's capital account balance of each fund investment, including unrealized capital gains (losses), as reported in the financial statements of the respective investee fund as of the respective year end or the latest available date. In circumstances where fair values are not provided, the Company seeks to determine the fair value of fund investments based upon other information provided by the fund's general partner or investment manager or from other sources.

The fair value of securities received in-kind from fund investments is determined based on the restrictions around the securities.

- Unrestricted, publicly traded securities are valued at the closing public market price on the reporting date;
- Restricted, publicly traded securities may be valued at a discount from the closing public market price on the reporting date, depending on the circumstances; and
- Privately held securities are valued by the directors/general partner of the investee fund, based on a variety of factors, including the price of recent transactions in the company's securities and the company's earnings, revenue and book value.

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In the case of direct investments or co-investments in private equity companies, the Company initially recognizes investments at cost and subsequently adjusts investments to fair value. On a quarterly basis, the Company reviews the general partner or lead investor's valuation of the investee company, taking into account other available information, such as indications of a market value through subsequent issues of capital or transactions between third parties, performance of the investee company during the period and public, comparable companies' analysis, where appropriate.

Investments in these funds typically may not be fully redeemed at NAV within 90 days because of inherent restriction on near term redemptions.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, certain private equity funds maintained revolving lines of credit of $596.6 which renew annually and bear interest at LIBOR or EURIBOR plus 150 bps. The lines of credit are used for funding transactions before capital is called from investors, as well as for the financing of certain purchases. The private equity funds generally may borrow an amount that does not exceed the lesser of a certain percentage of the funds' undrawn commitments or a certain percentage of the funds' undrawn commitments plus 250% asset coverage from the invested assets of the funds as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, outstanding borrowings amount to $430.6 . The borrowings are reflected in Liabilities related to consolidated investment entities - other liabilities on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The borrowings are carried at an amount equal to the unpaid principal balance.

Voya Strategic Income Opportunities Fund

Voya Strategic Income Opportunities Fund seeks to achieve its investment strategy by investing primarily in fixed-income corporate, government, and agency securities. Investments in this fund are priced in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Fund’s Board, and such procedures provide that the fair value of debt securities are valued using an evaluated price provided by an independent pricing service. Evaluated prices provided by the pricing service may be determined without exclusive reliance on quoted prices, and may reflect factors such as institution-size trading in similar groups of securities, developments related to specific securities, benchmark yield, quality, type of issue, coupon rate, maturity, individual trading characteristics and other market data. Securities that rely upon a vendor supplied price are classified as Level 2.

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy levels of consolidated investment entities as of March 31, 2017:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total
Assets					
VIEs					
Cash and cash equivalents	$232.6	$—	$—	$—	$232.6
Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option	—	1,881.2	7.7	—	1,888.9
Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value	—	—	—	1,770.4	1,770.4
VOEs					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.4	—	—	—	0.4
Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option	—	32.7	—	—	32.7
Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value	—	119.0	—	61.8	180.8

Total assets, at fair value	$233.0	$2,032.9	$ 7.7	$1,832.2	$4,105.8
Liabilities					
VIEs					
CLO notes, at fair value using the fair value option	$—	$1,808.5	$ —	$—	$1,808.5
Total liabilities, at fair value	$—	$1,808.5	$ —	$—	$1,808.5

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The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy levels of consolidated investment entities as of December 31, 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total
Assets					
VIEs					
Cash and cash equivalents	$133.0	$—	$—	$—	$133.0
Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option	—	1,905.7	14.6	—	1,920.3
Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value	—	—	—	1,770.3	1,770.3
VOEs					
Cash and cash equivalents	0.2	—	—	—	0.2
Corporate loans, at fair value using the fair value option	—	32.2	—	—	32.2
Limited partnerships/corporations, at fair value	—	107.0	—	59.0	166.0
Total assets, at fair value	$133.2	$2,044.9	$14.6	$1,829.3	$4,022.0
Liabilities					
VIEs					
CLO notes, at fair value using the fair value option	$—	$1,967.2	$—	$—	$1,967.2
Total liabilities, at fair value	$—	$1,967.2	$—	$—	$1,967.2

Transfers of investments out of Level 3 and into Level 2 or Level 1, if any, are recorded as of the beginning of the period in which the transfer occurred. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, there were no transfers in or out of Level 3 or transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

Deconsolidation of Certain Investment Entities

The Company did not deconsolidate any investment entities during the three months ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

Nonconsolidated VIEs

CLO Entities

In addition to the consolidated CLO entities, the Company also holds variable interest in certain CLO entities that are not consolidated as it has been determined that the Company is not the primary beneficiary. With these CLO entities, the Company serves as the investment manager and receives investment management fees and contingent performance fees. Generally, the Company does not hold any interest in the nonconsolidated CLO entities but if it does, such ownership has been deemed to be insignificant. The Company has not provided, and is not obligated to provide, any financial or other support to these entities.

The Company reviews its assumptions on a periodic basis to determine if conditions have changed such that the projection of these contingent fees becomes significant enough to reconsider the Company's consolidation status as variable interest holder. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company held $135.2 and $110.4 ownership interests, respectively, in unconsolidated CLOs.

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Limited Partnerships

The Company manages or holds investments in certain private equity funds and hedge funds. With these entities, the Company serves as the investment manager and is entitled to receive at-market investment management fees and at-market contingent performance fees. The Company does not consolidate any of these investment funds for which it is not considered to be the primary beneficiary.

In addition, the Company does not consolidate the funds in which its involvement takes a form of a limited partner interest and is restricted to a role of a passive investor, as a limited partner's interest does not provide the Company with any substantive kick-out or participating rights, nor does it provide the Company with power to direct the activities of the fund.

The following table presents the carrying amounts of the variable interests in VIEs in which the Company concluded that it holds a variable interest, but is not the primary beneficiary as of the dates indicated. The Company determines its maximum exposure to loss to be: (i) the amount invested in the debt or equity of the VIE and (ii) other commitments and guarantees to the VIE.

Variable Interests on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Amount	Maximum exposure to loss	Carrying Amount	Maximum exposure to loss
Fixed maturities, available for sale	$135.2	$ 135.2	$110.4	$ 110.4
Limited partnership/corporations	826.7	826.7	758.6	758.6

Securitizations

The Company invests in various tranches of securitization entities, including RMBS, CMBS and ABS. Through its investments, the Company is not obligated to provide any financial or other support to these entities. Each of the RMBS, CMBS and ABS entities are thinly capitalized by design and considered VIEs. The Company's involvement with these entities is limited to that of a passive investor. The Company has no unilateral right to appoint or remove the servicer, special servicer or investment manager, which are generally viewed to have the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the securitization entities' economic performance, in any of these entities, nor does the Company function in any of these roles. The Company, through its investments or other arrangements, does not have the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the entity. Therefore, the Company is not the primary beneficiary and will not consolidate any of the RMBS, CMBS and ABS entities in which it holds investments. These investments are accounted for as investments available-for-sale as described in the Fair Value Measurements (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities) Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and unrealized capital gains (losses) on these securities are recorded directly in AOCI, except for certain RMBS which are accounted for under the FVO whose change in fair value is reflected in Other net realized gains (losses) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company’s maximum exposure to loss on these structured investments is limited to the amount of its investment. Refer to the Investments (excluding Consolidated Investment Entities) Note to these Condensed Consolidated Financial

Statements for details regarding the carrying amounts and classifications of these assets.

14. Restructuring

In 2016, the Company began implementing a series of initiatives designed to make it a simpler, more agile company able to deliver an enhanced customer experience ("2016 Restructuring"). These initiatives include an increasing emphasis on less capital-intensive products and the achievement of operational synergies from the combination of its Annuities and Individual Life businesses.

The expected completion date for these initiatives is the end of 2018. The associated costs through completion, which include severance and other costs, cannot currently be estimated, but could be material.

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The summary below presents restructuring expense, pre-tax, by type of costs incurred, for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	Cumulative Amounts Incurred to Date
Severance benefits	$ 10.2	$ 35.7
Other costs	2.0	10.3
Total restructuring expense	$ 12.2	$ 46.0

Total restructuring expense is reflected in Operating expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, but excluded from Operating earnings before income taxes. These expenses are classified as a component of Other adjustments to operating earnings and consequently are not included in the operating results of the Company's segments.

The following table presents the accrued liability associated with restructuring expenses as of March 31, 2017:

	2017		
	Severance Benefits	Other Costs	Total
Accrued liability as of January 1, 2017	$21.5	$1.9	$23.4
Charged to expense	10.2	2.0	12.2
Payments	(4.4)	(2.8)	(7.2)
Accrued liability as of March 31, 2017	$27.3	$1.1 [1]	$28.4

[1]Represents services performed but not yet paid.

15. Segments

The Company provides its principal products and services through five segments: Retirement, Investment Management, Annuities, Individual Life and Employee Benefits. In addition, the Company has a Closed Block Variable Annuity ("CBVA") segment.

Measurement

Operating earnings before income taxes is a measure used by management to evaluate segment performance. The Company believes that operating earnings before income taxes provides a meaningful measure of its business and segment performances and enhances the understanding of the Company’s financial results by focusing on the operating performance and trends of the underlying business segments and excluding items that tend to be highly variable from period to period based on capital market conditions and/or other factors. The Company uses the same accounting policies and procedures to measure segment operating earnings before income taxes as it does for consolidated Net income (loss). Operating earnings before income taxes does not replace Net income (loss) as the U.S. GAAP measure of the Company’s consolidated results of operations. Therefore, the Company believes that it is useful to evaluate both Net income (loss) and Operating earnings before income taxes when reviewing the Company’s financial and operating performance. Each segment’s operating earnings before income taxes is calculated by adjusting Income (loss) before income taxes for the following items:

- Net investment gains (losses), net of related amortization of DAC, VOBA, sales inducements and unearned revenue, which are significantly influenced by economic and market conditions, including interest rates and credit spreads, and are not indicative of normal operations. Net investment gains (losses) include gains (losses) on the sale of securities, impairments, changes in the fair value of investments using the FVO unrelated to the implied loan-backed security income recognition for certain mortgage-backed obligations and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, excluding realized gains (losses) associated with swap settlements and accrued interest;

- Net guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses), which are significantly influenced by economic and market conditions and are not indicative of normal operations, include changes in the fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits, net of related reserve increases (decreases) and net of related amortization of DAC, VOBA and sales inducements, less

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the estimated cost of these benefits. The estimated cost, which is reflected in operating results, reflects the expected cost of these benefits if markets perform in line with the Company's long-term expectations and includes the cost of hedging. Other derivative and reserve changes related to guaranteed benefits are excluded from operating results, including the impacts related to changes in the Company's nonperformance spread;

- Income (loss) related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment, which includes gains and (losses) associated with transactions to exit blocks of business (including net investment gains (losses) on securities sold and expenses directly related to these transactions) and residual run-off activity; these gains and (losses) are often related to infrequent events and do not reflect performance of operating segments. Excluding this activity better reveals trends in the Company's core business, which would be obscured by including the effects of business exited, and more closely aligns Operating earnings before income taxes with how the Company manages its segments;

- Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, which represents the interest of shareholders, other than the Company, in consolidated entities. Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest represents such shareholders' interests in the gains and (losses) of those entities, or the attribution of results from consolidated VIEs or VOEs to which the Company is not economically entitled;

- Income (loss) related to early extinguishment of debt, which includes losses incurred as a result of transactions where the Company repurchases outstanding principal amounts of debt; these losses are excluded from Operating earnings before income taxes since the outcome of decisions to restructure debt are not indicative of normal operations;

- Impairment of goodwill, value of management contract rights and value of customer relationships acquired, which includes losses as a result of impairment analysis; these represent losses related to infrequent events and do not reflect normal, cash-settled expenses;

- Immediate recognition of net actuarial gains (losses) related to the Company's pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and gains (losses) from plan amendments and curtailments, which includes actuarial gains and losses as a result of differences between actual and expected experience on pension plan assets or projected benefit obligation during a given period. The Company immediately recognizes actuarial gains and (losses) related to pension and other postretirement benefit obligations and gains and losses from plan adjustments and curtailments. These amounts do not reflect normal, cash-settled expenses and are not indicative of current Operating expense fundamentals; and

- Other items not indicative of normal operations or performance of the Company's segments or may be related to infrequent events including capital or organizational restructurings including certain costs related to debt and equity offerings as well as stock and/or cash based deal contingent awards; expenses associated with the rebranding of Voya Financial, Inc.; severance and other third-party expenses associated with the 2016 Restructuring. These items vary widely in timing, scope and frequency between periods as well as between companies to which the Company is compared. Accordingly, the Company adjusts for these items as management believes that these items distort the ability to make a meaningful evaluation of the current and future performance of the Company's segments. Additionally, with respect to restructuring, these costs represent changes in operations rather than investments in the future capabilities of the Company's operating businesses.

Operating earnings before income taxes, when presented on a consolidated basis, also does not reflect the results of operations of the Company's CBVA segment because this segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics or generating net income. As a result of this focus on regulatory and rating agency capital, the financial results of the CBVA segment presented in accordance with GAAP tend to exhibit a high degree of volatility based on factors, such as the asymmetry between the accounting for certain liabilities and the corresponding hedging assets, and gains and losses due to changes in nonperformance risk, that are not necessarily reflective of the economic costs and benefits of the CBVA business. When the Company presents the adjustments to Income (loss) before income taxes on a consolidated basis, each adjustment excludes the relative portions attributable to the Company's CBVA segment and the relative portions attributable to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment.

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The summary below reconciles operating earnings before income taxes for the segments to Income (loss) before income taxes for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Retirement	$148.1	$103.7
Investment Management	49.3	22.7
Annuities	63.5	50.7
Individual Life	31.7	41.1
Employee Benefits	10.6	20.8
Corporate	(72.1)	(69.2)
Total operating earnings before income taxes	231.1	169.8
Adjustments:		
Closed Block Variable Annuity	(387.1)	46.0
Net investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	(26.3)	(60.4)
Net guaranteed benefit hedging gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	41.5	93.5
Income (loss) related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment	(5.3)	1.6
Income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.1	0.7
Loss related to early extinguishment of debt	(0.7)	(1.7)
Immediate recognition of net actuarial gains (losses) related to pension and other post-employment benefit obligations and gains (losses) from plan amendments and curtailments	—	—
Other adjustments to operating earnings	(13.7)	(8.2)
Income (loss) before income taxes	$(159.4)	$241.3

Operating revenues is a measure of the Company's segment revenues. Each segment's Operating revenues are calculated by adjusting Total revenues to exclude the following items:

- Net realized investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments, which are significantly influenced by economic and market conditions, including interest rates and credit spreads and are not indicative of normal operations. Net investment gains (losses) include gains (losses) on the sale of securities, impairments, changes in the fair value of investments using the FVO unrelated to the implied loan-backed security income recognition for certain mortgage-backed obligations and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments, excluding realized gains (losses) associated with swap settlements and accrued interest. These are net of related amortization of unearned revenue;

- Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits, which is significantly influenced by economic and market conditions and not indicative of normal operations, includes changes in the fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits, less the estimated cost of these benefits. The estimated cost, which is reflected in operating results, reflects the expected cost of these benefits if markets perform in line with the Company's long-term expectations and includes the cost of hedging. Other derivative and reserve changes related to guaranteed benefits are excluded from operating revenues, including the impacts related to changes in the Company's nonperformance spread;

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Revenues related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment, which includes revenues associated with transactions to exit blocks of business (including net investment gains (losses) on securities sold related to these transactions) and residual run-off activity; these gains and (losses) are often related to infrequent events and do not reflect performance of operating segments. Excluding this activity better reveals trends in the Company's core business, which would be obscured by including the effects of business exited, and more closely aligns Operating revenues with how the Company manages its segments;

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- Revenues attributable to noncontrolling interest, which represents the interests of shareholders, other than the Company, in consolidated entities. Revenues attributable to noncontrolling interest represents such shareholders' interests in the gains and losses of those entities, or the attribution of results from consolidated VIEs or VOEs to which the Company is not economically entitled; and
- Other adjustments to Operating revenues primarily reflect fee income earned by the Company's broker-dealers for sales of non-proprietary products, which are reflected net of commission expense in the Company's segments' operating revenues, other items where the income is passed on to third parties and the elimination of intercompany investment expenses included in operating revenues.

Operating revenues also do not reflect the revenues of the Company's CBVA segment, since this segment is managed to focus on protecting regulatory and rating agency capital rather than achieving operating metrics or generating revenues. When the Company presents the adjustments to total revenues on a consolidated basis, each adjustment excludes the relative portions attributable to the Company's CBVA segment and the relative portions attributable to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment.

The summary below reconciles Operating revenues for the segments to Total revenues for the periods indicated:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Retirement	$625.2	$937.7
Investment Management	171.4	132.2
Annuities	301.4	303.0
Individual Life	630.0	624.0
Employee Benefits	446.2	399.7
Corporate	14.4	28.7
Total operating revenues	2,188.6	2,425.3
Adjustments:		
Closed Block Variable Annuity	(56.1)	453.0
Net realized investment gains (losses) and related charges and adjustments	(39.1)	(107.7)
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivatives related to guaranteed benefits	46.4	130.1
Revenues related to businesses exited through reinsurance or divestment	20.4	58.5
Revenues attributable to noncontrolling interest	18.5	22.5
Other adjustments to operating revenues	34.7	27.6
Total revenues	$2,213.4	$3,009.3

Other Segment Information

The Investment Management segment revenues include the following intersegment revenues, primarily consisting of asset-based management and administration fees for the periods indicated:

Three
Months

	Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Investment Management intersegment revenues	$43.9	$40.0

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The summary below presents Total assets for the Company's segments as of the dates indicated:

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Retirement	$105,816.2	$ 101,047.9
Investment Management	474.7	512.9
Annuities	25,963.3	25,793.4
Individual Life	27,031.3	26,850.7
Employee Benefits	2,587.6	2,548.8
Closed Block Variable Annuity	41,818.6	43,141.0
Corporate	9,801.9	10,872.5
Total assets, before consolidation (1)	213,493.6	210,767.2
Consolidation of investment entities	3,531.9	3,467.9
Total assets	$217,025.5	$ 214,235.1

(1) Total assets, before consolidation includes the Company's direct investments in CIEs prior to consolidation, which are accounted for using the equity method or fair value option.

16. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

The accompanying condensed consolidating financial information has been prepared and presented pursuant to SEC Regulation S-X, Rule 3-10, "Financial Statements of Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered" ("Rule 3-10"). The condensed consolidating financial information presents the financial position of Voya Financial, Inc. ("Parent Issuer"), Voya Holdings ("Subsidiary Guarantor") and all other subsidiaries ("Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries") of the Company as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, their results of operations, comprehensive income, and statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

The 5.5% senior notes due 2022, the 2.9% senior notes due 2018, the 5.7% senior notes due 2043, the 3.65% senior notes due 2026, the 4.8% senior notes due 2046 (collectively, the "Senior Notes") and the 5.65% fixed-to-floating rate junior subordinated notes due 2053 (the "Junior Subordinated Notes"), each issued by Parent Issuer, are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Subsidiary Guarantor, a 100% owned subsidiary of Parent Issuer. No other subsidiary of Parent Issuer guarantees the Senior Notes or the Junior Subordinated Notes. Rule 3-10(h) provides that a guarantee is full and unconditional if, when the issuer of a guaranteed security has failed to make a scheduled payment, the guarantor is obligated to make the scheduled payment immediately and, if it does not, any holder of the guaranteed security may immediately bring suit directly against the guarantor for payment of amounts due and payable. In the event that Parent Issuer does not fulfill the guaranteed obligations, any holder of the Senior Notes or the Junior Subordinated Notes may immediately bring a claim against Subsidiary Guarantor for amounts due and payable.

The following condensed consolidating financial information is presented in conformance with the components of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the equity method for purposes of illustrating the consolidating presentation. Equity in the subsidiaries is therefore reflected in the Parent Issuer's and Subsidiary Guarantor's Investment in subsidiaries and Equity in earnings of subsidiaries. Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries represent all other subsidiaries on a combined basis. The consolidating adjustments presented herein eliminate investments in subsidiaries and intercompany balances and transactions.

Voya Financial, Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
(Dollar amounts in millions, unless otherwise stated)

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheet
March 31, 2017

	Parent Issuer	Subsidiary Guarantor	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Assets:					
Investments:					
Fixed maturities, available-for-sale, at fair value	$ —	$ —	$ 69,154.4	$ (15.2)	$ 69,139.2
Fixed maturities, at fair value using the fair value option	—	—	3,678.9	—	3,678.9
Equity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	101.8	—	195.8	—	297.6
Short-term investments	227.0	—	351.2	—	578.2
Mortgage loans on real estate, net of valuation allowance	—	—	12,385.8	—	12,385.8
Policy loans	—	—	1,934.9	—	1,934.9
Limited partnerships/corporations	—	—	826.7	—	826.7
Derivatives	53.8	—	1,357.3	(107.6)	1,303.5
Investments in subsidiaries	14,904.4	11,149.0	—	(26,053.4)	—
Other investments	—	0.5	42.8	—	43.3
Securities pledged	—	—	2,187.3	—	2,187.3
Total investments	15,287.0	11,149.5	92,115.1	(26,176.2)	92,375.4
Cash and cash equivalents	228.6	2.4	2,067.3	—	2,298.3
Short-term investments under securities loan agreements, including collateral delivered	10.7	—	795.7	—	806.4
Accrued investment income	—	—	928.6	—	928.6
Premium receivable and reinsurance recoverable	—	—	7,353.7	—	7,353.7
Deferred policy acquisition costs and Value of business acquired	—	—	4,793.7	—	4,793.7
Sales inducements to contract owners	—	—	237.0	—	237.0
Current income taxes	26.8	11.6	87.4	—	125.8
Deferred income taxes	544.8	38.7	1,472.2	—	2,055.7
Goodwill and other intangible assets	—	—	208.0	—	208.0
Loans to subsidiaries and affiliates	520.6	—	608.1	(1,128.7)	—
Due from subsidiaries and affiliates	4.8	0.1	5.0	(9.9)	—
Other assets					