

Voya PRIME RATE TRUST
Form N-2
April 24, 2018

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 24, 2018

Securities Act File No. 333-

Investment Company Act File No. 811-05410

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-2

(Check Appropriate box or boxes)

Registration Statement Under The Securities Act Of 1933

Pre-Effective Amendment No.

Post-Effective Amendment No.

and/or

Registration Statement Under The Investment Company Act Of 1940

Amendment No. 116

(Check appropriate box or boxes)

VOYA PRIME RATE TRUST

(Exact Name of Registrant Specified in Charter)

7337 E. Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

Scottsdale, AZ 85258

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (800) 992-0180

Huey P. Falgout, Jr.
Voya Investments, LLC
7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ 85258
(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

With copies to:
Elizabeth J. Reza
Ropes & Gray LLP
Prudential Tower
800 Boylston Street
Boston, MA 02199-3600

Approximate Date of Proposed Offering: **As soon as practical after the effective date of this Registration Statement.**

If any securities being registered on this form will be offered on a delayed or continuous basis in reliance on Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered in connection with a dividend reinvestment plan, check the following box.

It is proposed that this filing will become effective:

When declared effective pursuant to Section 8(c) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Calculation of Registration Fee Under the Securities Act of 1933

Title of Securities Being Registered	Amount Being Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price Per Share (1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price (1)	Amount of Registration Fee (2)
Shares of Beneficial Interest, without par value	1,000	\$ 5.68	\$ 5,680	\$ 0.71

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(d) under the Securities Act of 1933, based on net asset value per share as of April 17, 2018.

(2) Transmitted prior to filing.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment that specifically states this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such dates as the Commission, acting

pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

VOYA PRIME RATE TRUST

(the Registrant)

25,000,000 Common Shares

CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This Registration Statement consists of the following papers and documents:

- * Cover Sheet
 - * Contents of Registration Statement
 - * Voya Prime Rate Trust 25,000,000 Common Shares Prospectus dated June 29, 2018
 - * Voya Prime Rate Trust 5,000,000 and 25,000,000 Common Shares Statement of Additional Information dated June 29, 2018
 - * Part C
 - * Signature Page
-

Prospectus

June 29, 2018

- Voya Prime Rate Trust
- 25,000,000 Common Shares

PPR

This Prospectus sets forth concisely the information about Voya Prime Rate Trust (“Trust”) that a prospective investor ought to know before investing. You should read it carefully before you invest and keep it for future reference. The Trust has filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) a Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) dated June 29, 2018 containing additional information about the Trust. The SAI is incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Prospectus. You may make shareholder inquiries or obtain a free copy of the SAI, annual shareholder report, and unaudited semi-annual shareholder report by contacting the Trust at 1-800-336-3436 or by writing to the Trust at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258-2034. The Trust's SAI, annual shareholder report, and unaudited semi-annual shareholder report are also available free of charge on the Trust's website at www.voyainvestments.com. The Prospectus, SAI, and other information about the Trust are also available on the SEC's website (www.sec.gov). The table of contents for the SAI appears in the back of this Prospectus.

Common Shares of the Trust trade on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol PPR.

The Trust's investment objective is to provide investors with as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. Market fluctuations and general economic conditions can adversely affect the Trust. There is no guarantee that the Trust will achieve its investment objective. Investment in the Trust involves certain risks and special considerations, including risks associated with the Trust's use of leverage. See “Risk Factors and Special Considerations” later in this Prospectus for a discussion of any factors that make an investment in the Trust speculative or high risk.

Neither the SEC nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities, or determined that this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

<u>PROSPECTUS SYNOPSIS</u>	1
<u>Voya Prime Rate Trust</u>	1
<u>WHAT YOU PAY TO INVEST - TRUST EXPENSES</u>	6
<u>FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS</u>	7
<u>TRADING AND NAV INFORMATION</u>	10
<u>INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES</u>	11
<u>THE TRUST'S INVESTMENTS</u>	14
<u>RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS</u>	16
<u>HOW SHARES ARE PRICED</u>	24
<u>ACCOUNT POLICIES</u>	26
<u>Account Access</u>	26
<u>Privacy Policy</u>	26
<u>Householding</u>	26
<u>INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS</u>	27
<u>The Investment Adviser</u>	27
<u>The Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Managers</u>	27
<u>The Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent, and Registrar</u>	28
<u>The Custodian</u>	28
<u>The Distributor</u>	28
<u>Contractual Arrangements</u>	28
<u>DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS</u>	29
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	30

<u>DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST</u>	32
<u>DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE</u>	35
<u>TAX MATTERS</u>	36
<u>MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST</u>	37
<u>STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - Table of Contents</u>	38

Table of Contents

Voya Prime Rate Trust

The following synopsis is qualified in its entirety by reference to the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this Prospectus.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST

The Trust

The Trust is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, and the rules, regulations, and exemptive orders thereunder (“1940 Act”). It was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on December 2, 1987. As of June 8, 2018 the Trust's net asset value (“NAV”) per Common Share was \$[].

NYSE Listed

As of June 8, 2018 the Trust had [] Common Shares outstanding, which are traded on the NYSE under the symbol PPR. At that date, the last reported sales price of a Common Share of the Trust was \$[].

Investment Objective

To provide investors with as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. There is no assurance that the Trust will achieve its investment objective. The investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without a majority vote of the shareholders of the Trust. See “Description of the Trust – Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Policies of the Trust” later in this Prospectus.

Adviser/Sub-Adviser

Voya Investments, LLC (“Voya Investments” or “Adviser”), an Arizona limited liability company, serves as the investment adviser to the Trust. Voya Investments has overall responsibility for the management of the Trust. Voya Investments oversees all investment advisory and portfolio management services and assists in managing and supervising all aspects of the general day-to-day business activities and operations of the Trust, including custodial, transfer agency, dividend disbursing, accounting, auditing, compliance and related services. Voya Investments is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser.

The Adviser is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Voya Financial, Inc. Voya Financial, Inc. is a U.S.-based financial institution whose subsidiaries operate in the retirement, investment, and insurance industries.

The Adviser receives an annual fee, payable monthly, in an amount equal to 1.05% of the Trust's average daily gross asset value, minus the sum of the Trust's accrued and unpaid dividends on any outstanding preferred shares and accrued liabilities (other than liabilities for the principal amount of any borrowings incurred, commercial paper, or notes issued by the Trust and the liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred shares) (“Managed Assets”). This definition includes assets acquired through the Trust's use of leverage.

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (“Voya IM” or “Sub-Adviser”) serves as sub-adviser to the Trust. Voya IM is an affiliate of the Adviser.

See “Investment Management and Other Service Providers - Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Managers” later in this Prospectus.

Voya Investments' principal office is located at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258. As of March 31, 2018, Voya Investments managed approximately \$[] billion in assets.

Distributions

Income dividends on Common Shares accrue, are declared, and are paid monthly. Income dividends may be distributed in cash or reinvested in additional full and fractional shares of the Trust through the Trust's Shareholder Reinvestment Program.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Trust seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) in U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate secured senior loans (“Senior Loans”). The Trust will provide shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any change in this investment policy. Under normal market conditions, the Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in Senior Loans made to corporations or other business entities organized under U.S. or Canadian law and that are domiciled in the United States and in U.S. territories and possessions or Canada. These Senior Loans are typically rated below investment-grade quality. Investments rated below investment-grade (or of similar quality if unrated) are commonly known as high-yielding, high risk investments or as “junk” investments.

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

The Senior Loans in which the Trust invests either hold the most senior position in the capital structure of the borrower, hold an equal ranking with other senior debt, or have characteristics (such as a senior position secured by liens on a borrower's assets) that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes justify treatment as senior debt.

The Trust typically makes its investments in Senior Loans by purchasing a portion of the overall loan, i.e., the Trust becomes one of a number of lenders investing in the loan. The Trust may also make its investments in Senior Loans through the use of derivative instruments such as participations, credit-linked notes, credit default swaps, and total return swaps as long as the reference obligation for any such instrument is a Senior Loan. Investments through the use of such derivative instruments involve counterparty risk, i.e., the risk that the party from which such instrument is purchased will not perform as agreed. The Trust seeks to minimize such counterparty risk by purchasing such investments from large, well established and highly rated counterparties.

Voya Prime Rate Trust

1

Table of Contents

Other Investment Strategies and Policies

Loans in which the Trust invests typically have multiple interest rate reset periods at the same time, with each reset period applicable to a designated portfolio of the loan. The maximum duration of an interest rate reset on any loan in which the Trust may invest is one year. In order to achieve overall reset balance, the Trust will ordinarily maintain a dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate adjustment on its loans of 90 days or less.

Normally at least 80% of the Trust's portfolio will be invested in Senior Loans with maturities of one to ten years. The maximum maturity on any loan in which the Trust may invest is ten years.

To seek to increase the yield on the Common Shares, the Trust may engage in lending its portfolio securities. Such lending will be fully secured by investment-grade collateral held by an independent agent.

The Trust may engage in executing repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements.

The Trust may invest up to 20% of its total assets, measured at the time of investment, in a combination of one or more of the following types of investments: loans to borrowers organized or located in countries outside the United States and outside U.S. territories and possessions or Canada; unsecured floating rate loans, notes, and other debt instruments; floating rate subordinated loans; tranches of floating rate asset-backed securities, including structured notes; corporate debt securities; and equity securities incidental to investment in loans. See "Investment Objective and Policies" later in this Prospectus.

The Trust may invest up to 15% of its total assets, measured at the time of investment, in investments denominated in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") currencies (including the euro), other than the U.S. dollar. The Trust will engage in currency exchange transactions to seek to hedge, as closely as practicable, 100% of the economic impact to the Trust arising from foreign currency fluctuations. The Trust may not be entirely successful in implementing this hedging strategy, resulting in the Trust being adversely affected by foreign currency fluctuations.

Leverage

To seek to increase the yield on the Common Shares, the Trust employs financial leverage by borrowing money and may also issue preferred shares. The timing and terms of leverage will be determined by the Trust's Board of Trustees ("Board") in consultation with the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. See "Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Leverage" later in this Prospectus.

Borrowings

The Trust may borrow money in an amount permitted under the 1940 Act, including the rules, regulations, interpretations thereunder and any exemptive or other relief provided by the SEC. The Trust's obligations to holders of its debt are senior to its ability to pay dividends on, or repurchase, Common Shares and preferred shares, or to pay holders of Common Shares and preferred shares in the event of liquidation.

Preferred Shares

The Trust is authorized to issue an unlimited number of shares of a class of preferred stock in one or more series ("Preferred Shares"). The Trust's obligations to holders of any outstanding Preferred Shares will be senior to its ability to pay dividends on, or repurchase, Common Shares, or to pay holders of Common Shares in the event of liquidation. Under the 1940 Act, the Trust may issue Preferred Shares so long as immediately after any issuance of Preferred Shares the value of the Trust's total assets (less all Trust liabilities and indebtedness that is not senior indebtedness) is at least twice the amount of the Trust's senior indebtedness plus the involuntary liquidation preference of all outstanding Preferred Shares.

The 1940 Act also requires that the holders of any Preferred Shares of the Trust, voting as a separate class, have the right to:

- elect at least two trustees at all times; and
- elect a majority of the trustees at any time when dividends on any series of Preferred Shares are unpaid for two full years.

As of June 8, 2018 the Trust had no Preferred Shares outstanding. The Trust may consider issuing Preferred Shares during the current fiscal year or in the future.

Diversification

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

The Trust maintains a diversified investment portfolio through an investment strategy which seeks to limit exposure to any one issuer or industry.

The Trust is diversified, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act. A diversified fund may not, as to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or other investment companies). The Trust will consider a borrower on a loan, including a loan participation, to be the issuer of that loan. In addition, with respect to a loan under which the Trust does not have privity with the borrower or would not have a direct cause of action against the borrower in the event of the failure of the borrower to make payment of scheduled principal or interest, the Trust will separately meet the foregoing requirements and consider each interpositioned bank (a lender from which the Trust acquires a loan) to be an issuer of the loan. This investment strategy is a fundamental policy that may not be changed without shareholder approval. With respect to no more than 25% of its total assets, the Trust may make investments that are not subject to the foregoing restrictions.

Concentration

In addition, a maximum of 25% of the Trust's total assets, measured at the time of investment, may be invested in any one industry. This investment strategy is also a fundamental policy that may not be changed without shareholder approval.

2

Voya Prime Rate Trust

Table of Contents

Plan of Distribution

The Common Shares are offered by the Trust through the Trust's Shareholder Reinvestment Program. The Shareholder Reinvestment Program allows participating shareholders to reinvest all dividends in additional shares of the Trust, and also allows participants to purchase additional Common Shares through optional cash investments in amounts ranging from a minimum of \$100 to a maximum of \$100,000 per month. The Trust and Voya Investments Distributor, LLC ("Distributor") reserve the right to reject any purchase order. Please note that cash, traveler's checks, third-party checks, money orders, and checks drawn on non-U.S. banks (even if payment may be effected through a U.S. bank) generally will not be accepted. Common Shares may be issued by the Trust under the Shareholder Reinvestment Program only if the Trust's Common Shares are trading at a premium to NAV. If the Trust's Common Shares are trading at a discount to NAV, Common Shares purchased under the Shareholder Reinvestment Program will be purchased on the open market. See "Plan of Distribution" later in this Prospectus.

Shareholders may elect to participate in the Shareholder Reinvestment Program by telephoning the Trust or submitting a completed Participation Form to BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc.

Common Shares also may be offered pursuant to privately negotiated transactions between the Trust or the Distributor and individual investors. Common Shares of the Trust issued in connection with privately negotiated transactions will be issued at the greater of: (i) NAV per Common Share of the Trust's Common Shares; or (ii) at a discount ranging from 0% to 5% of the average daily market price of the Trust's Common Shares at the close of business on the two business days preceding the date upon which Common Shares are sold pursuant to the privately negotiated transaction. See "Plan of Distribution" later in this Prospectus.

Principal Risks

Credit Default Swaps: The Trust may enter into credit default swaps, either as a buyer or a seller of the swap. A buyer of a swap pays a fee to buy protection against the risk that a security will default. If no default occurs, the Trust will have paid the fee, but typically will recover nothing under the swap. A seller of a swap receives payment(s) in return for an obligation to pay the counterparty the full notional value of a security in the event of a default of the security issuer. As a seller of a swap, the Trust would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the Trust would be subject to investment exposure on the full notional value of the swap. Credit default swaps are particularly subject to counterparty, credit, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks and the risk that the swap may not correlate with its underlying asset as expected. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Central clearing is expected to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity; however, there is no assurance that central clearing will achieve that result, and in the meantime, central clearing and related requirements expose the Trust to new kinds of costs and risks. In addition, credit default swaps expose the Trust to the risk of improper valuation.

Credit (Loans): Prices of the Trust's investments are likely to fall if the actual or perceived financial health of the borrowers on, or issuers of, such investments deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons, or if the borrower or issuer is late (or defaults) in paying interest or principal. The Trust invests a substantial portion of its assets in below investment-grade Senior Loans and other below investment-grade assets. Below investment-grade loans commonly known as high-yielding, high risk investments or as "junk" investments involve a greater risk that borrowers may not make timely payment of the interest and principal due on their loans and are subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risks. They also involve a greater risk that the value of such loans could decline significantly. If borrowers do not make timely payments of the interest due on their loans, the yield on the Common Shares will decrease. If borrowers do not make timely payment of the principal due on their loans, or if the value of such loans decreases, the net asset value will decrease.

Demand for Loans: An increase in demand for loans may benefit the Trust by providing increased liquidity for such loans and higher sales prices, but it may also adversely affect the rate of interest payable on such loans and the rights provided to the Trust under the terms of the applicable loan agreement, and may increase the price of loans in the secondary market. A decrease in the demand for loans may adversely affect the price of loans in the Trust's portfolio, which could cause the Trust's net asset value to decline and reduce the liquidity of the Trust's loan holdings.

Derivative Instruments: Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, including the risk of changes in the market price of the underlying securities, credit risk with respect to the counterparty, risk of loss due to changes in market interest rates and liquidity and volatility risk. The amounts required to purchase certain derivatives may be

small relative to the magnitude of exposure assumed by the Trust. Therefore, the purchase of certain derivatives may have an economic leveraging effect on the Trust and exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value. Derivatives may not perform as expected, so the Trust may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging purposes, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. When used as an alternative or substitute for direct cash investments, the return provided by the derivative may not provide the same return as direct cash investment. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives expose the Trust to the risk of improper valuation.

Impact of Shareholder Reinvestment Program and Privately Negotiated Transactions: The issuance of Common Shares through the Shareholder Reinvestment Program and/or through privately negotiated transactions may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. The increase in the number of the outstanding Common Shares resulting

Voya Prime Rate Trust

3

Table of Contents

from issuances pursuant to the Shareholder Reinvestment Program or pursuant to privately negotiated transactions, and the discount to the market price at which such Common Shares may be issued, may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. Common Shares will not be issued pursuant to the Shareholder Reinvestment Program at any time when Common Shares are trading at a price lower than the net asset value per Common Share.

Interest Rate: Changes in short-term market interest rates will directly affect the yield on Common Shares. If short-term market interest rates fall, the yield on Common Shares will also fall. To the extent that the interest rate spreads on loans in the Trust's portfolio experience a general decline, the yield on the Common Shares will fall and the value of the Trust's assets may decrease, which will cause the Trust's net asset value to decrease. Conversely, when short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on assets in the Trust's portfolio, the impact of rising rates will be delayed to the extent of such lag. In the case of inverse securities, the interest rate paid by such securities generally will decrease when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed increases. With respect to investments in fixed rate instruments, a rise in market interest rates generally causes values of such instruments to fall. The values of fixed rate instruments with longer maturities or duration are more sensitive to changes in market interest rates.

As of the date of this Prospectus, market interest rates in the United States are at or near historic lows, which may increase the Trust's exposure to risks associated with rising market interest rates. Rising market interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility, which could reduce liquidity for certain investments, adversely affect values, and increase costs. If dealer capacity in fixed-income and related markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income and related markets. Further, recent and potential changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

Leverage: The use of leverage through borrowings or the issuance of Preferred Shares can adversely affect the yield on the Common Shares. To the extent that the Trust is unable to invest the proceeds from the use of leverage in assets which pay interest at a rate which exceeds the rate paid on the leverage, the yield on the Common Shares will decrease. In addition, in the event of a general market decline in the value of assets such as those in which the Trust invests, the effect of that decline will be magnified in the Trust because of the additional assets purchased with the proceeds of the leverage. Further, because the fee paid to the Adviser will be calculated on the basis of Managed Assets, the fee will be higher when leverage is utilized, giving the Adviser an incentive to utilize leverage. The Trust is subject to certain restrictions imposed by lenders to the Trust and may be subject to certain restrictions imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies which may issue ratings for debt or the Preferred Shares issued by the Trust. These restrictions are expected to impose asset coverage, fund composition requirements and limits on investment techniques, such as the use of financial derivative products that are more stringent than those imposed on the Trust by the 1940 Act. These restrictions could impede the manager from fully managing the Trust's portfolio in accordance with the Trust's investment objective and policies. As of June 8, 2018 the Trust had \$[] million in outstanding borrowings under one credit facility.

Limited Secondary Market for Loans: Because of the limited secondary market for loans, the Trust may be limited in its ability to sell loans in its portfolio in a timely fashion and/or at a favorable price. Furthermore, transactions in loans typically settle on a delayed basis and may take longer than 7 days to settle. As a result the Trust may not receive the proceeds from a sale of a floating rate loan for a significant period of time which may affect the Trust's ability to repay debt, to pay dividends, to pay expenses, or to take advantage of new investment opportunities.

Market Discount: Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. The possibility that Common Shares will trade at a discount from their net asset value is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the net asset value may decrease.

Non-U.S. and Non-Canadian Issuers: Investment in foreign borrowers involves special risks, including that foreign borrowers may be subject to: less rigorous regulatory, accounting, and reporting requirements than U.S. borrowers; differing legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights; the potential inability to enforce legal judgments; economic adversity that would result if the value of the borrower's non-U.S. dollar denominated revenues and assets were to fall because of fluctuations in currency values; and the potential for political, social, and economic adversity in the foreign borrower's country.

Temporary Defensive Positions: When market conditions make it advisable, the Trust may hold a portion of its assets in cash and short-term interest bearing instruments. Moreover, in periods when, in the opinion of the manager, a temporary defensive position is appropriate, up to 100% of the Trust's assets may be held in cash, short-term interest bearing instruments and/or any other securities the manager considers consistent with a temporary defensive position. The Trust may not achieve its investment objective when pursuing a temporary defensive position.

Valuation of Loans: The Trust values its assets daily. However, because the secondary market for floating rate loans is limited, it may be difficult to value loans, exposing the Trust to the risk that the price at which it sells loans will be less than the price at which they were valued when held by the Trust. Reliable market value quotations may not be readily available for some loans and determining the fair valuation of such loans may require more research than for securities that trade in a more active secondary market. In addition, elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation of loans than for more securities that trade in a more developed secondary market

4

Voya Prime Rate Trust

Table of Contents

because there is less reliable, objective market value data available. If the Trust purchases a relatively large portion of a loan, the limitations of the secondary market may inhibit the Trust from selling a portion of the loan and reducing its exposure to a borrower when the manager deems it advisable to do so. Even if the Trust itself does not own a relatively large portion of a particular loan, the Trust, in combination with other similar accounts under management by the same portfolio managers, may own large portions of loans. The aggregate amount of holdings could create similar risks if and when the portfolio managers decide to sell those loans. These risks could include, for example, the risk that the sale of an initial portion of the loan could be at a price lower than the price at which the loan was valued by the Trust, the risk that the initial sale could adversely impact the price at which additional portions of the loan are sold, and the risk that the foregoing events could warrant a reduced valuation being assigned to the remaining portion of the loan still owned by the Trust.

Voya Prime Rate Trust

5

Table of Contents**WHAT YOU PAY TO INVEST - TRUST EXPENSES**

The cost you pay to invest in the Trust includes the expenses incurred by the Trust. In accordance with SEC requirements, the table below shows the expenses of the Trust, including interest expense on borrowings, as a percentage of the average net assets of the Trust and not as a percentage of gross assets or Managed Assets. By showing expenses as a percentage of the average net assets, expenses are not expressed as a percentage of all of the assets that are invested for the Trust. The table below assumes that the Trust has borrowed an aggregate amount equal to 30% of its Managed Assets. For information about the Trust's expense ratios if the Trust had not borrowed, see "Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Annual Expenses Without Borrowings."

Fees and Expenses of the Trust

Shareholder Transaction Expenses:

Shareholder Reinvestment Program Fees	None
---------------------------------------	------

Privately Negotiated Transactions:

Sales Load (as a percentage of offering price)	3.00%
------------------------------------------------	-------

Annual Expenses (as a percentage of average net assets attributable to Common Shares):

Management Fees	1.50%
-----------------	-------

Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds	[]%
------------------------------------	------

Other Operating Expenses ²	[]%
---------------------------------------	------

Total Annual Expenses	[]%
-----------------------	------

Fee Waivers/Reimbursements/Recoupment ³	None
----------------------------------------------------	------

Net Annual Expenses	[]%
---------------------	------

1 Pursuant to the investment management agreement with the Trust, the Adviser is paid a fee of 1.05% of the Trust's Managed Assets. For the description of "Managed Assets," please see "Description of the Trust – Adviser/Sub-Adviser" earlier in this Prospectus.

2 Other Operating Expenses are estimated amounts for the current fiscal year and do not include the expenses of borrowing.

3 The Adviser is contractually obligated to limit expenses of the Trust at a rate of 1.05% of average daily Managed Assets plus 0.15% of average daily net assets through [July 1, 2019]. The limitation does not extend to interest, taxes, investment-related costs, leverage expenses, extraordinary expenses, and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The limitation is subject to possible recoupment by the adviser within 36 months of the waiver or reimbursement and the amount of the recoupment is limited to the lesser of the amounts that would be recoupable under: (i) the expense cap in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement; or (ii) the expense cap in effect at the time of recoupment. Termination or modification of this obligation requires approval by the Trust's Board.

Example

The following Example shows the amount of the expenses that an investor in the Trust would bear on a \$1,000 investment that is held for the different time periods in the table. The Example assumes that all dividends and other distributions are reinvested at NAV and that the percentage amounts listed under Total Annual Expenses in the table above remain the same in the years shown. The table and the assumption in the Example of a 5% annual return are required by regulations of the SEC applicable to all investment companies. The assumed 5% annual return is not a prediction of, and does not represent, the projected or actual performance of the Trust's Common Shares. For more complete descriptions of certain of the Trust's costs and expenses, see "Investment Management and Other Service Providers."

The following Example applies to shares issued in connection with privately negotiated transactions, which have the maximum front-end sales load of 3%.

	1	3	5	10
	Year	Years	Years	Years

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

You would pay the following expenses on a \$1,000 investment, assuming a 5% annual return and borrowings by the Trust in an aggregate amount equal to 30% of its Managed Assets. \$

The purpose of the table is to assist you in understanding the various costs and expenses that an investor in the Trust will bear directly or indirectly.

The foregoing Example should not be considered a representation of future expenses and actual expenses may be greater or less than those shown.

6

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights table is intended to help you understand the Trust's financial performance for the periods shown. Certain information reflects the financial results for a single share. The total returns in the table represent the rate of return that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Trust (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and/or distributions). The information has been audited by [], whose report, along with the Trust's financial statements, is included in the Trust's Annual Report, which is available upon request.

7

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year or period.

Year or period ended	Per Share Operating Performance								
	Net asset value, beginning of year or period	Net investment income (loss)	Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	Distribution to Preferred Shareholders	Change in net asset value from Share offerings	Total from investment operations	Distributions to Common Shareholders from net investment income	Distributions from return of capital	Total distributions
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
02-28-18									
02-28-17	5.36	0.31	0.45	—	—	0.76	(0.32)	—	(0.32)
02-29-16	5.93	0.32	(0.56)	—	—	(0.24)	(0.33)	—	(0.33)
02-28-15	6.08	0.33	(0.13)	—	—	0.20	(0.35)	—	(0.35)
02-28-14	6.02	0.40	0.07	—	—	0.47	(0.40)	(0.01)	(0.41)
02-28-13	5.79	0.46	0.19	—	—	0.65	(0.42)	—	(0.42)
02-29-12	6.08	0.35	(0.32)	(0.00)*	—	0.03	(0.32)	—	(0.32)
02-28-11	5.72	0.30	0.38	(0.00)*	—	0.68	(0.30)	(0.02)	(0.32)
02-28-10	3.81	0.28	1.95	(0.00)*	—	2.23	(0.32)	—	(0.32)
02-28-09	6.11	0.46	(2.29)	(0.06)	—	(1.89)	(0.41)	—	(0.47)

(1) Total investment return calculations are attributable to common shares.

Total investment return at net asset value has been calculated assuming a purchase at net asset value at the beginning of each period and a sale at net asset value at the end of each period and assumes reinvestment of dividends, capital gain distributions and return of capital distributions/allocations, if any, in accordance with the provisions of the dividend reinvestment plan.

(3) Total investment return at market value has been calculated assuming a purchase at market value at the beginning of each period and a sale at market value at the end of each period and assumes reinvestment of dividends, capital gain distributions, and return of capital/allocations, if any, in accordance with the provisions of the dividend reinvestment plan.

(4) The Adviser has agreed to limit expenses excluding interest, taxes, brokerage commission, leverage expenses, other investment related costs and extraordinary expenses, subject to possible recoupment by the Adviser within three years to 1.05% of Managed Assets plus 0.15% of average daily net assets.

(5) There was no impact on total return due to payments by affiliates.

(6) Includes excise tax fully reimbursed by the Adviser.

* Amount is less than \$0.005 or more than \$(0.005).

Table of Contents

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (continued)

Selected data for a share of beneficial interest outstanding throughout each year or period.

Year or period ended	Ratios to average to average net assets plus borrowings				Supplemental data					
	Expenses (before interest and other fees related to revolving credit facility)	Expenses, prior to fee waivers and/or	Expenses, net of fee waivers and/or	Net investment income (loss)	Preferred Shares - Aggregate amount outstanding	Liquidation and market value per share of Preferred Shares	Asset coverage inclusive of Preferred Shares and debt per share ^(a)	Borrowings at end of period	Asset coverage per \$1,000 of debt ^(a)	Av bo
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(\$000's)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$000's)	(\$)	(\$)
02-28-18										
02-28-17	1.16	1.60	1.60	3.88	—	—	4	331,100	3,589	33
02-29-16	1.15	1.50	1.50	3.98	—	—	3	324,300	3,443	33
02-28-15	1.16	1.49	1.48	3.95	—	—	4	323,500	3,709	36
02-28-14	1.15	1.50	1.50	4.51	—	—	3	407,000	3,207	38
02-28-13	1.17	1.53	1.53	5.55	—	—	3	370,600	3,394	34
02-29-12	1.24	1.64	1.64	4.51	—	—	3	364,000	3,339	29
02-28-11	1.39	1.68	1.68	4.26	100,000	25,000	102,850	187,000	6,314	12
02-28-10	1.67 ⁽¹⁾	1.87 ⁽¹⁾	1.81	5.23	200,000	25,000	98,400	83,000	13,419	46
02-28-09	1.54	2.37	2.37	6.21	225,000	25,000	70,175	81,000	10,603	22

Asset coverage ratios, for fiscal year periods beginning after 2011, is presented to represent the coverage availability to each \$1,000 of borrowings. Asset coverage ratios, for periods prior to fiscal 2009, represented the (a) coverage available for both the borrowings and Preferred Shares expressed in relation to each \$1,000 of borrowings and Preferred Shares liquidation value outstanding. The Asset coverage ratio per \$1,000 of debt for periods subsequent to fiscal 2008, is presented to represent the coverage available

to each \$1,000 of borrowings before consideration of any Preferred Shares liquidation price, while the Asset coverage inclusive of Preferred Shares, presents the coverage available to both borrowings and Preferred Shares, expressed in relation to the per share liquidation price of the Preferred Shares.

(1) Includes excise tax fully reimbursed by the Investment Adviser.

Table of Contents

TRADING AND NAV INFORMATION

The following table shows for the Trust's Common Shares for the periods indicated: (1) the high and low closing prices as shown on the NYSE Composite Transaction Tape; (2) the NAV per Common Share represented by each of the high and low closing prices as shown on the NYSE Composite Transaction Tape; and (3) the discount from or premium to NAV per Share (expressed as a percentage) represented by these closing prices. The table also sets forth the aggregate number of shares traded as shown on the NYSE Composite Transaction Tape during the respective quarter.

Calendar Quarter Ended	Price(\$)		NAV(\$)		Premium/(Discount) To NAV(%)		Reported NYSE Volume
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	
March 31, 2015	5.60	5.22	5.95	5.82	(5.88)	(10.43)	28,446,500
June 30, 2015	5.68	5.25	5.99	5.90	(4.86)	(11.02)	22,422,000
September 30, 2015	5.43	5.06	5.91	5.74	(7.97)	(12.89)	23,624,300
December 31, 2015	5.14	4.75	5.74	5.47	(7.66)	(13.95)	27,161,400
March 31, 2016	5.07	4.58	5.54	5.34	(7.65)	(14.23)	27,825,700
June 30, 2016	5.22	4.96	5.68	5.53	(7.77)	(11.59)	24,032,900
September 30, 2016	5.28	5.09	5.74	5.61	(7.54)	(9.56)	22,464,600
December 31, 2016	5.57	5.20	5.80	5.72	(3.80)	(9.41)	28,654,800
March 31, 2017	5.61	5.41	5.81	5.76	(3.28)	(6.24)	27,074,900
June 30, 2017							
September 30, 2017							
December 31, 2017							
March 31, 2018							

On June 8, 2018 the last reported sale price of a Common Share of the Trust's Common Shares on the NYSE was \$[]. The Trust's NAV on June 8, 2018 was \$[]. See "How Shares Are Priced." This represented a []% discount from the NAV \$[] as of that date.

The Trust's Common Shares have traded in the market above, at, and below NAV since March 9, 1992, when the Trust's Common Shares were listed on the NYSE. The Trust cannot predict whether its Common Shares will trade in the future at a premium or discount to NAV, and if so, the level of such premium or discount. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from NAV.

Table of Contents

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

The Trust's investment objective is to provide investors with as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of capital. The investment objective is fundamental and may not be changed without a majority vote of the shareholders of the Trust. See "Description of the Trust – Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Policies of the Trust" later in this Prospectus. The Trust seeks to achieve this investment objective by investing in the types of assets described below:

1. Senior Loans. Under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Trust's net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) will be invested in Senior Loans. This investment policy may be changed without shareholder approval so long as the Trust provides its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior notice of any changes in this investment policy. Under normal market conditions, the Trust invests at least 80% of its assets in Senior Loans made to corporations or other business entities organized under U.S. or Canadian law and that are domiciled in the United States and in U.S. territories and possessions or Canada.

The Senior Loans in which the Trust invests either hold the most senior position in the capital structure of the borrower, hold an equal ranking with other senior debt, or have characteristics (such as a senior position secured by liens on a borrower's assets) that the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes justify treatment as senior debt. These Senior Loans are typically rated below investment-grade credit quality. Investments rated below investment-grade (or of similar quality if unrated) are commonly known as high-yielding, high risk investments or as "junk" investments.

The Trust typically makes its investments in Senior Loans by purchasing a portion of the overall loan, i.e., the Trust becomes one of a number of lenders investing in the loan. The Trust may also make its investments in Senior Loans through the use of derivative instruments such as participations, credit-linked notes, credit default swaps, and total return swaps as long as the reference obligation for any such instrument is a Senior Loan. Investments through the use of such derivative instruments involve counterparty risk, i.e., the risk that the party from which such instrument is purchased will not perform as agreed. The Trust seeks to minimize such counterparty risk by purchasing such investments only from large, well established and highly rated counterparties.

2. Other Investments. Under normal market conditions, the Trust may invest up to 20% of its total assets, measured at the time of investment, in a combination of one or more of the following types of investments ("Other Investments"):

- loans to borrowers organized or located in countries outside the United States and outside U.S. territories and possessions or Canada;
- unsecured floating rate loans, notes, and other debt instruments;
- floating rate subordinated loans;
- tranches of floating rate asset-backed securities, including structured notes;
- corporate debt securities;
- executing repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; and
- equity securities incidental to investments in loans.

- 3.

Cash and Short-Term Instruments. Under normal market conditions, the Trust may invest in cash and/or short-term instruments. During periods when, in the opinion of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, a temporary defensive posture in the market is appropriate, the Trust may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash and/or short-term instruments.

4. Other Investment Strategies. The Trust may lend its portfolio securities, on a short-term or long-term basis, in an amount equal to up to 33 1/3% of its total assets.

Fundamental Policies

1. Industry Concentration. The Trust may invest in any industry. The Trust may not invest more than 25% of its total assets, measured at the time of investment, in any single industry.

2. Borrower Diversification. The Trust is diversified, as such term is defined in the 1940 Act. A diversified fund may not, as to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one issuer and may not purchase more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer (other than securities issues or guaranteed

Table of Contents

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (continued)

by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities, or other investment companies). The Trust will consider the borrower on a loan, including a loan participation, to be the issuer of such loan. With respect to no more than 25% of its total assets, the Trust may make investments that are not subject to the foregoing restrictions. These fundamental policies may only be changed with approval by a majority of all shareholders. See “Description of the Trust – Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Policies of the Trust” later in this Prospectus.

Investment Policies

The Adviser and Sub-Adviser follow certain investment policies set by the Trust's Board. Some of those policies are set forth below. Please refer to the SAI for additional information on these and other investment policies.

1. **Limitations on currencies.** The Trust's investments must be denominated in U.S. dollars, provided that the Trust may invest up to 15% of its total assets in investments denominated in the OECD currencies (including the euro), other than the U.S. dollar. The Trust will engage in currency exchange transactions to seek to hedge, as closely as practicable, 100% of the economic impact to the Trust arising from foreign currency fluctuations.

2. **Maturity.** Although the Trust has no restrictions on portfolio maturity, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the Trust's total assets will be invested in assets with remaining maturities of one to ten years. The maximum maturity on any loan in which the Trust can invest is ten years.

3. **Limitations on Other Investments.** The Trust may also invest up to 20% of its total assets, measured at the time of investment, in Other Investments. The following additional limitations apply to Other Investments:

- **Unsecured Debt Instruments.** The Trust may not invest in unsecured floating rate loans, notes, and other debt instruments, in an aggregate amount that exceeds 20% of the Trust's total assets, measured at the time of investment.

- **Equities.** The Trust may acquire equity securities only as an incident to the purchase or ownership of a loan or in connection with a reorganization of a borrower or its debt.

- **Subordinated Loans.** The Trust may not invest in floating rate subordinated loans, whether or not secured, in an aggregated amount that exceeds 5% of its total assets, measured at the time of investment.

4. **Investment Quality; Credit Analysis.** Loans in which the Trust invests generally are rated below investment-grade credit quality or are unrated. In acquiring a loan, the Adviser or Sub-Adviser will consider some or all of the following factors concerning the borrower: ability to service debt from internally generated funds; adequacy of liquidity and working capital; appropriateness of capital structure; leverage consistent with industry norms; historical experience of achieving business and financial projections; the quality and experience of management; and adequacy of collateral coverage. The Adviser or Sub-Adviser performs its own independent credit analysis of each borrower. In so doing, the Adviser or Sub-Adviser may utilize information and credit analyses from agents that originate or administer loans, other lenders investing in a loan, and other sources. The Adviser or Sub-Adviser also may communicate directly with management of the borrowers. These analyses continue on a periodic basis for any Senior Loan held by the Trust. See “Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Credit for Loans.”

5. **Use of Leverage.** The Trust may borrow money and issue Preferred Shares to the fullest extent permitted by the 1940 Act. See “Investment Objective and Policies - Policy on Borrowing” and “Investment Objective and Policies - Policy on Issuance of Preferred Shares.”

6. **Short-term Instruments.** Short-term instruments in which the Trust invests may include: (i) commercial paper rated A-1 by S&P Global Ratings (“S&P”) or P-1 by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody's”), or of

comparable quality as determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser; (ii) certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and other bank deposits and obligations; and (iii) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities.

Policy on Borrowing

The Trust has a policy of borrowing for investment purposes. The Trust seeks to use proceeds from borrowing to acquire loans and other investments which pay interest at a rate higher than the rate the Trust pays on borrowings. Accordingly, borrowing has the potential to increase the Trust's total income available to holders of its Common Shares.

The Trust may issue notes, commercial paper, or other evidences of indebtedness and may be required to secure repayment by mortgaging, pledging, or otherwise granting a security interest in the Trust's assets. The terms of any such borrowings will be subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act and they will also be subject to the more restrictive

12

Table of Contents

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (continued)

terms of any credit agreements relating to borrowings and, to the extent the Trust seeks a rating for borrowings, to additional guidelines imposed by rating agencies, which are expected to be more restrictive than the provisions of the 1940 Act. The Trust may borrow money in an amount permitted under the 1940 Act, including the rules, regulations, interpretations thereunder, and any exemptive or other relief provided by the SEC. See “Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Leverage” and “Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Restrictive Covenants and 1940 Act Restrictions.”

Policy on Issuance of Preferred Shares

The Trust has a policy which permits it to issue Preferred Shares for investment purposes. The Trust seeks to use the proceeds from Preferred Shares to acquire loans and other investments which pay interest at a rate higher than the dividends payable on Preferred Shares. The terms of the issuance of Preferred Shares are subject to the 1940 Act and to additional guidelines imposed by rating agencies, which are more restrictive than the provisions of the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, the Trust may issue Preferred Shares so long as immediately after any issuance of Preferred Shares the value of the Trust's total assets (less all Trust liabilities and indebtedness that is not senior indebtedness) is at least twice the amount of the Trust's senior indebtedness plus the involuntary liquidation preference of all outstanding Preferred Shares. See “Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Leverage.” As of June 8, 2018 the Trust had no Preferred Shares outstanding.

Table of Contents

THE TRUST'S INVESTMENTS

As stated under “Investment Objective and Policies,” the Trust will invest primarily in Senior Loans. This section contains a discussion of the characteristics of Senior Loans and the manner in which those investments are made.

Senior Loan Characteristics

Senior Loans are loans that are typically made to business borrowers to finance leveraged buy-outs, recapitalizations, mergers, stock repurchases, and internal growth. Senior Loans generally hold the most senior position in the capital structure of a borrower and are usually secured by liens on the assets of the borrowers; including tangible assets such as cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, common and/or preferred stocks of subsidiaries; and intangible assets including trademarks, copyrights, patent rights, and franchise value. The Trust may also receive guarantees as a form of collateral.

Senior Loans are typically structured to include two or more types of loans within a single credit agreement. The most common structure is to have a revolving loan and a term loan. A revolving loan is a loan that can be drawn upon, repaid fully or partially, and then the repaid portions can be drawn upon again. A term loan is a loan that is fully drawn upon immediately and once repaid, it cannot be drawn upon again. Sometimes there may be two or more term loans and they may be secured by different collateral, have different repayment schedules and maturity dates. In addition to revolving loans and term loans, Senior Loan structures can also contain facilities for the issuance of letters of credit and may contain mechanisms for lenders to pre-fund letters of credit through credit-linked deposits.

The Trust typically invests only in the term loan portions of Senior Loan structures, although it does sometimes invest in the revolving loan portions and the pre-funded letters of credit portions.

By virtue of their senior position and collateral, Senior Loans typically provide lenders with the first right to cash flows or proceeds from the sale of a borrower's collateral if the borrower becomes insolvent (subject to the limitations of bankruptcy law, which may provide higher priority to certain claims such as employee salaries, employee pensions, and taxes). This means Senior Loans are generally repaid before unsecured bank loans, corporate bonds, subordinated debt, trade creditors, and preferred or common stockholders.

Senior Loans typically pay interest at least quarterly at rates which equal a fixed percentage spread over a base rate such as the London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). For example, if LIBOR were 3% and the borrower were paying a fixed spread of 2.50%, the total interest rate paid by the borrower would be 5.50%. Base rates, and therefore the total rates paid on Senior Loans, float, i.e., they change as market rates of interest change.

Although a base rate such as LIBOR can change every day, loan agreements for Senior Loans typically allow the borrower the ability to choose how often the base rate for its loan will change. A single loan may have multiple reset periods at the same time, with each reset period applicable to a designated portion of the loan. Such periods can range from one day to one year, with most borrowers choosing monthly or quarterly reset periods. During periods of rising interest rates, borrowers will tend to choose longer reset periods, and during periods of declining interest rates, borrowers will tend to choose shorter reset periods. The fixed spread over the base rate on a Senior Loan typically does not change.

Senior Loans generally are arranged through private negotiations between a borrower and several financial institutions represented by an agent who is usually one of the originating lenders. In larger transactions, it is common to have several agents; however, generally only one such agent has primary responsibility for ongoing administration of a Senior Loan. Agents are typically paid fees by the borrower for their services. The agent is primarily responsible for negotiating the loan agreement which establishes the terms and conditions of the Senior Loan and the rights of the borrower and the lenders. The agent also is responsible for monitoring collateral and for exercising remedies available to the lenders such as foreclosure upon collateral.

Loan agreements may provide for the termination of the agent's agency status in the event that it fails to act as required under the relevant loan agreement, becomes insolvent, enters Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) receivership or, if not FDIC insured, enters into bankruptcy. Should such an agent, lender, or assignor with respect to an assignment interpositioned between the Trust and the borrower become insolvent or enter FDIC receivership or bankruptcy, any interest in the Senior Loan of such person and any loan payment held by such person for the benefit

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

of the Trust should not be included in such person's or entity's bankruptcy estate. If, however, any such amount were included in such person's or entity's bankruptcy estate, the Trust would incur certain costs and delays in realizing payment or could suffer a loss of principal or interest. In this event, the Trust could experience a decrease in the NAV.

Table of Contents

THE TRUST'S INVESTMENTS (continued)

The Trust acquires Senior Loans from lenders such as commercial and investment banks, insurance companies, finance companies, other investment companies, and private investment funds.

Investment by the Trust

The Trust typically invests in Senior Loans primarily by purchasing an assignment of a portion of a Senior Loan from a third party, either in connection with the original loan transaction (i.e., in the primary market) or after the initial loan transaction (i.e., in the secondary market). When the Trust purchases a Senior Loan in the primary market, it may share in a fee paid to the original lender. When the Trust purchases a Senior Loan in the secondary market, it may pay a fee to, or forego a portion of interest payments from, the lender making the assignment. The Trust may also make its investments in Senior Loans through the use of derivative instruments such as participations, credit-linked notes, credit default swaps, and total return swaps as long as the reference obligation for any such instrument is a Senior Loan. Investments through the use of such derivative instruments involve counterparty risk, i.e., the risk that the party from which such instrument is purchased will not perform as agreed. Unlike an assignment as described below, the Trust does not have a direct contractual relationship with the borrower. The Trust seeks to minimize such counterparty risk by purchasing such investments only from large, well-established, and highly-rated counterparties.

There is no minimum rating or other independent evaluation of a borrower limiting the Trust's investments and most Senior Loans that the Trust may acquire, if rated, will be rated below investment-grade credit quality. See "Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Credit for Loans."

Assignments. When the Trust is a purchaser of an assignment, it succeeds to all the rights and obligations under the loan agreement of the assigning lender and becomes a lender under the loan agreement with the same rights and obligations as the assigning lender. These rights include the ability to vote along with the other lenders on such matters as enforcing the terms of the loan agreement (e.g., declaring defaults, initiating collection action, etc.). Taking such actions typically requires at least a vote of the lenders holding a majority of the investment in the loan and may require a vote by lenders holding two-thirds or more of the investment in the loan. Because the Trust usually does not hold a majority of the investment in any loan, it will not be able by itself to control decisions that require a vote by the lenders.

Acquisition Costs. When the Trust acquires an interest in a Senior Loan in the primary market, it typically acquires the loan at par value less its portion of the fee paid to all originating lenders. When the Trust acquires an interest in a Senior Loan in the secondary market, it may be at par value but typically the Trust will do so at premium or discount to par value.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Risk is inherent in all investing. The following discussion summarizes some of the risks that you should consider before deciding whether to invest in the Trust. For additional information about the risks associated with investing in the Trust, please see the SAI.

Asset-Backed Securities: Defaults on, or low credit quality or liquidity of the underlying assets of the asset-backed securities may impair the value of these securities and result in losses. There may be limitations on the enforceability of any security interest or collateral granted with respect to those underlying assets and the value of collateral may not satisfy the obligation upon default. These securities also present a higher degree of prepayment and extension risk and interest rate risk than do other types of debt instruments. Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain asset-backed securities. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in market interest rates than shorter term securities.

These securities may be significantly affected by government regulation, market interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of an issuer servicer, and loan-to-value ratio of the underlying assets. During an economic downturn, the mortgages, commercial or consumer loans, trade or credit card receivables, installment purchase obligations, leases, or other debt obligations underlying an asset-backed security may experience an increase in defaults as borrowers experience difficulties in repaying their loans which may cause the valuation of such securities to be more volatile and may reduce the value of such securities. These risks are particularly heightened for investments in asset-backed securities that contain sub-prime loans which are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories and often have higher default rates.

Bank Instruments: Bank instruments include certificates of deposit, fixed time deposits, bankers' acceptances, and other debt and deposit-type obligations issued by banks. Changes in economic, regulatory or political conditions, or other events that affect the banking industry may have an adverse effect on bank instruments or banking institutions that serve as counterparties in transactions with the Trust.

Corporate Debt Instruments: Corporate debt instruments are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation. The value of corporate debt instruments may be subject to price volatility due to such factors as market interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, and general market liquidity. When market interest rates decline, the value of corporate debt instruments can be expected to rise, and when market interest rates rise, the value of those securities can be expected to decline. Corporate debt instruments with longer maturities tend to be more sensitive to market interest rate movements than those with shorter maturities.

Credit Default Swaps: The Trust may enter into credit default swaps, either as a buyer or a seller of the swap. A buyer of a swap pays a fee to buy protection against the risk that a security will default. If no default occurs, the Trust will have paid the fee, but typically will recover nothing under the swap. A seller of a swap receives payment(s) in return for an obligation to pay the counterparty the full notional value of a security in the event of a default of the security issuer. As a seller of a swap, the Trust would effectively add leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the Trust would be subject to investment exposure on the full notional value of the swap. Credit default swaps are particularly subject to counterparty, credit, valuation, liquidity and leveraging risks and the risk that the swap may not correlate with its underlying asset as expected. Certain standardized swaps are subject to mandatory central clearing. Central clearing is expected to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity; however, there is no assurance that central clearing will achieve that result, and in the meantime, central clearing and related requirements expose the Trust to new kinds of costs and risks. In addition, credit default swaps expose the Trust to the risk of improper valuation.

Credit Facility: The Trust has a policy of borrowing to acquire income-producing investments. The Trust currently is a party to a credit facility with State Street Bank and Trust Company and The Bank of Nova Scotia that permits the Trust to borrow up to an aggregate amount of \$[414] million. Interest is payable on the credit facility at a floating rate that is tied to LIBOR, the federal funds rate, or a commercial paper based rate, plus a facility fee on unused commitments. The lender under the credit facility has a security interest in all assets of the Trust. As of June 8, 2018

the Trust had \$[] million in outstanding borrowings under one credit facility.

Under the credit facility, the lender has the right to liquidate Trust assets in the event of default by the Trust, and the Trust may be prohibited from paying dividends in the event of a material adverse event or condition regarding the Trust, the Adviser, or Sub-Adviser until outstanding debts are paid or until the event or condition is cured.

16

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

Credit (Loans): Prices of the Trust's investments are likely to fall if the actual or perceived financial health of the borrowers on, or issuers of, such investments deteriorates, whether because of broad economic or issuer-specific reasons, or if the borrower or issuer is late (or defaults) in paying interest or principal. The Trust invests a substantial portion of its assets in below investment-grade Senior Loans and other below investment-grade assets. Below investment-grade loans commonly known as high-yielding, high risk investments or as "junk" investments involve a greater risk that borrowers may not make timely payment of the interest and principal due on their loans and are subject to greater levels of credit and liquidity risks. They also involve a greater risk that the value of such loans could decline significantly. If borrowers do not make timely payments of the interest due on their loans, the yield on the Common Shares will decrease. If borrowers do not make timely payment of the principal due on their loans, or if the value of such loans decreases, the net asset value will decrease.

The Trust generally invests in loans that are senior in the capital structure of the borrower or issuer, hold an equal ranking with other senior debt, or have characteristics (such as a senior position secured by liens on a borrower's assets) that the manager believes justify treatment as senior debt. Loans that are senior and secured generally involve less risk than unsecured or subordinated debt and equity instruments of the same borrower because the payment of principal and interest on senior loans is an obligation of the borrower that, in most instances, takes precedence over the payment of dividends or the return of capital to the borrower's shareholders, and payments to bond holders; and because of the collateral supporting the repayment of the debt instrument. However, the value of the collateral may not equal the Trust's investment when the debt instrument is acquired or may decline below the principal amount of the debt instrument subsequent to the Trust's investment. Also, to the extent that collateral consists of stocks of the borrower, or its subsidiaries or affiliates, the Trust bears the risk that the stocks may decline in value, be relatively illiquid, or may lose all or substantially all of their value, causing the Trust's investment to be undercollateralized. Therefore, the liquidation of the collateral underlying a loan in which the Trust has invested, may not satisfy the borrower's obligation to the Trust in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal, and the collateral may not be able to be readily liquidated.

In the event of the bankruptcy of a borrower or issuer, the Trust could experience delays and limitations on its ability to realize the benefits of the collateral securing the investment. Among the risks involved in a bankruptcy are assertions that the pledge of collateral to secure a loan constitutes a fraudulent conveyance or preferential transfer that would have the effect of nullifying or subordinating the Trust's rights to the collateral.

The Senior Loans in which the Trust invests are generally rated lower than investment-grade credit quality, i.e., rated lower than Baa by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or BBB by S&P Global Ratings, or have been issued by issuers who have issued other debt instruments which, if unrated, would be rated lower than investment-grade credit quality. Lower quality securities (including securities that have fallen below investment-grade and are classified as "junk bonds" or "high yield securities") have greater credit risk and liquidity risk than higher quality (investment-grade) securities, and their issuers' long-term ability to make payments is considered speculative. Prices of lower quality bonds or other debt instruments are also more volatile, are more sensitive to negative news about the economy or the issuer, and have greater liquidity and price volatility risk. Investment decisions are based largely on the credit analysis performed by the manager, and not on rating agency evaluation. This analysis may be difficult to perform. Information about a loan and its borrower generally is not in the public domain. Investors in loans may not be afforded the protections of the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, because loans may not be considered "securities" under such laws. In addition, many borrowers have not issued securities to the public and are not subject to reporting requirements under federal securities laws. Generally, however, borrowers are required to provide financial information to lenders and information may be available from other loan market participants or agents that originate or administer loans.

Demand for Loans: An increase in demand for loans may benefit the Trust by providing increased liquidity for such loans and higher sales prices, but it may also adversely affect the rate of interest payable on such loans and the rights provided to the Trust under the terms of the applicable loan agreement, and may increase the price of loans in the

secondary market. A decrease in the demand for loans may adversely affect the price of loans in the Trust's portfolio, which could cause the Trust's net asset value to decline and reduce the liquidity of the Trust's loan holdings.

Derivative Instruments: Derivative instruments are subject to a number of risks, including the risk of changes in the market price of the underlying securities, credit risk with respect to the counterparty, risk of loss due to changes in market interest rates and liquidity and volatility risk. The amounts required to purchase certain derivatives may be

17

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

small relative to the magnitude of exposure assumed by the Trust. Therefore, the purchase of certain derivatives may have an economic leveraging effect on the Trust and exaggerate any increase or decrease in the net asset value. Derivatives may not perform as expected, so the Trust may not realize the intended benefits. When used for hedging purposes, the change in value of a derivative may not correlate as expected with the currency, security or other risk being hedged. When used as an alternative or substitute for direct cash investments, the return provided by the derivative may not provide the same return as direct cash investment. In addition, given their complexity, derivatives expose the Trust to the risk of improper valuation. Generally, derivatives are sophisticated financial instruments whose performance is derived, at least in part, from the performance of an underlying asset or assets. Derivatives include, among other things, swap agreements, options, forward foreign currency exchange contracts, and futures. Investments in derivatives are generally negotiated over-the-counter with a single counterparty and as a result are subject to credit risks related to the counterparty's ability or willingness to perform its obligations; any deterioration in the counterparty's creditworthiness could adversely affect the value of the derivative. In addition, derivatives and their underlying securities may experience periods of illiquidity which could cause the Trust to hold a security it might otherwise sell, or to sell a security it otherwise might hold at inopportune times or at an unanticipated price. A manager might imperfectly judge the direction of the market. For instance, if a derivative is used as a hedge to offset investment risk in another security, the hedge might not correlate to the market's movements and may have unexpected or undesired results such as a loss or a reduction in gains. The U.S. government has enacted legislation that provides for new regulation of the derivatives market, including clearing, margin, reporting, and registration requirements. The European Union is (and other countries outside of the European Union are) implementing similar requirements, which will affect the Trust when it enters into a derivatives transaction with a counterparty organized in that country or otherwise subject to that country's derivatives regulations. Because these requirements are new and evolving (and some of the rules are not yet final), their ultimate impact remains unclear. Central clearing is expected to reduce counterparty risk and increase liquidity, however, there is no assurance that it will achieve that result, and in the meantime, central clearing and related requirements expose the Trust to new kinds of costs and risks.

Equity Securities Incidental to Investments in Loans: Investments in equity securities incidental to investment in loans entail certain risks in addition to those associated with investments in loans. The value of such equity securities may change more rapidly, and to a greater extent, than fixed-income debt instruments issued by the same issuer in response to company-specific developments and general market conditions. The Trust's holdings of equity securities may increase fluctuations in the Trust's net asset value. The Trust may frequently possess material non-public information about a borrower as a result of its ownership of a loan of such borrower. Because of prohibitions on trading in securities of issuers while in possession of such information, the Trust might be unable to enter into a transaction in a security of such a borrower when it would otherwise be advantageous to do so.

Impact of Shareholder Reinvestment Program and Privately Negotiated Transactions: The issuance of Common Shares through the Shareholder Reinvestment Program and/or through privately negotiated transactions may have an adverse effect on the secondary market for the Common Shares. The increase in the number of the outstanding Common Shares resulting from issuances pursuant to the Shareholder Reinvestment Program or pursuant to privately negotiated transactions, and the discount to the market price at which such Common Shares may be issued, may put downward pressure on the market price for Common Shares. Common Shares will not be issued pursuant to the Shareholder Reinvestment Program at any time when Common Shares are trading at a price lower than the net asset value per Common Share.

Interest Rate: Changes in short-term market interest rates will directly affect the yield on Common Shares. If short-term market interest rates fall, the yield on Common Shares will also fall. To the extent that the interest rate spreads on loans in the Trust's portfolio experience a general decline, the yield on the Common Shares will fall and the value of the Trust's assets may decrease, which will cause the Trust's net asset value to decrease. Conversely, when short-term market interest rates rise, because of the lag between changes in such short-term rates and the resetting of the floating rates on assets in the Trust's portfolio, the impact of rising rates will be delayed to the extent of such lag. In

the case of inverse securities, the interest rate paid by such securities generally will decrease when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed increases. With respect to investments in fixed rate instruments, a rise in market interest rates generally causes values of such instruments to fall. The values of fixed rate instruments with longer maturities or duration are more sensitive to changes in market interest rates.

18

Table of Contents**RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)**

As of the date of this Prospectus, market interest rates in the United States are at or near historic lows, which may increase the Trust's exposure to risks associated with rising market interest rates. Rising market interest rates could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed-income and related markets to heightened volatility, which could reduce liquidity for certain investments, adversely affect values, and increase costs. If dealer capacity in fixed-income and related markets is insufficient for market conditions, it may further inhibit liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income and related markets. Further, recent and potential changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

Market interest rate changes also may cause the Trust's net asset value to experience moderate volatility. This is because the value of a loan asset held by the Trust is partially a function of whether it is paying what the market perceives to be a market rate of interest for the particular loan, given its individual credit and other characteristics. If market interest rates change, a loan's value could be affected to the extent the interest rate paid on that loan does not reset at the same time. As discussed above, the Trust will ordinarily maintain a dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate adjustment on its loans of 90 days or less. Therefore, the impact of the lag between a change in market interest rates and the change in the overall rate on the portfolio is expected to be minimal.

To the extent that changes in market rates of interest are reflected not in a change to a base rate such as LIBOR but in a change in the spread over the base rate which is payable on loans of the type and quality in which the Trust invests, the Trust's net asset value could also be adversely affected. However, unlike changes in market rates of interest for which there is only a temporary lag before the portfolio reflects those changes, changes in a loan's value based on changes in the market spread on loans in the Trust's portfolio may be of longer duration.

Finally, substantial increases in interest rates may cause an increase in loan defaults as borrowers may lack the resources to meet higher debt service requirements. In the case of inverse securities, the interest rate paid by the securities is a floating rate, which generally will decrease when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed increases and will increase when the market rate of interest to which the inverse security is indexed decreases.

Leverage: The use of leverage through borrowings or the issuance of Preferred Shares can adversely affect the yield on the Common Shares. To the extent that the Trust is unable to invest the proceeds from the use of leverage in assets which pay interest at a rate which exceeds the rate paid on the leverage, the yield on the Common Shares will decrease. In addition, in the event of a general market decline in the value of assets such as those in which the Trust invests, the effect of that decline will be magnified in the Trust because of the additional assets purchased with the proceeds of the leverage. Further, because the fee paid to the Adviser will be calculated on the basis of Managed Assets, the fee will be higher when leverage is utilized, giving the Adviser an incentive to utilize leverage. The Trust is subject to certain restrictions imposed by lenders to the Trust and may be subject to certain restrictions imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies which may issue ratings for debt or the Preferred Shares issued by the Trust. These restrictions are expected to impose asset coverage, fund composition requirements and limits on investment techniques, such as the use of financial derivative products that are more stringent than those imposed on the Trust by the 1940 Act. These restrictions could impede the manager from fully managing the Trust's portfolio in accordance with the Trust's investment objective and policies. As of June 8, 2018 the Trust had \$[] million in outstanding borrowings under one credit facility.

The Trust is permitted to borrow an amount equal to up to 33 1/3%, or such other percentage permitted by law, of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) less all liabilities other than borrowings. The Trust may also issue Preferred Shares so long as immediately after any issuance of Preferred Shares, the value of the Trust's total assets (less all Trust liabilities and indebtedness that is not senior indebtedness for 1940 Act purposes) is at least twice the amount of the Trust's senior indebtedness plus the involuntary liquidation preference of all outstanding shares. As of the date of this Prospectus, the Trust had no Preferred Shares outstanding. Borrowings and the issuance of Preferred Shares are referred to in this Prospectus collectively as "leverage." The Trust may use leverage for investment purposes, to finance the repurchase of its Common Shares, and to meet other cash requirements. The use of leverage for

investment purposes increases both investment opportunity and investment risk.

Capital raised through leverage will be subject to interest and other costs, and these costs could exceed the income earned by the Trust on the proceeds of such leverage. There can be no assurance that the Trust's income from the proceeds of leverage will exceed these costs. The manager seeks to use leverage for the purposes of making additional investments only if they believe, at the time of using leverage, that the total return on the assets purchased with such funds will exceed interest payments and other costs on the leverage.

19

Table of Contents**RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)**

The Trust currently uses leverage by borrowing money on a floating rate basis. The current rate on borrowings as of June 8, 2018 is []%.

The Trust's leveraged capital structure creates special risks not associated with unleveraged funds having similar investment objectives and policies. The funds borrowed pursuant to the credit facilities or obtained through any issuance of Preferred Shares may constitute a substantial lien and burden by reason of their prior claim against the income of the Trust and against the net assets of the Trust in liquidation.

The Trust is not permitted to declare dividends or other distributions, including dividends and distributions with respect to Common Shares or Preferred Shares, or to purchase Common Shares or Preferred Shares unless: (i) at the time thereof the Trust meets certain asset coverage requirements; and (ii) there is no event of default under any credit facility program that is continuing. See "Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Restrictive Covenants and 1940 Act Restrictions" later in this Prospectus. In the event of a default under a credit facility program, the lenders have the right to cause a liquidation of the collateral (i.e., sell assets of the Trust) and, if any such default is not cured, the lenders may be able to control the liquidation as well.

In addition, the Trust is not permitted to pay dividends on, or redeem or repurchase, Common Shares unless all accrued dividends on any Preferred Shares and all accrued interest on borrowings have been paid or set aside for payment.

Annual Expenses Without Borrowings

If the Trust were not to have borrowed, the remaining expenses, as a percentage of the net assets of the Trust, would be as follows:

Annual Expenses Without Borrowings	
(as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares)	
Management Fees (as a percentage of Managed Assets) ¹	1.05%
Other Operating Expenses ²	[]%
Total Annual Expenses	[]%
Fee Waivers/Reimbursements/Recoupment ³	None
Net Annual Expenses	[]%

¹ Pursuant to the investment management agreement with the Trust, the Adviser is paid a fee of 1.05% of the Trust's Managed Assets. For the description of "Managed Assets," please see "Description of the Trust – Adviser/Sub-Adviser" earlier in this Prospectus.

² Other Operating Expenses are estimated amounts for the current fiscal year and do not include the expenses of borrowing.

³ The Adviser is contractually obligated to limit expenses of the Trust at a rate of 1.05% of average daily Managed Assets plus 0.15% of average daily net assets through [July 1, 2019]. The limitation does not extend to interest, taxes, investment-related costs, leverage expenses, extraordinary expenses, and Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses. The limitation is subject to possible recoupment by the adviser within 36 months of the waiver or reimbursement and the amount of the recoupment is limited to the lesser of the amounts that would be recoupable under: (i) the expense cap in effect at the time of the waiver or reimbursement; or (ii) the expense cap in effect at the time of recoupment. Termination or modification of this obligation requires approval by the Trust's Board.

Effect of Leverage

To cover the annual interest payments on the borrowings for the current fiscal year (assuming that the current rate remains in effect for the entire fiscal year and assuming that the Trust borrows an amount equal to 30% of its Managed Assets as of June 8, 2018) the Trust would need to experience an annual return of []% on its portfolio (including the assets purchased with the assumed leverage) to cover such annual interest.

The following table is designed to illustrate the effect on return to a holder of the Trust's Common Shares of the leverage created by the Trust's use of borrowing, using the average annual interest rate of []% for the fiscal year

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

ended February 28, 2018, assuming the Trust has used leverage by borrowing an amount equal to 30% of the Trust's Managed Assets and assuming hypothetical annual returns on the Trust's portfolio of minus 10% to plus 10%. As can be seen, leverage generally increases the return to shareholders when portfolio return is positive and decreases return when the portfolio return is negative. Actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing in the table.

Assumed Portfolio Return, net of expenses ¹	-10%	-5%	0%	5%	10%
Corresponding Return to Common Shareholders ²	[]%	[]%	[]%	[]%	[]%

¹ The Assumed Portfolio Return is required by regulation of the SEC and is not a prediction of, and does not represent, the projected or actual performance of the Trust.

20

Table of Contents**RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)**

In order to compute the Corresponding Return to Common Shareholders, the Assumed Portfolio Return is multiplied by the total value of the Trust's assets at the beginning of the Trust's fiscal year to obtain an assumed return to the Trust. From this amount, all interest accrued during the year is subtracted to determine the return available to shareholders. The return available to shareholders is then divided by the total value of the Trust's net assets attributable to Common Shares as of the beginning of the fiscal year to determine the Corresponding Return to Common Shareholders.

Limited Secondary Market for Loans: Because of the limited secondary market for loans, the Trust may be limited in its ability to sell loans in its portfolio in a timely fashion and/or at a favorable price. Furthermore, transactions in loans typically settle on a delayed basis and may take longer than 7 days to settle. As a result the Trust may not receive the proceeds from a sale of a floating rate loan for a significant period of time which may affect the Trust's ability to repay debt, to pay dividends, to pay expenses, or to take advantage of new investment opportunities. Although the re-sale, or secondary market for loans has grown substantially over the past decade, both in overall size and number of market participants, there is no organized exchange or board of trade on which loans are traded. Instead, the secondary market for loans is a private, unregulated inter-dealer or inter-bank re-sale market.

Loans usually trade in large denominations and trades can be infrequent and the market for loans may experience volatility. The market has limited transparency so that information about actual trades may be difficult to obtain. Accordingly, some loans will be relatively illiquid.

In addition, loans may require the consent of the borrower and/or the agent prior to sale or assignment. These consent requirements can delay or impede the Trust's ability to sell loans and can adversely affect the price that can be obtained.

These considerations may cause the Trust to sell assets at lower prices than it would otherwise consider to meet cash needs or cause the Trust to maintain a greater portion of its assets in cash equivalents than it would otherwise, which could negatively impact performance. The Trust may seek to avoid the necessity of selling assets to meet such needs by the use of borrowings.

From time to time, the occurrence of one or more of the factors described above may create a cascading effect where the market for debt instruments (including the market for loans) first experiences volatility and then decreased liquidity. Such conditions, or other similar conditions, may then adversely affect the value of loans and other instruments, widening spreads against higher-quality debt instruments, and making it harder to sell loans at prices at which they have historically or recently traded, thereby further reducing liquidity. For example, during the global liquidity crisis in the second half of 2008, the average price of loans in the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index (which includes loans of the type in which the Trust invests) declined by 32% (which included a decline of 3.06% on a single day).

Manager: The Trust is subject to manager risk because it is an actively managed investment portfolio. The adviser, the sub-adviser or each individual portfolio manager will make judgments and apply investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions, but there can be no guarantee that these decisions will produce the desired results.

Market Discount: Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value. The possibility that Common Shares will trade at a discount from their net asset value is a risk separate and distinct from the risk that the net asset value may decrease. The reasons for the Common Shares trading from time to time at a premium to or discount from net asset value are not known to the Trust, and the Trust cannot predict whether its Common Shares will trade in the future at a premium to or discount from net asset value, and if so, the level of such premium or discount.

Non-U.S. and Non-Canadian Issuers: Investment in foreign borrowers involves special risks, including that foreign borrowers may be subject to: less rigorous regulatory, accounting, and reporting requirements than U.S. borrowers; differing legal systems and laws relating to creditors' rights; the potential inability to enforce legal judgments; economic adversity that would result if the value of the borrower's non-U.S. dollar denominated revenues and assets

were to fall because of fluctuations in currency values; and the potential for political, social, and economic adversity in the foreign borrower's country. The Trust may invest up to 15% of its total assets in investments denominated in OECD currencies (including the euro), other than the U.S. dollar.

The Trust will engage in currency exchange transactions to seek to hedge, as closely as practicable, 100% of the economic impact to the Trust arising from foreign currency fluctuations.

Operational: The Trust, its service providers, and other market participants increasingly depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect the Trust and its shareholders, despite the efforts of the

Trust

21

Table of Contents**RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)**

and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks.

Cyber-attacks, disruptions, or failures that affect the Trust's service providers, counterparties, market participants, or issuers of securities held by the Trust may adversely affect the Trust and its shareholders, including by causing losses or impairing the Trust's operations.

Prepayment and Extension: Many types of debt instruments are subject to prepayment and extension risk. Prepayment risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt instrument will pay back the principal earlier than expected. This may occur when interest rates decline. Prepayment may expose the Trust to a lower rate of return upon reinvestment of principal. Also, if a debt instrument subject to prepayment has been purchased at a premium, the value of the premium would be lost in the event of prepayment. Extension risk is the risk that the issuer of a debt instrument will pay back the principal later than expected. This may occur when interest rates rise. This may negatively affect performance, as the value of the debt instrument decreases when principal payments are made later than expected. Additionally, the Trust may be prevented from investing proceeds it would have received at a given time at the higher prevailing interest rates. Loans typically do not have call protection and may be prepaid partially or in full at any time without penalty.

Ranking of Senior Indebtedness: The rights of lenders to receive payments of interest and repayments of principal of any borrowings made by the Trust under the credit facility program are senior to the rights of holders of Common Shares and Preferred Shares with respect to the payment of dividends or upon liquidation.

Repurchase Agreements: In the event that the other party to a repurchase agreement defaults on its obligations, the Trust would generally seek to sell the underlying security serving as collateral for the repurchase agreement. However, the value of collateral may be insufficient to satisfy the counterparty's obligation and/or the Trust may encounter delay and incur costs before being able to sell the security. Such a delay may involve loss of interest or a decline in price of the security, which could result in a loss. In addition, if the Trust is characterized by a court as an unsecured creditor, it would be at risk of losing some or all of the principal and interest involved in the transaction.

Restrictive Covenants and 1940 Act Restrictions: The credit agreements governing the credit facility program ("Credit Agreements") include usual and customary covenants for this type of transaction, including limits on the Trust's ability to: (i) issue Preferred Shares; (ii) incur liens or pledge portfolio securities; (iii) change its investment objective or fundamental investment restrictions without the approval of lenders; (iv) make changes in any of its business objectives, purposes, or operations that could result in a material adverse effect; (v) make any changes in its capital structure; (vi) amend the Trust documents in a manner which could adversely affect the rights, interests, or obligations of any of the lenders; (vii) engage in any business other than the businesses currently engaged in; (viii) create, incur, assume, or permit to exist certain debt except for certain specified types of debt; and (ix) permit any of its Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") affiliates to cause or permit to occur an event that could result in the imposition of a lien under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or ERISA. In addition, the Credit Agreements do not permit the Trust's asset coverage ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreements) to fall below 300% at any time ("Credit Agreement Asset Coverage Test"). These covenants or guidelines could impede the manager from fully managing the Trust's portfolio in accordance with the investment objectives and policies.

Under the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Trust must have asset coverage of at least 300% immediately after any borrowing under a credit facility program. For this purpose, asset coverage means the ratio which the value of the total assets of the Trust, less liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities, bears to the aggregate amount of borrowings represented by senior securities issued by the Trust.

The Credit Agreements limit the Trust's ability to pay dividends or make other distributions on the Common Shares, or purchase or redeem Common Shares, unless the Trust complies with the Credit Agreement Asset Coverage Test. In addition, the Credit Agreements do not permit the Trust to declare dividends or other distributions or purchase or redeem Common Shares: (i) at any time that an event of default under the credit agreement has occurred and is continuing; or (ii) if, after giving effect to such declaration, the Trust would not meet the Credit Agreement Asset Coverage Test set forth in the Credit Agreements.

Securities Lending: To generate additional income, the Trust may lend portfolio securities, on a short- or long-term

basis, in an amount equal to up to 33 1/3% of the Trust's total assets, to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities. When the Trust lends its securities, it is responsible for investing the cash collateral it receives from the borrower of the securities, and the Trust could incur losses in connection with the

22

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS (continued)

investment of such cash collateral. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower default or fail financially. The Trust intends to engage in lending portfolio securities only when such lending is fully secured by investment-grade collateral held by an independent agent.

Short-Term Debt Instruments: Short-term debt instruments are subject to the risk of the issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payments on the obligation and also may be subject to price volatility due to such factors as market interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, and general market liquidity. Because short-term debt instruments typically pay interest at a fixed-rate, when market interest rates decline, the value of the Trust's short-term debt instruments can be expected to rise, and when market interest rates rise, the value of those securities can be expected to decline.

Temporary Defensive Positions: When market conditions make it advisable, the Trust may hold a portion of its assets in cash and short-term interest bearing instruments. Moreover, in periods when, in the opinion of the manager, a temporary defensive position is appropriate, up to 100% of the Trust's assets may be held in cash, short-term interest bearing instruments and/or any other securities the manager considers consistent with a temporary defensive position. The Trust may not achieve its investment objective when pursuing a temporary defensive position.

Unsecured Debt Instruments and Subordinated Loans: Unsecured loans and subordinated loans share the same credit risks as those discussed under "Risk Factors and Special Considerations - Credit for Loans" except that unsecured loans are not secured by any collateral of the borrower and subordinated loans are not the most senior debt in a borrower's capital structure. Unsecured loans do not enjoy the security associated with collateralization and may pose a greater risk of nonpayment of interest or loss of principal than do secured loans. The primary additional risk in a subordinated loan is the potential loss in the event of default by the issuer of the loan. Subordinated loans in an insolvency bear an increased share, relative to senior secured lenders, of the ultimate risk that the borrower's assets are insufficient to meet its obligations to its creditors.

Valuation of Loans: The Trust values its assets daily. However, because the secondary market for floating rate loans is limited, it may be difficult to value loans, exposing the Trust to the risk that the price at which it sells loans will be less than the price at which they were valued when held by the Trust. Reliable market value quotations may not be readily available for some loans and determining the fair valuation of such loans may require more research than for securities that trade in a more active secondary market. In addition, elements of judgment may play a greater role in the valuation of loans than for more securities that trade in a more developed secondary market because there is less reliable, objective market value data available. If the Trust purchases a relatively large portion of a loan, the limitations of the secondary market may inhibit the Trust from selling a portion of the loan and reducing its exposure to a borrower when the manager deems it advisable to do so. Even if the Trust itself does not own a relatively large portion of a particular loan, the Trust, in combination with other similar accounts under management by the same portfolio managers, may own large portions of loans. The aggregate amount of holdings could create similar risks if and when the portfolio managers decide to sell those loans. These risks could include, for example, the risk that the sale of an initial portion of the loan could be at a price lower than the price at which the loan was valued by the Trust, the risk that the initial sale could adversely impact the price at which additional portions of the loan are sold, and the risk that the foregoing events could warrant a reduced valuation being assigned to the remaining portion of the loan still owned by the Trust.

Table of Contents

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED

The Trust is open for business every day the NYSE opens for regular trading (each such day, a “Business Day”). The net asset value (“NAV”) per Common Share of the Trust is determined each Business Day as of the close of the regular trading session (“Market Close”), as determined by the Consolidated Tape Association (“CTA”), the central distributor of transaction prices for exchange-traded securities (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time unless otherwise designated by the CTA). The data reflected on the consolidated tape provided by the CTA is generated by various market centers, including all securities exchanges, electronic communications networks, and third-market broker-dealers. The NAV per Common Share of the Trust is calculated by dividing the value of the Trust’s loan assets plus all cash and other assets (including accrued expenses but excluding capital and surplus) attributable to the Common Shares by the number of Common Shares outstanding. The NAV per Common Shares is made available for publication. On days when the Trust is closed for business, Trust Common Shares will not be priced and the Trust does not transact purchase and redemption orders. To the extent the Trust’s assets are traded in other markets on days when the Trust does not price its Common Shares, the value of the Trust’s assets will likely change and you will not be able to purchase or redeem shares of the Trust.

Assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. A security listed or traded on an exchange is valued at its last sales price or official closing price as of the close of the regular trading session on the exchange where the security is principally traded or, if such price is not available, at the last sale price as of the Market Close for such security provided by the CTA. Bank loans are valued at the average of the averages of the bid and ask prices provided to an independent loan pricing service by brokers. Futures contracts are valued at the final settlement price set by an exchange on which they are principally traded. Listed options are valued at the mean between the last bid and ask prices from the exchange on which they are principally traded. Investments in open-end registered investment companies that do not trade on an exchange are valued at the end of day NAV per share. Investments in registered investment companies that trade on an exchange are valued at the last sales price or official closing price as of the close of the regular trading session on the exchange where the security is principally traded. When a market quotation is not readily available or is deemed unreliable, the Trust will determine a fair value for the relevant asset in accordance with procedures adopted by the Trust’s Board. Such procedures provide, for example, that:

- Exchange-traded securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and ask.

Debt obligations 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 traded in the over-the-counter market are valued based on prices provided by independent pricing services or market makers.
- Options not listed on an exchange are valued by an independent source using an industry accepted model, such as Black-Scholes.
- Centrally cleared swap agreements are valued using a price provided by the central counterparty clearinghouse.
- Over-the-counter swap agreements are valued using a price provided by an independent pricing service.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts are valued utilizing current and forward rates obtained from an independent pricing service. Such prices from the third party pricing service are for specific settlement periods and the Trust’s forward foreign currency exchange contracts are valued at an interpolated rate between the closest preceding and subsequent period reported by the independent pricing service.

-

Securities for which market prices are not provided by any of the above methods may be valued based upon quotes furnished by brokers.

The prospectuses of the open-end registered investment companies in which the Trust may invest explain the circumstances under which they will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

Foreign securities' (including forward foreign currency exchange contracts) prices are converted into U.S. dollar amounts using the applicable exchange rates as of Market Close. If market quotations are available and believed to be reliable for foreign exchange-traded equity securities, the securities will be valued at the market quotations. Because trading hours for certain foreign securities end before Market Close, closing market quotations may become unreliable. An

24

Table of Contents

HOW SHARES ARE PRICED (continued)

independent pricing service determines the degree of certainty, based on historical data, that the closing price in the principal market where a foreign security trades is not the current value as of Market Close. Foreign securities' prices meeting the approved degree of certainty that the price is not reflective of current value will be valued by the independent pricing service using pricing models designed to estimate likely changes in the values of those securities between the times in which the trading in those securities is substantially completed and Market Close. Multiple factors may be considered by the independent pricing service in determining the value of such securities and may include information relating to sector indices, American Depositary Receipts and domestic and foreign index futures. All other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or became unreliable (or if the above fair valuation methods are unavailable or determined to be unreliable) are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by or under the supervision of the Board following procedures approved by the Board. Issuer specific events, transaction price, position size, nature and duration of restrictions on disposition of the security, market trends, bid/ask quotes of brokers and other market data may be reviewed in the course of making a good faith determination of a security's fair value. Valuations change in response to many factors including the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer, the value of the issuer's assets, general economic conditions, interest rates, investor perceptions and market liquidity. Because of the inherent uncertainties of fair valuation, the values used to determine the Trust's NAV may materially differ from the value received upon actual sale of those investments. Thus, fair valuation may have an unintended dilutive or accretive effect on the value of shareholders' investments in the Trust.

Table of Contents

ACCOUNT POLICIES

Account Access

Unless your Trust Common Shares are held through a third-party fiduciary or in an omnibus registration at your bank or brokerage firm, you will be able to access your account information over the Internet at www.voyainvestments.com or via a touch tone telephone by calling 1-800-336-3436. Should you wish to speak with a Shareholder Services Representative, you may call the toll-free number listed above.

Privacy Policy

The Trust has adopted a policy concerning investor privacy. To review the privacy policy, contact a Shareholder Services Representative at 1-800-336-3436, obtain a policy over the Internet at www.voyainvestments.com, or see the privacy promise that accompanies any Prospectus obtained by mail.

Householding

To reduce expenses, we may mail only one copy of the Trust's Prospectus and each annual and semi-annual shareholder report to those addresses shared by two or more accounts. If you wish to receive individual copies of these documents, please call a Shareholder Services Representative at 1-800-336-3436 or speak to your investment professional. We will begin sending you individual copies 30 days after receiving your request.

26

Table of Contents

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS

The business and affairs of the Trust, including supervision of the duties performed by the Trust's Adviser and Sub-Adviser, are managed under the direction of the Board. The names and business addresses of the Trustees and Officers of the Trust and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under "Management of the Trust" in the SAI.

The Investment Adviser

Voya Investments, an Arizona limited liability company, serves as the investment adviser to the Trust. Voya Investments has overall responsibility for the management of the Trust. Voya Investments oversees all investment advisory and portfolio management services and assists in managing and supervising all aspects of the general day-to-day business activities and operations of the Trust, including custodial, transfer agency, dividend disbursing, accounting, auditing, compliance and related services. Voya Investments is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser.

The Adviser is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Voya Financial, Inc. Voya Financial, Inc. is a U.S.-based financial institution whose subsidiaries operate in the retirement, investment, and insurance industries.

Voya Investments' principal office is located at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258. As of March 31, 2018, Voya Investments managed approximately \$[] billion in assets.

Management Fee

The Adviser bears the expenses of providing the services described above. The Adviser currently receives from the Trust an annual fee of 1.05% of the Trust's Managed Assets.

The Adviser is responsible for all of its own costs, including costs of its personnel required to carry out its duties. For information regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the investment advisory and investment sub-advisory relationships, please refer to the Trust's annual shareholder report dated February 28, 2018.

The Sub-Adviser and Portfolio Managers

The Adviser has engaged a sub-adviser to provide the day-to-day management of the Trust's portfolio. The sub-adviser is an affiliate of the Adviser. The Adviser is responsible for monitoring the investment program and performance of the sub-adviser. Under the terms of the sub-advisory agreement, the agreement can be terminated by either the Adviser or the Board. In the event the sub-advisory agreement is terminated, the sub-adviser may be replaced subject to any regulatory requirements or the Adviser may assume day-to-day investment management of the Trust.

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC

Voya IM, a Delaware limited liability company, was founded in 1972 and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Voya IM is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Voya Financial, Inc. and is an affiliate of the Adviser.

Voya IM has acted as adviser or sub-adviser to mutual funds since 1994 and has managed institutional accounts since 1972. Voya IM's principal office is located at 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York, 10169. As of March 31, 2018, Voya IM managed approximately \$[] billion in assets.

The Sub-Adviser currently receives an annual fee of 0.36% of the Trust's Managed Assets.

Portfolio Management. The following individuals jointly share responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Trust's portfolio and have co-managed the Trust since 2000.

Jeffrey A. Bakalar, Portfolio Manager, Managing Director and Group Head of the Voya IM Senior Loan Group, since January 2000.

Daniel A. Norman, Portfolio Manager, Managing Director and Group Head of the Voya IM Senior Loan Group, since January 2000.

Additional Information Regarding the Portfolio Managers

The SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager's compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager, and each portfolio manager's ownership of securities in the Trust.

Table of Contents

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS (continued)

The Transfer Agent, Dividend Disbursing Agent, and Registrar

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc. (“Transfer Agent”) serves as the transfer agent, dividend disbursing agent, and registrar for the Common Shares of the Trust. Its principal office is located at 301 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, Delaware 19809.

The Custodian

The Trust's securities and cash are held and maintained under a Custody Agreement with State Street Bank and Trust Company (“Custodian”). Its principal office is located at 801 Pennsylvania Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri 64105.

The Distributor

Pursuant to the terms of a distribution agreement (“Distribution Agreement”), Voya Investments Distributor, LLC will act as the Trust's distributor for the optional cash investments under the Trust's Shareholder Reinvestment Program and for privately negotiated transactions. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Distributor does not receive compensation or commissions from the Trust for such services. In addition, no fees or commissions will be paid by the Trust or its shareholders in connection with the reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions. The Distributor is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal offices at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258. The Distributor is an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Voya Financial, Inc. and is an affiliate of the Adviser. See “Principal Underwriter” in the SAI.

The Trust bears the expenses of issuing the Common Shares. These expenses include, but are not limited to, the expense of preparation and printing of the Prospectus and SAI, the expense of counsel and independent registered public accounting firm, and others.

The Distributor is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). To obtain information about FINRA member firms and their associated persons, you may contact FINRA at www.finra.org or the Public Disclosure Hotline at 800-289-9999.

Contractual Arrangements

The Trust has contractual arrangements with various service providers, which may include, among others, investment advisers, distributors, custodians and fund accounting agents, shareholder service providers, and transfer agents, who provide services to the Trust. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended (“third-party”) beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust. This paragraph is not intended to limit any rights granted to shareholders under federal or state securities laws.

Table of Contents

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Distribution Policy

Income dividends are declared and paid monthly. Income dividends consist of interest accrued and amortization of fees earned, less any amortization of premiums paid and the estimated expenses of the Trust, including fees payable to the Adviser. Income dividends are calculated monthly under guidelines approved by the Trustees. Each dividend is payable to shareholders of record on the 10th day of the following month (unless it is a holiday, in which case the next business day is the record date). Accrued amounts of fees received, including facility fees, will be taken in as income and passed on to shareholders as part of dividend distributions. Any fees or commissions paid to facilitate the sale of portfolio Senior Loans in connection with tender offers or other portfolio transactions may reduce the dividend yield. Capital gains, if any, are declared and paid annually. Because the Trust currently has capital loss carryforwards, it is not anticipated that distributions of net realized capital gains, which may be short- or long-term, will be made for the foreseeable future.

Dividend Reinvestment

Unless you instruct the Trust to pay you dividends in cash, dividends and distributions paid by the Trust will be reinvested in additional Common Shares of the Trust. You may request to receive dividends in cash at any time by giving the Transfer Agent written notice or by contacting the Voya's Shareholder Services Department at 1-800-336-3436.

29

Table of Contents

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Shareholder Reinvestment Program

The following is a summary of the Shareholder Reinvestment Program (“Program”). Shareholders are advised to review a fuller explanation of the Program contained in the Trust's SAI.

Common Shares are offered by the Trust through the Program. The Program allows participating shareholders to reinvest all dividends (“Dividends”) in additional Common Shares of the Trust and also allows participants to purchase additional Common Shares through optional cash investments in amounts ranging from a minimum of \$100 to a maximum of \$100,000 per month.

The Trust and the Distributor reserve the right to reject any purchase order. Please note that cash, traveler's checks, third-party checks, money orders, and checks drawn on non-U.S. banks (even if payment may be effected through a U.S. bank) generally will not be accepted.

Common Shares will be issued by the Trust under the Program when the Trust's Common Shares are trading at a premium to NAV. If the Trust's Common Shares are trading at a discount to NAV, Common Shares issued under the Program will be purchased on the open market. Common Shares issued under the Program directly from the Trust will be acquired at the greater of: (i) NAV at the close of business on the day preceding the relevant investment date; or (ii) the average of the daily market price of the Common Shares during the pricing period minus a discount of 5% for reinvested Dividends and 0% to 5% for optional cash investments. Common Shares issued under the Program, when shares are trading at a discount to NAV, will be purchased in the market by the Transfer Agent at market price. Shares issued by the Trust under the Program will be issued without a fee or a commission.

Shareholders may elect to participate in the Program by telephoning the Trust or submitting a completed Participation Form to the Transfer Agent, the Program administrator. The Transfer Agent will credit to each participant's account funds it receives from: (i) Dividends paid on Trust shares registered in the participant's name; and (ii) optional cash investments. The Transfer Agent will apply all Dividends and optional cash investments received to purchase Common Shares as soon as practicable beginning on the relevant investment date (as described below) and not later than six business days after the relevant investment date, except when necessary to comply with applicable provisions of the federal securities laws. For more information on the Trust's distribution policy, see “Dividends and Distributions.” In order for participants to purchase shares through the Program in any month, the Program administrator must receive from the participant any optional cash investment by the relevant investment date. The relevant investment date will be set in advance by the Trust, upon which optional cash investments are first applied by the Transfer Agent to the purchase of Common Shares. Participants may obtain a schedule of relevant dates, including investments dates, the dates by which optional cash investment payments must be received and the dates in which shares will be paid, by calling Voya's Shareholder Services Department at 1-800-336-3436.

Participants will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions with respect to the Transfer Agent's open market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of Dividends or purchases made with optional cash investments. The Program is intended for the benefit of investors in the Trust. The Trust reserves the right to exclude from participation, at any time: (i) persons or entities who attempt to circumvent the Program's standard \$100,000 maximum by accumulating accounts over which they have control; or (ii) any other persons or entities as determined in the sole discretion of the Trust.

Currently, persons who are not shareholders of the Trust may not participate in the Program. The Board may elect to change this policy at a future date and permit non-shareholders to participate in the Program. Shareholders may request to receive their Dividends in cash at any time by giving the Transfer Agent written notice or by contacting Voya's Shareholder Services Department at 1-800-336-3436. Shareholders may elect to close their account at any time by giving the Transfer Agent written notice. When a participant closes their account, the participant, upon request, will receive a certificate for full Common Shares in the account. Fractional Common Shares will be held and aggregated with other fractional Common Shares being liquidated by the Transfer Agent as agent of the Program and paid for by check when actually sold.

The automatic reinvestment of Dividends does not affect the tax characterization of the Dividends (i.e., capital gain

distributions and income distributions are subject to tax even though cash is not received). A shareholder whose Dividends are reinvested in shares under the Program will be treated as having received a Dividend equal to either: (i) if shares are issued under the Program directly by the Trust, generally the fair market value of the shares issued to the shareholder;

30

Table of Contents

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION (continued)

or (ii) if reinvestment is made through open market purchases, the amount of cash allocated to the shareholder for the purchase of shares on its behalf in the open market. If a shareholder purchases additional shares for cash at a discount, the shareholder's basis in the shares will be the price he or she paid.

Additional information about the Program may be obtained by contacting Voya's Shareholder Services Department at 1-800-336-3436.

Privately Negotiated Transactions

The Common Shares may also be offered pursuant to privately negotiated transactions between the Trust and the Distributor and specific investors. Generally, such investors will be sophisticated institutional investors. The terms of such privately negotiated transactions will be subject to the discretion of the management of the Trust. In determining whether to sell Common Shares pursuant to a privately negotiated transaction, the Trust will consider relevant factors including, but not limited to, the attractiveness of obtaining additional funds through the sale of Common Shares, the purchase price to apply to any such sale of Common Shares and the person seeking to purchase the Common Shares. Common Shares issued by the Trust in connection with privately negotiated transactions will be issued at the greater of: (i) NAV per Common Share of the Trust's Common Shares; or (ii) at a discount ranging from 0% to 5% of the average of the daily market price of the Trust's Common Shares at the close of business on the two business days preceding the date upon which Common Shares are sold pursuant to the privately negotiated transaction. The discount to apply to such privately negotiated transactions will be determined by the Trust with regard to each specific transaction. The Trust will not pay any commissions with regard to privately negotiated transactions, but an investor may be subject to a front-end sales load of up to 3% paid to or retained by a third party broker-dealer through which such transaction may be effected.

Use of Proceeds

It is expected that 100% of the net proceeds of Common Shares issued pursuant to the Program and privately negotiated transactions will be invested in accordance with the Trust's investment objective and policies within a period of three months. Pending such investment, all or a material portion of the proceeds may be used to pay down the Trust's outstanding borrowings under its credit facilities. See "Investment Objective and Policies - Policy on Borrowing."

As of June 8, 2018 the Trust had \$[] million in outstanding borrowings under one credit facility. The interest rate on the Trust's borrowings through this credit facility is LIBOR +0.90% and the maturity date of such borrowings is July 18, 2018. By paying down the Trust's borrowings, the Trust can avoid adverse impacts on yields pending investment of such proceeds in Senior Loans. As investment opportunities are subsequently identified, it is expected that the Trust will reborrow amounts previously repaid and invest such amounts in additional Senior Loans.

Table of Contents**DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST**

The Trust is an unincorporated business trust established under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by an Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated December 2, 1987, as amended (“Declaration of Trust”). The Board is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The Trustees are experienced executives who oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the Trust, and review the Trust's performance.

The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees of the Trust may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest. The Trustees have authorized an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest, without par value, all of which were initially classified as Common Shares. The Declaration of Trust also authorizes the creation of an unlimited number of shares of beneficial interest with preference rights, including preferred shares, without par value, in one or more series, with rights as determined by the Board, by action of the Board without the approval of the shareholders. The following table shows the number of: (i) shares authorized; (ii) shares held by the Trust for its own account; and (iii) shares outstanding, for each class of authorized securities of the Trust as of June 8, 2018.

Title of Class	Number Authorized	Number Held By the Trust for its Own Account	Number Outstanding
Common Shares Unlimited	0		[]

The Common Shares outstanding are fully paid and nonassessable by the Trust. Holders of Common Shares are entitled to share equally in Dividends declared by the Board payable to holders of Common Shares and in the net assets of the Trust available for distribution to holders of Common Shares after payment of the preferential amounts payable to holders of any outstanding Preferred Shares. Neither holders of Common Shares nor holders of Preferred Shares have pre-emptive or conversion rights and Common Shares are not redeemable. Upon liquidation of the Trust, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Trust and the liquidation preference with respect to any outstanding Preferred Shares and, upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Trustees may distribute the remaining assets of the Trust among the holders of the Common Shares. Under the rules of the NYSE applicable to listed companies, the Trust is required to hold an annual meeting of shareholders in each year. If the Trust is converted to an open-end investment company or if for any other reason Common Shares are no longer listed on the NYSE (or any other national securities exchange the rules of which require annual meetings of shareholders), the Trust does not intend to hold annual meetings of shareholders.

The Trust is responsible for paying all the expenses of its operations, including, without limitation, the management fee payable and extraordinary expenses, such as litigation expenses.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders, including holders of Preferred Shares could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. However, the Declaration of Trust disclaims shareholder liability based solely on his or her being or having been a shareholder of the Trust and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation, or instrument entered into or executed by the Trust or the Trustees. The Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification, out of Trust property, for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Trust would be unable to meet its obligations.

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to one vote for each share held and will vote with the holders of any outstanding Preferred Shares on each matter submitted to a vote of holders of Common Shares, except as described under “Description of the Capital Structure - Preferred Shares.”

Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each share held. The Common Shares and Preferred Shares do not have cumulative voting rights, which means that the holders of more than 50% of the shares of Common Shares and Preferred Shares voting for the election of Trustees can elect all of the Trustees standing for election by such holders and, in such event, the holders of the remaining shares of Common Shares and Preferred Shares will not be able to

elect any of such Trustees.

So long as any Preferred Shares are outstanding, holders of Common Shares will not be entitled to receive any dividends of, or other distributions from, the Trust, unless at the time of such declaration: (i) all accrued dividends on preferred shares or accrued interest on borrowings has been paid; and (ii) the value of the Trust's total assets (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution), less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Trust

32

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST (continued)

not represented by senior securities, is at least 300% of the aggregate amount of such securities representing indebtedness and at least 200% of the aggregate amount of securities representing indebtedness plus the aggregate liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares (expected to equal the aggregate original purchase price of the outstanding preferred shares plus redemption premium, if any, together with any accrued and unpaid dividends thereon, whether or not earned or declared and on a cumulative basis). In addition to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Trust is required to comply with other asset coverage requirements as a condition of the Trust obtaining a rating of the Preferred Shares from a rating agency. These requirements include an asset coverage test more stringent than under the 1940 Act.

The Trust will send unaudited reports at least semi-annually and audited financial statements annually to all of its shareholders.

The Declaration of Trust further provides that obligations of the Trust are not binding upon Trustees individually, but only upon the property of the Trust and that the Trustees will not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing of any officer, agency, employee, manager or principal underwriter of the Trust, nor shall any Trustee be responsible for the act or omission of any other Trustee, but nothing in the Declaration of Trust protects a Trustee against any liability to which he or she would otherwise be subject by reason of willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence, or reckless disregard of the duties involved in the conduct of his or her office.

Conversion to Open-End Fund

The Trustees may at any time propose conversion of the Trust to an open-end management investment company depending upon their judgment as to the advisability of such action in light of circumstances then prevailing. In considering whether to submit an open-ending proposal to shareholders, the Trustees might consider, among other factors, the differences in operating expenses between open-end and closed-end funds (due to the expenses of continuously selling shares and of standing ready to effect redemptions), the potentially adverse tax consequences to non-redeeming shareholders once a fund is open-ended, and the impact of open-ending on portfolio management policies. Such a conversion would require the approval of both a majority of the Trust's outstanding Common Shares and Preferred Shares voting together as a single class and a majority of the outstanding Preferred Shares voting as a separate class on such conversion. Conversion of the Trust to an open-end investment company would require the redemption of all outstanding Preferred Shares, which would eliminate the leveraged capital structure of the Trust with respect to the Common Shares. A delay in conversion could result following shareholder approval due to the Trust's inability to redeem the Preferred Shares. Shareholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their next computed NAV less any redemption charge as might be in effect at the time of redemption. If the Trust is converted to an open-end management investment company, it could be required to liquidate portfolio securities to meet requests for redemption and its shares would no longer be listed on the NYSE. If the Trust were to experience significant redemptions as an open-end fund, the decrease in total assets could result in a higher expense ratio and inefficiencies in portfolio management. In this regard, the Trust could reserve the right to effect redemptions in-kind with portfolio securities, which would subject redeeming shareholders to transaction costs in liquidating those securities.

Repurchase of Common Shares

In recognition of the possibility that the Trust's Common Shares may trade at a discount to their NAV, the Trust may, from time to time, take action to attempt to reduce or eliminate a market value discount from NAV by repurchasing its Common Shares in the open market or by tendering its Common Shares at NAV. So long as any Preferred Shares are outstanding, the Trust may not purchase, redeem, or otherwise acquire any Common Shares unless: (i) all accumulated dividends on the Preferred Shares have been paid or set aside for payment through the date of such purchase, redemption, or other acquisition; and (ii) at the time of such purchase, redemption, or acquisition, asset coverage requirements set forth in the Declaration of Trust and the Trust's Certificate of Designation for Preferred Shares are met. Repurchases of Common Shares may result in the Trust being required to redeem Preferred Shares to satisfy

asset coverage requirements.

Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Policies of the Trust

The investment objective of the Trust, certain policies of the Trust specified herein as fundamental, and the investment restrictions of the Trust described in the SAI are fundamental policies of the Trust and may not be changed without a majority vote of the shareholders of the Trust. The term majority vote means the affirmative vote of: (i) more than

33

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE TRUST (continued)

50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust; or (ii) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Trust are represented at the meeting in person or by proxy, whichever is less. All other policies of the Trust may be modified by resolution of the Board.

34

Table of Contents

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Common Shares

The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares of beneficial interest, without par value. All Common Shares have equal rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. Common Shares will, when issued, be fully paid and non-assessable and will have no pre-emptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting.

Whenever Preferred Shares are outstanding, holders of Common Shares will not be entitled to receive any distributions from the Trust, unless at the time of such declaration: (i) all accrued dividends on Preferred Shares or accrued interest on borrowings have been paid; and (ii) the value of the Trust's total assets (determined after deducting the amount of such dividend or other distribution), less all liabilities and indebtedness of the Trust not represented by senior securities, is at least 300% of the aggregate amount of such securities representing indebtedness and at least 200% of the aggregate amount of securities representing indebtedness plus the aggregate liquidation value of the outstanding Preferred Shares. In addition to the requirements of the 1940 Act, the Trust would be required to comply with other asset coverage requirements as a condition of the Trust obtaining a rating of the Preferred Shares from a rating agency. These requirements include asset coverage tests more stringent than under the 1940 Act. See "Description of the Capital Structure - Preferred Shares."

Borrowings

The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the Trust, without the prior approval of holders of Common Shares, to borrow money. In this connection, the Trust may issue notes or other evidence of indebtedness (including bank borrowings or commercial paper) and may secure any such borrowings by mortgaging, pledging, or otherwise granting a security interest in the Trust's assets. See "Risk Factors and Special Considerations."

Preferred Shares

The Trust's Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of shares of a class of beneficial interest with preference rights, including Preferred Shares as may be authorized from time to time by the Trustees, in one or more series, with rights as determined by the Board, by action of the Board without the approval of the holders of Common Shares or other series of outstanding Preferred Shares. The Preferred Shares will have such preferences, voting powers, terms of redemption, if any, and special or relative rights or privileges (including conversion rights, if any) as the Board may determine and would be set forth in the Trust's Certificate of Designation establishing the terms of the Preferred Shares.

Any decision to offer Preferred Shares is subject to market conditions and to the Board and the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's continuing belief that leveraging the Trust's capital structure through the issuance of Preferred Shares is likely to achieve the benefits to the Common Shares described in this Prospectus for long-term investors. The terms of the Preferred Shares will be determined by the Board in consultation with the Adviser or Sub-Adviser (subject to applicable law and the Trust's Declaration of Trust) if and when it authorizes a Preferred Shares offering.

Under the 1940 Act, the Trust is permitted to have outstanding, more than one series of Preferred Shares as long as no single series has priority over another series nor holders of Preferred Shares have pre-emptive rights to purchase any other Preferred Shares that might be issued.

The Preferred Shares would have complete priority over the Common Shares as to distribution of assets. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of the affairs of the Trust, holders of Preferred Shares would be entitled to receive a preferential liquidating distribution (expected to equal the original purchase price per share plus accumulated and unpaid dividends thereon, whether or not earned or declared) before any distribution of assets is made to holders of Common Shares.

Table of Contents

TAX MATTERS

The following information is meant as a general summary for U.S. shareholders. Please see the SAI for additional information. Investors should rely on their own tax adviser for advice about the particular federal, state, and local tax consequences to them of investing in the Trust.

The Trust will distribute all or substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders each year. Although the Trust will not be taxed on amounts it distributes, most shareholders will be taxed on amounts they receive. A particular distribution generally will be taxable as either ordinary income or long-term capital gain. It generally does not matter how long a shareholder has held the Trust's Common Shares or whether the shareholder elects to receive distributions in cash or reinvest them in additional Common Shares. For example, if the Trust properly reports a particular distribution as a capital gain dividend, it will be taxable to a shareholder at his or her long-term capital gains rate.

Dividends from the Trust are not expected to be eligible for the reduced rate of tax that may apply to distributions attributable to certain qualifying dividends on corporate stocks. Distributions attributable to non-qualifying dividends, interest income, other types of ordinary income, and short-term capital gains will be taxed at the ordinary income tax rate applicable to the shareholder.

Dividends declared by the Trust and payable to shareholders of record in October, November, or December and paid during the following January will be treated as having been received by shareholders in the year the distributions were declared.

Each shareholder will receive an annual statement summarizing the shareholder's dividend and capital gains distributions.

If a shareholder invests through a tax-advantaged account such as a retirement plan, the shareholder generally will not have to pay tax on dividends, at least until they are distributed from the account. These accounts are subject to complex tax rules and shareholders should consult a tax adviser about investment through a tax-advantaged account. There may be tax consequences to a shareholder if the shareholder sells the Trust's Common Shares. A shareholder will generally have a capital gain or loss, which will be long-term or short-term, generally depending on how long the shareholder has held those Common Shares. If a shareholder exchanges shares, the shareholder may be treated as if he or she sold them. Any capital loss incurred on the sale or exchange of Trust shares held for six months or less will be treated as long-term loss to the extent of capital gain dividends received with respect to such shares. Additionally, any loss realized on a sale, redemption, or exchange of shares of the Trust may be disallowed under "wash sale" rules to the extent the shares disposed of are replaced with other shares of the Trust within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the shares are disposed of, including pursuant to the Program. If disallowed, the loss will be reflected as an adjustment to the tax basis of the shares acquired. You are responsible for any tax liabilities generated by your transactions.

The Trust generally is required to withhold U.S. federal income tax on all taxable distributions payable to a shareholder if the shareholder fails to provide the Trust with his or her correct taxpayer identification number or to make required certifications, or if the shareholder has been notified by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") that he or she is subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax; rather, it is a way in which the IRS ensures it will collect taxes otherwise due. Any amounts withheld may be credited against a shareholder's U.S. federal income tax liability.

The IRS requires mutual fund companies and brokers to report on Form 1099-B the cost basis on the sale or exchange of Trust shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares"). If you acquire and hold shares directly through the Trust and not through a financial intermediary, the Trust will use an average cost single category methodology for tracking and reporting your cost basis on covered shares, unless you request, in writing, another cost basis reporting methodology. Information regarding the methods available for cost basis reporting is included in the SAI.

An additional 3.8% Medicare tax is imposed on certain net investment income (including ordinary dividends and capital gain distributions received from the Trust and net gains from redemptions, sales, exchanges or other taxable dispositions of Trust shares) of U.S. individuals, estates and trusts to the extent that such person's "modified adjusted

gross income” (in the case of an individual) or “adjusted gross income” (in the case of an estate or trust) exceeds certain threshold amounts.

36

Table of Contents

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST

Legal Matters

The validity of the Common Shares offered hereby will be passed upon for the Trust by Ropes & Gray LLP, Prudential Tower, 800 Boylston Street, Boston MA 02199-3600, counsel to the Trust.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

[] serves as the independent registered public accounting firm for the Trust. The principal address of [] is [].

37

Table of Contents

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
Introduction and Glossary	1
History of the Trust	3
Supplemental Description of Fund Investments and Risks	3
Portfolio Turnover	9
Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions	9
Management of the Trust	11
Code of Ethics	24
Principal Shareholders and Control Persons	24
Proxy Voting Procedures and Guidelines	24
Adviser	24
Expenses	26
Expense Limitations	26
Sub-Adviser	26
Principal Underwriter	28
Other Service Providers	29
Portfolio Transactions	29
Shareholder Reinvestment Program	32
Tax Considerations	33
Financial Statements	42
Appendix A – Proxy Voting Procedures and Guidelines	A-1

Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Voya Prime Rate Trust - 25,000,000 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest
7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034
1-800-336-3436

TRUST ADVISERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS

Adviser

Voya Investments, LLC
7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ 85258

Sub-Adviser

Voya Investment Management Co. LLC
230 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10169

Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company
801 Pennsylvania Avenue
Kansas City, MO 64105
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

[]

[]

Distributor

Voya Investments Distributor, LLC
7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ 85258

Transfer Agent

BNY Mellon Investment Servicing (US) Inc.
301 Bellevue Parkway
Wilmington, DE 19809

Legal Counsel

Ropes & Gray LLP
Prudential Tower
800 Boylston Street
Boston MA 02199-3600

Institutional Investors and Analysts

Call 1-800-336-3436

The Trust has not authorized any person to provide you with any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this Prospectus in connection with this offer. You should rely only on the information in this Prospectus or other information to which we have referred you. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell, or the solicitation of any offer to buy, any security other than the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus; nor does it constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of any offer to buy, the Common Shares by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized, or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation. The delivery of this Prospectus or any sale made pursuant to this Prospectus does not imply that the information contained in this Prospectus is correct as of any time after the date of this Prospectus. However, if any material change occurs while this Prospectus is required by law to be delivered, this Prospectus will be amended or supplemented.

This information may also be reviewed or obtained from the SEC. In order to review the information in person, you will need to visit the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. or call 202-551-8090 for information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. Otherwise, you may obtain the information for a fee, by contacting the SEC at:

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission

Public Reference Section

100 F Street, N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20549

or at the e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov

Or obtain the information at no cost by visiting the SEC's Internet website at: www.sec.gov.

When contacting the SEC, you will want to refer to the Trust's SEC file number. The file number is as follows:

1940 Act File No. 811-05410

163279(0618-062918)

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

June 29, 2018

Voya Prime Rate Trust

7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100

Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034

1-800-336-3436

This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) contains additional information about the Fund listed above. This SAI is not a prospectus and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus dated June 29, 2018, as supplemented or revised from time to time. The Fund’s financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018, including the independent registered public accounting firm’s report thereon found in the Fund’s most recent annual report to shareholders, are incorporated into this SAI by reference. The Fund’s Prospectus and annual or unaudited semi-annual shareholder reports may be obtained free of charge by contacting the Fund at the address and phone number written above or by visiting our website at www.voyainvestments.com.

Table of Contents

<u>INTRODUCTION AND GLOSSARY</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>HISTORY OF the Trust</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>SUPPLEMENTAL DESCRIPTION OF Fund INVESTMENTS AND RISKS</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>PORTFOLIO TURNOVER</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>FUNDAMENTAL AND NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>MANAGEMENT OF the Trust</u>	<u>11</u>
<u>CODE OF ETHICS</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND CONTROL PERSONS</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>ADVISER</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>EXPENSE LIMITATIONS</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>SUB-ADVISER</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>PRINCIPAL UNDERWRITER</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>PORTFOLIO TRANSACTIONS</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>SHAREHOLDER REINVESTMENT PROGRAM</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>TAX CONSIDERATIONS</u>	<u>32</u>
<u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	<u>42</u>
<u>APPENDIX A – PROXY VOTING PROCEDURES AND GUIDELINES</u>	<u>A-1</u>

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION AND GLOSSARY

This SAI is designed to elaborate upon information contained in the Fund's Prospectus, including the discussion of certain securities and investment techniques. The more detailed information contained in this SAI is intended for investors who have read the Prospectus and are interested in a more detailed explanation of certain aspects of some of the Fund's securities and investment techniques. Some investment techniques are described only in the Prospectus and are not repeated here.

Capitalized terms used, but not defined, in this SAI have the same meaning as in the Prospectus and some additional terms are defined particularly for this SAI.

Following are definitions of general terms that may be used throughout this SAI:

1933 Act: Securities Act of 1933, as amended

1934 Act: Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended

1940 Act: Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended

Administrator: Voya Funds Services, LLC

Adviser: Voya Investments, LLC or Voya Investments (formerly, ING Investments, LLC)

Affiliated Fund: A fund within the Voya family of funds

Board: The Board of Trustees for the Trust

Business Day: Each day the NYSE opens for regular trading

Capital One: Capital One Investing, LLC

CDSC: Contingent deferred sales charge

CFTC: United States Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Code: Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended

Distributor: Voya Investments Distributor, LLC (formerly, ING Investments Distributor, LLC)

Distribution Agreement: The Distribution Agreement for the Fund, as described herein

ETF: Exchange Traded Fund

EU: European Union

Expense Limitation Agreement: The Expense Limitation Agreement(s) for the Fund, as described herein

FDIC: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

FHLMC: Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation

FINRA: Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc.

Fiscal Year End of the Fund: February 28 or 29, as applicable

Fitch: Fitch Ratings

FNMA: Federal National Mortgage Association

Fund: One or more of the investment management companies listed on the front cover of this SAI

GNMA: Government National Mortgage Association

Independent Trustees: The Trustees of the Board who are not "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund

Interested Trustees: The Trustees of the Board who are currently treated as "interested persons" (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Fund

Investment Management Agreement: The Investment Management Agreement for the Fund, as described herein

IPO: Initial Public Offering

IRA: Individual Retirement Account

IRS: United States Internal Revenue Service

LIBOR: London Interbank Offered Rate

MLPs: Master Limited Partnerships

Moody's: Moody's Investors Service, Inc.

NAV: Net Asset Value

Table of Contents

NRSRO: Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization

NYSE: New York Stock Exchange

OTC: Over-the-counter

Principal Underwriter: Voya Investments Distributor, LLC or the “Distributor”

Prospectus: One or more prospectuses for the Fund

REIT: Real Estate Investment Trust

REMICs: Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits

RIC: A “Regulated Investment Company,” pursuant to the Code

Rule 12b-1: Rule 12b-1 (under the 1940 Act)

Rule 12b-1 Plan: A distribution and/or Shareholder Service Plan adopted under Rule 12b-1

S&L: Savings & Loan Association

S&P: S&P Global Ratings

SEC: United States Securities and Exchange Commission

Sub-Adviser: One or more sub-advisers for a Fund, as described herein

Sub-Advisory Agreement: The Sub-Advisory Agreement(s) for the Fund, as described herein

Underlying Funds: Unless otherwise stated, other mutual funds or ETFs in which the Fund may invest

Voya family of funds or the “funds”: All of the RICs managed by Voya Investments

Voya IM: Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (formerly, ING Investment Management Co. LLC)

The Trust: Voya Prime Rate Trust

2

Table of Contents

HISTORY OF the Trust

The Trust changed its name from Pilgrim Prime Rate Trust to Pilgrim America Prime Rate Trust in April 12, 1996, and then changed its name back to Pilgrim Prime Rate Trust on November 16, 1998. Effective March 1, 2002, the Trust changed its name to ING Prime Rate Trust. Effective May 1, 2014, the Trust changed its name to Voya Prime Rate Trust.

SUPPLEMENTAL DESCRIPTION OF Fund INVESTMENTS AND RISKS

Some of the different types of securities in which the Fund may invest, subject to its investment objective, policies, and restrictions, are described in the Prospectuses under “Investment Objective and Policies.” Additional information concerning certain of the Fund’s investments and investment techniques is set forth below.

DERIVATIVES

Generally, derivatives can be characterized as financial instruments whose value is derived, at least in part, from the value of an underlying asset or assets. Types of derivatives include swaps, options, futures contracts, options on futures, and forward contracts. Derivative instruments may be used for a variety of reasons, including enhancing return, hedging certain market risks, or providing a substitute for purchasing or selling particular securities. Derivatives may provide a cheaper, quicker, or more specifically focused way for the Fund to invest than “traditional” securities would.

Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risk, depending upon the characteristics of the particular derivative and the portfolio as a whole. Derivatives permit the Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, to which its portfolio is exposed in much the same way as the Fund can increase or decrease the level of risk, or change the character of the risk, of its portfolio by making investments in specific securities.

Derivatives may be purchased on established exchanges or through privately negotiated transactions referred to as over-the-counter derivatives. Exchange-traded derivatives generally are guaranteed by the clearing agency, which is the issuer or counterparty to such derivatives. This guarantee usually is supported by a daily payment system (i.e., margin requirements) operated by the clearing agency in order to reduce overall credit risk. As a result, unless the clearing agency defaults, there is relatively little counterparty credit risk associated with derivatives purchased on an exchange. By contrast, no clearing agency guarantees over-the-counter derivatives. Therefore, each party to an over-the-counter derivative bears the risk that the counterparty will default. Accordingly, the Fund will consider the creditworthiness of counterparties to over-the-counter derivatives in the same manner as they would review the credit quality of a security to be purchased by the Fund. Over-the-counter derivatives are less liquid than exchange-traded derivatives since the other party to the transaction may be the only investor with sufficient understanding of the derivative to be interested in bidding for it.

The Fund has claimed an exclusion from the definition of a Commodity Pool Operator (“CPO”) under the Commodity Exchange Act and therefore is not subject to registration or regulation as a CPO. In February 2012, the CFTC adopted regulatory changes that impact the Fund by subjecting the Fund’s adviser to registration with the CFTC as a CPO of the Fund, unless the Fund is able to comply with certain trading and marketing limitations on its investments in futures, many over-the-counter derivatives and certain other instruments. A related CFTC proposal to harmonize applicable CFTC and SEC regulations could, if adopted, mitigate certain disclosure and operational burdens where CPO registration is required for an adviser. Compliance with these additional CFTC regulatory requirements may increase Fund expenses.

EQUITY SECURITIES

In connection with its purchase or holding of interests in loans, the Fund may acquire (and subsequently sell) equity securities or exercise warrants that it receives. The Fund will acquire such interests only as an incident to the intended purchase or ownership of loans or in connection with a reorganization of a borrower or its debt. The Fund normally will not hold more than 20% of its total assets in equity securities. Equity securities will not be treated as Senior Loans; therefore, an investment in such securities will not count toward the 80% of the Fund’s net assets (plus borrowings for investment purposes) that normally will be invested in Senior Loans. Equity securities are subject to financial and market risks and can be expected to fluctuate in value.

DEBT INSTRUMENTS

Interest Rates and Portfolio Maturity

Interest rates on loans in which the Fund invests adjust periodically. The interest rates are adjusted based on a base rate plus a premium or spread over the base rate. The base rate usually is London Inter-Bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the Federal Reserve federal funds rate, the Prime Rate, or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders.

LIBOR usually is an average of the interest rates quoted by several designated banks as the rates at which they pay interest to major depositors in the London interbank market on U.S. dollar-denominated deposits. The Adviser and Sub-Adviser believe that changes in short-term LIBOR rates are closely related to changes in the Federal Reserve federal funds rate, although the two are not technically linked. The Prime Rate quoted by a major U.S. bank is generally the interest rate at which that bank is willing to lend U.S. dollars to its most creditworthy borrowers, although it may not be the bank's lowest available rate.

Loans in which the Fund invests typically have multiple reset periods at the same time, with each reset period applicable to a designated portion of the loan. The maximum duration of an interest rate reset on any loan in which the Fund can invest is one year. The maximum maturity on any loan in which the Fund can invest is ten years. The Fund's portfolio of loans will ordinarily have a dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate adjustment of ninety (90) days or less, although the time may exceed 90 days. The Fund may find it possible and appropriate to use interest rate swaps and other investment practices to shorten the effective interest rate adjustment

3

Table of Contents

period of loans. If the Fund does so, it will consider the shortened period to be the adjustment period of the loan. As short-term interest rates rise, interest payable to the Fund should increase. As short-term interest rates decline, interest payable to the Fund should decrease. The amount of time that will pass before the Fund experiences the effects of changing short-term interest rates will depend on the dollar-weighted average time until the next interest rate adjustment on the Fund's portfolio of loans.

Loans usually have mandatory and optional prepayment provisions. Because of prepayments, the actual remaining maturity of a loan may be considerably less than its stated maturity. If a loan is prepaid, the Fund will have to reinvest the proceeds in other loans or securities which may have a lower fixed spread over its base rate. In such a case, the amount of interest paid to the Fund would likely decrease.

In the event of a change in the benchmark interest rate on a loan, the rate payable to lenders under the loan will, in turn, reset as the applicable reset period reaches its next scheduled reset date. If the benchmark rate goes up, the Fund as lender would earn interest at a higher rate, but only on and after such reset date. If the benchmark rate goes down, the Fund as lender would earn interest at a lower rate, but only on and after such reset date.

During normal market conditions, changes in market interest rates will affect the Fund in certain ways. The principal effect will be that the yield on the Fund's Common Shares will tend to rise or fall as market interest rates rise and fall. This is because almost all of the assets in which the Fund invests pay interest at rates which float in response to changes in market rates. However, because the interest rates on the Fund's assets reset over time, there will be an imperfect correlation between changes in market rates and changes to rates on the portfolio as a whole. This means that changes to the rate of interest paid on the portfolio as a whole, will tend to lag behind changes in market rates. Market interest rate changes may also cause the Fund's NAV to experience volatility. This is because the value of a loan asset in the Fund is partially a function of whether it is paying what the market perceives to be a market rate of interest for the particular loan given its individual credit and other characteristics. If market interest rates change, a loan's value could be affected to the extent the interest rate paid on that loan does not reset at the same time. As discussed above, the rates of interest paid on the loans in which the Fund invests have a weighted average reset period that typically is less than 90 days. Therefore, the impact of the lag between a change in market interest rates and the change in the overall rate on the portfolio is expected to be minimal.

Finally, to the extent that changes in market rates of interest are reflected, not in a change to a base rate such as LIBOR, but in a change in the spread over the base rate which is payable on loans of the type and quality in which the Fund invests, the Fund's NAV could be adversely affected. Again, this is because the value of a loan asset in the Fund is partially a function of whether it is paying what the market perceives to be a market rate of interest for the particular loan given its individual credit and other characteristics. However, unlike changes in market rates of interest for which there is only a temporary lag before the portfolio reflects those changes, changes in a loan's value based on changes in the market spread on loans in the Fund's portfolio may be of longer duration.

Interest Rate Hedging Transactions

The Fund has the ability, pursuant to its investment objective and policies, to engage in certain hedging transactions including interest rate swaps and the purchase or sale of interest rate caps and floors. The Fund may undertake these transactions primarily for the following reasons: to preserve a return on or value of a particular investment or portion of the Fund's portfolio; to protect against decreases in the anticipated rate of return on floating or variable rate financial instruments which the Fund owns or anticipates purchasing at a later date; or for other risk management strategies such as managing the effective dollar-weighted average duration of the Fund's portfolio. Market conditions will determine whether and in what circumstances the Fund would employ any of the hedging techniques described below. Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with another party of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, e.g., an exchange of an obligation to make floating rate payments on a specified dollar amount, referred to as the "notional" principal amount, for an obligation to make fixed-rate payments. For example, the Fund may seek to shorten the effective interest rate re-determination period of a Senior Loan in its portfolio that has an interest rate re-determination period of one year. The Fund could exchange its right to receive fixed income payments for one year from a borrower for the right to receive payments under an obligation that readjusts monthly. In such an event, the Fund would consider the interest rate re-determination period of such Senior Loan to be the shorter period. The purchase of an interest rate cap entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index exceeds a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate

cap. The purchase of an interest rate floor entitles the purchaser, to the extent that a specified index falls below a predetermined interest rate, to receive payments of interest on a notional principal amount from the party selling such interest rate floor. The Fund will not enter into swaps, caps, or floors if, on a net basis, the aggregate notional principal amount with respect to such agreements exceeds the net assets of the Fund or to the extent the purchase of swaps, caps, or floors would be inconsistent with the Fund's other investment restrictions.

The Fund will usually enter into interest rate swaps on a net basis, i.e., where the two parties make net payments with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. The net amount of the excess, if any, of the Fund's obligations over its entitlement with respect to each interest rate swap will be accrued and an amount of cash or liquid securities having an aggregate NAV at least equal to the accrued excess will be maintained in a segregated account. If the Fund enters into a swap on other than a net basis, the Fund will maintain in the segregated account the full amount of the Fund's obligations under each such swap. The Fund may enter into swaps, caps and floors with member banks of the Federal Reserve System, members of the NYSE or other entities determined

4

Table of Contents

by Voya Investments. If a default occurs by the other party to such transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction but such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws which could materially and adversely affect the Fund's rights as a creditor. The Fund will not treat swaps covered in accordance with applicable regulatory guidance as senior securities.

The swap, cap, and floor market has grown substantially in recent years with a large number of banks and financial services firms acting both as principals and as agents utilizing standardized swap documentation. As a result, this market has become relatively liquid. There can be no assurance, however, that the Fund will be able to enter into interest rate swaps or to purchase interest rate caps or floors at prices or on terms the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes are advantageous to the Fund. In addition, although the terms of interest rate swaps, caps and floors may provide for termination, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to terminate an interest rate swap or to sell or offset interest rate caps or floors that it has purchased.

The successful utilization of hedging and risk management transactions requires skills different from those needed in the selection of the Fund's portfolio securities and depends on the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's ability to predict correctly the direction and degree of movements in interest rates. Although the Fund believes that use of the hedging and risk management techniques described above will benefit the Fund, if the Adviser's or Sub-Adviser's judgment about the direction or extent of the movement in interest rates is incorrect, the Fund's overall performance would be worse than if it had not entered into any such transactions. The Fund will incur brokerage and other costs in connection with its hedging transactions.

Lease Participations

Senior Loans that the Fund may acquire include participation interests in lease financings ("Lease Participations") where the collateral quality, credit quality of the borrower, and the likelihood of payback are believed by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be the same as those applied to conventional Senior Loans. A Lease Participation is also required to have a floating interest rate that is indexed to a benchmark indicator of prevailing interest rates, such as LIBOR or the Prime Rate.

The credit quality standards and general requirements that the Fund applies to Lease Participations including collateral quality, the credit quality of the borrower and the likelihood of payback are substantially the same as those applied to conventional Senior Loans. A Lease Participation is also required to have a floating interest rate that is indexed to the federal funds rate, LIBOR, or Prime Rate in order to be eligible for investment.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency has established regulations which set forth circumstances under which national banks may engage in lease financings. Among other things, the regulation requires that a lease be a net-full payout lease representing the non-cancelable obligation of the lessee and that the bank make certain determinations with respect to any estimated residual value of leased property relied upon by the bank to yield a full return on the lease. The Fund may invest in lease financings only if the Lease Participation meets these banking law requirements.

Lending Loan Interests and Other Portfolio Instruments

To generate additional income, the Fund may lend its portfolio securities, including interests in Senior Loans, in an amount equal to up to 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets to broker-dealers, major banks, or other recognized domestic institutional borrowers of securities. No lending may be made to any companies affiliated with the Adviser or Sub-Adviser. During the time portfolio securities are on loan, the borrower pays the Fund any dividends or interest paid on such securities and the Fund may invest the cash collateral and earn additional income, or it may receive an agreed-upon amount of interest income from the borrower who has delivered equivalent collateral or a letter of credit. As with other extensions of credit, there are risks of delay in recovery or even loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

The Fund may seek to increase its income by lending financial instruments in its portfolio in accordance with present regulatory policies, including those of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the SEC. The lending of financial instruments is a common practice in the securities industry. The loans are required to be secured continuously by collateral, consistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act discussed below, maintained on a current basis at an amount at least equal to the market value of the portfolio instruments loaned. The Fund has the right to call a loan and obtain the portfolio instruments loaned at any time on such notice as specified in the transaction documents. For the duration of the loan, the Fund will continue to receive the equivalent of the interest paid by the issuer on the portfolio instruments loaned and may also receive compensation for the loan of the financial instrument.

Any gain or loss in the market price of the instruments loaned that may occur during the term of the loan will be for the account of the Fund.

The Fund may lend its portfolio instruments so long as the terms and the structure of such loans are not inconsistent with the requirements of the 1940 Act, which currently require that: (a) the borrower pledge and maintain with the Fund collateral consisting of cash, a letter of credit issued by a domestic U.S. bank, or securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government having a value at all times not less than 100% of the value of the instruments loaned; (b) the borrowers add to such collateral whenever the price of the instruments loaned rises (i.e., the value of the loan is marked-to-market on a daily basis); (c) the loan be made subject to termination by the Fund at any time; and (d) the Fund receives reasonable interest on the loan (which may include the Fund's investing any cash collateral in interest bearing short-term investments), any distributions on the loaned instruments and increase in their market value. The Fund may lend its portfolio instruments to member banks of the Federal Reserve System, members of the NYSE or other entities determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be creditworthy. All relevant facts and circumstances, including the creditworthiness of the qualified institution, will be monitored by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, and will be considered in making decisions with respect to the lending of portfolio instruments.

5

Table of Contents

The Fund may pay reasonable negotiated fees in connection with loaned instruments. In addition, voting rights may pass with loaned securities but if a material event were to occur affecting such a loan, the Fund will retain the right to call the loan and vote the securities. If a default occurs by the other party to such transaction, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction but such remedies may be subject to bankruptcy and insolvency laws which could materially and adversely affect the Fund's rights as a creditor. However, the loans will be made only to firms deemed by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser to be of good financial standing and when, in the judgment of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, the consideration which can be earned currently from loans of this type justifies the attendant risk.

Originating Senior Loans – Reliance on Agents

The Fund has the ability to act as an agent in originating and administering a loan on behalf of all lenders or as one of a group of co-agents in originating Senior Loans. However, the Fund has not acted as agent or co-agent on any loans, and has no present intention of doing so in the future. An agent for a loan is required to administer and manage the Senior Loan and to service or monitor the collateral. The agent is also responsible for the collection of principal, interest, and fee payments from the borrower and the apportionment of these payments to the credit of all lenders which are parties to the loan agreement. The agent is charged with the responsibility of monitoring compliance by the borrower with the restrictive covenants in the loan agreement and of notifying the lenders of any adverse change in the borrower's financial condition. In addition, the agent generally is responsible for determining that the lenders have obtained a perfected security interest in the collateral securing the Senior Loan.

Lenders generally rely on the agent to collect their portion of the payments on a Senior Loan and to use the appropriate creditor remedies against the borrower. Typically under loan agreements, the agent is given broad discretion in enforcing the loan agreement and is obligated to use the same care it would use in the management of its own property. The borrower compensates the agent for these services. Such compensation may include special fees paid on structuring and funding the Senior Loan and other fees on a continuing basis. The precise duties and rights of an agent are defined in the loan agreement.

When the Fund is an agent, it has as a party to the loan agreement, a direct contractual relationship with the borrower and, prior to allocating portions of the loan to lenders, if any, assumes all risks associated with the loan. The agent may enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement. Agents also have voting and consent rights under the applicable loan agreement. Action subject to agent vote or consent generally requires the vote or consent of the holders of some specified percentage of the outstanding principal amount of the Senior Loan, which percentage varies depending on the relative loan agreement. Certain decisions, such as reducing the amount or increasing the time for payment of interest on or repayment of principal of a Senior Loan, or relating collateral therefore, frequently require the unanimous vote or consent of all lenders affected.

Pursuant to the terms of a loan agreement, the agent typically has sole responsibility for servicing and administering a loan on behalf of the other lenders. Each lender in a Senior Loan is generally responsible for performing its own credit analysis and its own investigation of the financial condition of the borrower. Generally, loan agreements will hold the agent liable for any action taken or omitted that amounts to gross negligence or willful misconduct. In the event of a borrower's default on a loan, the loan agreements provide that the lenders do not have recourse against the Fund for its activities as agent. Instead, lenders will be required to look to the borrower for recourse.

In a typical interest in a Senior Loan, the agent administers the loan and has the right to monitor the collateral. The agent is also required to segregate the principal and interest payments received from the borrower and to hold these payments for the benefit of the lenders. The Fund normally looks to the agent to collect and distribute principal of and interest on a Senior Loan. Furthermore, the Fund looks to the agent to use normal credit remedies, such as to foreclose on collateral, monitor credit loan covenants, and notify the lenders of any adverse changes in the borrower's financial condition or declarations of insolvency. At times the Fund may also negotiate with the agent regarding the agent's exercise of credit remedies under a Senior Loan. The agent is compensated for these services by the borrower as set forth in the loan agreement. Such compensation may take the form of a fee or other amount paid upon the making of the Senior Loan and/or an ongoing fee or other amount.

The loan agreements in connection with Senior Loans set forth the standard of care to be exercised by the agents on behalf of the lenders and usually provide for the termination of the agent's agency status in the event that it fails to act properly, becomes insolvent, enters FDIC receivership, or if not FDIC insured, enters into bankruptcy or if the agent

resigns. In the event an agent is unable to perform its obligations as agent, another lender would generally serve in that capacity.

Additional Information on Senior Loans

Senior Loans are direct obligations of corporations or other business entities and are arranged by banks or other commercial lending institutions and made generally to finance internal growth, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, and leveraged buyouts. Senior Loans usually include restrictive covenants which must be maintained by the borrower. Such covenants, in addition to the timely payment of interest and principal, may include mandatory prepayment provisions arising from free cash flow and restrictions on dividend payments, and usually state that a borrower must maintain specific minimum financial ratios as well as establishing limits on total debt. A breach of covenant, which is not waived by the agent, is normally an event of acceleration, i.e., the agent has the right to call the outstanding Senior Loan. In addition, loan covenants may include mandatory prepayment provisions stemming from free cash flow. Free cash flow is cash that is in excess of capital expenditures plus debt service requirements of principal and interest. The free cash flow shall be applied to prepay the Senior Loan in an order of maturity described in the loan documents. Under certain interests in Senior Loans, the Fund may have an obligation to make additional loans upon demand by the borrower. The Fund intends to ensure its ability to satisfy such demands by segregating sufficient assets in high-quality, short-term liquid investments or by sufficiently maintaining unused borrowing capacity.

6

Table of Contents

The Fund believes that the principal credit risk associated with acquiring loans from another lender is the credit risk associated with the borrower of the underlying loan. The Fund may incur additional credit risk; however, when the Fund acquires a participation in a loan from another lender because the Fund must assume the risk of insolvency or bankruptcy of the other lender from which the loan was acquired. However, in acquiring loans, the Fund conducts an analysis and evaluation of the financial condition of each such lender. In this regard, if the lenders have a long-term debt rating, the long-term debt of all such participants is rated “BBB” or better by S&P or “Baa” or better by Moody’s, or has received a comparable rating by another nationally recognized rating service. In the absence of rated long-term debt, the lenders or, with respect to a bank, the holding company of such lenders have commercial paper outstanding which is rated at least “A-1” by S&P or “P-1” by Moody’s. In the absence of such rated long-term debt or rated commercial paper, the Fund may acquire participations in loans from lenders whose long-term debt and commercial paper is of comparable quality to the foregoing rating standards as determined by the Adviser under the supervision of the Trustees. The Fund also diversifies its portfolio with respect to lenders from which the Fund acquires loans. (See, “Fundamental and Non-Fundamental Investment Restrictions.”)

Senior Loans, unlike certain bonds, usually do not have call protection. This means that investments comprising the Fund’s portfolio, while having a stated one to ten-year term, may be prepaid, often without penalty. The Fund generally holds Senior Loans to maturity unless it becomes necessary to sell them to adjust the Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the Adviser’s or Sub-Adviser’s view of current or expected economic or specific industry or borrower conditions.

Senior Loans frequently require full or partial prepayment of a loan when there are asset sales or a securities issuance. Prepayments on Senior Loans may also be made by the borrower at its election. The rate of such prepayments may be affected by, among other things, general business and economic conditions, as well as the financial status of the borrower. Prepayment would cause the actual duration of a Senior Loan to be shorter than its stated maturity. Prepayment may be deferred by the Fund. This should, however, allow the Fund to reinvest in a new loan and recognize as income any unamortized loan fees. In many cases this will result in a new facility fee payable to the Fund.

Because interest rates paid on these Senior Loans fluctuate periodically with the market, it is expected that the prepayment and a subsequent purchase of a new Senior Loan by the Fund will not have a material adverse impact on the yield of the portfolio. (See, “Portfolio Transactions.”)

Under a Senior Loan, the borrower generally must pledge as collateral, assets which may include one or more of the following: cash, accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment, both common and preferred stocks in its subsidiaries, trademarks, copyrights, patent rights, and franchise value. The Fund may also receive guarantees as a form of collateral. In some instances, a Senior Loan may be secured only by stocks in a borrower or its affiliates. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of the existing collateral would satisfy the borrower’s obligation in the event of nonpayment of scheduled interest or principal, or that such collateral could be readily liquidated.

Loan Participation and Assignments

The Fund’s investment in loan participations typically will result in the Fund having a contractual relationship only with the lender and not with the borrower. The Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest, and any fees to which it is entitled only from the lender selling the participation and only upon receipt by the lender of the payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing participation, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the loan, nor any right of set-off against the borrower, and the Fund may not directly benefit from any collateral supporting the loan in which it has purchased the participation. As a result, the Fund may be subject to the credit risk of both the borrower and the lender that is selling the participation. In the event of the insolvency of the lender selling a participation, the Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the lender and the borrower. When the Fund purchases a loan assignment from lenders, it will acquire direct rights against the borrowers on the loan. Because assignments are arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and potential assignors; however, the rights and obligations acquired by the Fund as the purchaser of an assignment may differ from, and be more limited than, those held by the assigning lender. Because there is no liquid market for such securities, the Fund anticipates that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of institutional investors. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such securities and the Fund’s

ability to dispose of particular assignments or participation when necessary to meet redemption of Fund shares, to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or when necessary in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. The lack of a liquid secondary market for assignments and participation also may make it more difficult for the Fund to value these securities for purposes of calculating its NAV.

The Fund may be required to pay and receive various fees and commissions in the process of purchasing, selling and holding loans. The fee component may include any, or a combination of, the following elements: arrangement fees, assignment fees, non-use fees, facility fees, letter of credit fees, and ticking fees. Arrangement fees are paid at the commencement of a loan as compensation for the initiation of the transaction. A non-use fee is paid based upon the amount committed but not used under the loan. Facility fees are on-going annual fees paid in connection with a loan. Letter of credit fees are paid if a loan involves a letter of credit. Ticking fees are paid from the initial commitment indication until loan closing if for an extended period. The amount of fees is negotiated at the time of transaction.

OTHER RISKS

Cyber Security Issues

The Voya family of funds, and their service providers, may be prone to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber-attacks. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber-attacks affecting the Fund

7

Table of Contents

or its service providers may adversely impact the Fund. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Fund to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Fund may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Fund may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause the Fund's investment in such companies to lose value. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber-attacks in the future. While the Fund has established a business continuity plan in the event of, and risk management systems to prevent, such cyber-attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified. Furthermore, the Fund cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Fund and issuers in which the Fund invests. The Fund and its shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Other Investments

Assets not invested in Senior Loans will generally consist of other instruments, including loans to borrowers organized or located in countries outside the United States and outside U.S. territories and possessions or Canada; unsecured floating rate loans, notes and other debt instruments; floating rate subordinated loans (up to a maximum of 5% of the Fund's total assets); tranches of floating rate asset-backed securities, including structured notes, corporate debt securities, cash or short-term debt securities, with remaining maturities of 120 days or less (which may have yields tied to the Prime Rate, commercial paper rates, the federal funds rate or LIBOR); and equity securities acquired in connection with investments in loans. Short-term debt instruments may include: (i) commercial paper rated A-1 by S&P or P-1 by Moody's, or of comparable quality as determined by the Adviser or Sub-Adviser; (ii) certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and other bank deposits and obligations; and (iii) securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund may invest in cash and/or short-term instruments. During periods when, in the judgment of the Adviser or Sub-Adviser, a temporary defensive posture in the market is appropriate, the Fund may hold up to 100% of its assets in cash and/or in short-term debt instruments.

Asset-Backed Securities

Defaults on, or low credit quality or liquidity of the underlying assets of the asset-backed securities may impair the value of these securities and result in losses. There may be limitations on the enforceability of any security interest or collateral granted with respect to those underlying assets and the value of collateral may not satisfy the obligation upon default. These securities also present a higher degree of prepayment and extension risk and interest rate risk than do other types of debt instruments.

Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain asset-backed securities. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in market interest rates than shorter term securities.

These securities may be significantly affected by government regulation, market interest rates, market perception of the creditworthiness of an issuer servicer, and loan-to-value ratio of the underlying assets. During an economic downturn, the mortgages, commercial or consumer loans, trade or credit card receivables, installment purchase obligations, leases, or other debt obligations underlying an asset-backed security may experience an increase in defaults as borrowers experience difficulties in repaying their loans which may cause the valuation of such securities to be more volatile and may reduce the value of such securities. These risks are particularly heightened for investments in asset-backed securities that contain sub-prime loans which are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories and often have higher default rates.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund has the ability, pursuant to its investment objective and policies, to enter into repurchase agreements if the asset which is the subject of the repurchase is a loan. Such agreements may be considered to be loans by the Fund for purposes of the 1940 Act. Each repurchase agreement must be collateralized fully, in accordance with the provisions of Rule 5b-3 under the 1940 Act, at all times. Pursuant to such repurchase agreements, the Fund acquires securities from financial institutions such as brokers, dealers, and banks, subject to the seller's agreement to repurchase and the Fund's agreement to resell such securities at a mutually agreed upon date and price. The term of such an agreement is

generally quite short, possibly overnight or for a few days, although it may extend over a number of months (up to one year) from the date of delivery. The repurchase price generally equals the price paid by the Fund plus interest negotiated on the basis of current short-term rates (which may be more or less than the rate on the underlying portfolio security). The securities underlying a repurchase agreement will be marked-to-market every business day so that the value of the collateral is at least equal to the value of the loan, including the accrued interest thereon, and the Adviser or Sub-Adviser will monitor the value of the collateral. Securities subject to repurchase agreements will be held by the custodian or in the Federal Reserve/Treasury Book Entry System. If the seller defaults on its repurchase obligation, the Fund will suffer a loss to the extent that the proceeds from a sale of the underlying securities are less than the repurchase price under the agreement. Bankruptcy or insolvency of such a defaulting seller may cause the Fund's rights with respect to such securities to be delayed or limited. To mitigate this risk, the Fund only enters into repurchase agreements with highly-rated, large financial institutions. The Fund may only enter into repurchase agreements that qualify for an exclusion from any automatic stay of creditors' rights against the counterparty under applicable insolvency law in the event of the counterparty's insolvency.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements

The Fund has the ability, pursuant to its investment objective and policies, to enter into reverse repurchase agreements. A reverse repurchase agreement is a contract under which the Fund may sell and simultaneously obtain the commitment of the purchaser to sell the security back to the Fund at an agreed upon price on an agreed upon date. Reverse repurchase agreements will be considered borrowings by the

Table of Contents

Fund and as such, are subject to the restrictions on borrowing. Borrowings by the Fund create an opportunity for greater total return but at the same time increase exposure to capital risk. The Fund will maintain in a segregated account with its custodian cash or liquid high grade portfolio securities in an amount sufficient to cover its obligations with respect to the reverse repurchase agreements. The Fund will receive payment for such securities only upon physical delivery or evidence of book entry transfer by its custodian. Regulations of the SEC require either that securities sold by the Fund under a reverse repurchase agreement be segregated pending repurchase or that the proceeds be segregated on the Fund's books and records pending repurchase. Reverse repurchase agreements may involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency of the other party, including possible loss from delays or restrictions upon the Fund's ability to dispose of the underlying securities.

Other Investment Companies

An investment company is a company engaged in the business of pooling investors' money and trading in securities for them. Examples include face-amount certificate companies, unit investment trusts and management companies. When the Fund invests in other investment companies, shareholders of the Fund bear their proportionate share of the underlying investment companies' fees and expenses.

The Fund may invest in other investment companies to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act and the rules, regulations, and exemptive orders thereunder. For so long as shares of the Fund are purchased by another fund in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act, the Fund will not purchase securities of a registered open-end investment company or registered unit investment trust in reliance on Section 12(d)(1)(F) or Section 12(d)(1)(G) of the 1940 Act.

There are some potential disadvantages associated with investing in other investment companies. In addition to the advisory and operational fees, the Fund bears directly in connection with its own operation, the Fund would also bear its pro-rata portions of each other investment company's advisory and operational expenses.

When the Fund invests in other investment companies, you indirectly pay a proportionate share of the expenses of that other investment company (including management fees, administration fees, and custodial fees) in addition to the expenses of the Fund.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

A change in securities held in a Fund's portfolio is known as portfolio turnover and may involve the payment by the Fund of dealer mark-ups or brokerage or underwriting commissions and other transaction costs associated with the purchase or sale of securities.

The Fund may sell a portfolio investment soon after its acquisition if the Adviser or Sub-Adviser believes that such a disposition is consistent with the Fund's investment objective. Portfolio investments may be sold for a variety of reasons, such as a more favorable investment opportunity or other circumstances bearing on the desirability of continuing to hold such investments. Portfolio turnover rate for a fiscal year is the percentage determined by dividing (i) the lesser of the cost of purchases or sales of portfolio securities by (ii) the monthly average of the value of portfolio securities owned by the Fund during the fiscal year. Securities with maturities at acquisition of one year or less are excluded from this calculation. A Fund cannot accurately predict its turnover rate; however, the rate will be higher when the Fund finds it necessary or desirable to significantly change its portfolio to adopt a temporary defensive position or respond to economic or market events.

A portfolio turnover rate of 100% or more is considered high, although the rate of portfolio turnover will not be a limiting factor in making portfolio decisions. A high rate of portfolio turnover involves correspondingly greater brokerage commission expenses and transaction costs which are ultimately borne by a Fund's shareholders. High portfolio turnover may result in the realization of substantial capital gains.

The Fund's historical turnover rates are included in the Financial Highlights tables in the Prospectus.

To the extent the Fund invests in affiliated Underlying Funds, the discussion above relating to investment decisions made by the Adviser or the Sub-Adviser with respect to the Fund also includes investment decisions made by an Adviser or a Sub-Adviser with respect to those Underlying Funds.

FUNDAMENTAL AND NON-FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

Unless otherwise noted, whenever an investment policy or limitation states a maximum percentage of a Fund's assets that may be invested in any security or other asset, or sets forth a policy regarding quality standards, such percentage limitation or standard will be determined immediately after and as a result of the Fund's acquisition of such security or

other asset, except in the case of borrowing (or other activities that may be deemed to result in the issuance of a “senior security” under the 1940 Act). Accordingly, any subsequent change in value, net assets or other circumstances will not be considered when determining whether the investment complies with the Fund’s investment policies and limitations. There is no limitation on the percentage of the Fund’s total assets that may be invested in instruments which are not readily marketable or subject to restrictions on resale and to the extent the Fund invests in such instruments, the Fund’s portfolio should be considered illiquid. The extent to which the Fund invests in such instruments may affect its ability to realize the NAV of the Fund in the event of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation of its assets.

FUNDAMENTAL INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

9

Table of Contents

The Fund has adopted the following investment restrictions as fundamental policies which means they cannot be changed without the approval of the holders of a “majority” of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act. The term “majority” is defined in the 1940 Act as the lesser of: (i) 67% or more of the Fund’s voting securities present at a meeting of shareholders at which the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund are present in person or represented by proxy; or (ii) more than 50% of the Fund’s outstanding voting securities.

As a matter of fundamental policy, the Fund will not:

1. issue senior securities, except insofar as the Fund may be deemed to have issued a senior security by reason of:
(i) entering into certain interest rate hedging transactions; (ii) entering into reverse repurchase agreements; (iii) borrowing money in an amount permitted under the 1940 Act, including the rules, regulations, interpretations thereunder, and any exemptive relief provided by the SEC; or (iv) issuing a class or classes of preferred shares in an amount not exceeding 50%, or such other percentage permitted by law, of the Fund’s total assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities;
2. invest more than 25% of its total assets in any industry;
3. invest in marketable warrants other than those acquired in conjunction with Senior Loans and such warrants will not constitute more than 5% of its assets;

make investments in any one issuer other than U.S. government securities if, immediately after such purchase or acquisition, more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets would be invested in such issuer, or the Fund would own more than 25% of any outstanding issue, except that up to 25% of the Fund’s total assets may be invested without regard to the foregoing restrictions. For the purpose of the foregoing restriction, the Fund will
4. consider the borrower of a Senior Loan to be the issuer of such Senior Loan. In addition, with respect to a Senior Loan under which the Fund does not have privity with the borrower or would not have a direct cause of action against the borrower in the event of the failure of the borrower to pay scheduled principal or interest, the Fund will also separately meet the foregoing requirements and consider each interpositioned bank (a lender from which the Fund acquires a Senior Loan) to be an issuer of the Senior Loan;

act as an underwriter of securities, except to the extent that it may be deemed to act as an underwriter in certain
5. cases when disposing of its portfolio investments or acting as an agent or one of a group of co-agents in originating Senior Loans;

purchase or sell equity securities (except that the Fund may, incidental to the purchase or ownership of an interest in a Senior Loan, or as part of a borrower reorganization, acquire, sell and exercise warrants and/or
6. acquire or sell other equity securities), real estate, real estate mortgage loans, commodities, commodity futures contracts, or oil or gas exploration or development programs; or sell short, purchase or sell straddles, spreads, or combinations thereof, or write put or call options;
7. make loans of money or property to any person, except that the Fund: (i) may make loans to corporations or other business entities, or enter into leases or other arrangements that have the characteristics of a loan; (ii) may lend portfolio instruments; and (iii) may acquire securities subject to repurchase agreements;
8. purchase shares of other investment companies, except in connection with a merger, consolidation, acquisition or reorganization; or
9. make investments on margin or hypothecate, mortgage, or pledge any of its assets except for the purpose of securing borrowings as described above in connection with the issuance of senior securities and then only in an amount up to 33 ⅓% (50% in the case of the issuance of a preferred class of shares), or such other percentage permitted by law, of the value of the Fund’s total assets (including, with respect to borrowings, the amount

borrowed) less all liabilities other than borrowings (or, in the case of the issuance of senior securities, less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities).

With regard to paragraph number 2 above, the Fund will consider the borrower on a loan, including a loan participation, to be the issuer of that loan. In addition, with respect to a loan under which the Fund does not have privity with the borrower or would not have a direct cause of action against the borrower in the event of the failure of the borrower to pay scheduled principal or interest, the Fund will also consider each interpositioned bank (a lender from which the Fund acquires a loan) to be an issuer of the loan.

10

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

Table of Contents

MANAGEMENT OF the Trust

The business and affairs of the Trust are managed under the direction of the Trust's Board according to the applicable laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Board governs the Fund and is responsible for protecting the interests of shareholders. The Trustees are experienced executives who oversee the Fund's activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the Fund, and review the Fund's performance.

Set forth in the table below is information about each Trustee of the Fund.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees ²	Other Board Positions Held by Trustees
Independent Trustees					
Colleen D. Baldwin 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 57	Trustee	October 2007 – Present	President, Glantum Partners, LLC, a business consulting firm (January 2009 – Present).	151	DSM/Dentaquest, Boston MA (February 2014 – Present).
John V. Boyer 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 64	Chairperson Trustee	January 2014 – Present January 2005 – Present	President and Chief Executive Officer, Bechtler Arts Foundation, an arts and education foundation (January 2008 – Present).	151	None.
Patricia W. Chadwick 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 69	Trustee	January 2006 – Present	Consultant and President, Ravengate Partners LLC, a consulting firm that provides advice regarding financial markets and the global economy (January 2000 – Present).	151	Wisconsin Energy Corporation (June 2006 – Present); The Royce Funds (23 funds) (December 2009 – Present); and AMICA Mutual Insurance Company (1992 – Present).
Martin J. Gavin 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 68	Trustee	August 2015 – Present	Retired. Formerly, President and Chief Executive Officer, Connecticut Children's Medical Center (May 2006 – November 2015).	151	None.
	Trustee		Retired.	151	None.

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

Russell H.
Jones
7337 East
Doubletree
Ranch Road,
Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ
85258-2034
Age: 73

May 2013 –
Present

Patrick W.
Kenny
7337 East
Doubletree
Ranch Road,
Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ
85258-2034
Age: 75
11

Trustee

January 2005 –
Present Retired.

151

Assured Guaranty Ltd. (April
2004 – Present).

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

Table of Contents

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years	Number of Funds in the Fund Complex Overseen by Trustees ²	Other Board Positions Held by Trustees
Joseph E. Obermeyer 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 60	Trustee	May 2013 – Present	President, Obermeyer & Associates, Inc., a provider of financial and economic consulting services (November 1999 – Present).	151	None.
Sheryl K. Pressler 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 67	Trustee	January 2006 – Present	Consultant (May 2001 – Present).	151	None.
Christopher P. Sullivan 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 64	Trustee	October 2015 – Present	Retired.	151	None.
Roger B. Vincent 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 72	Trustee	February 2002 – Present	Retired.	151	None.
Trustee who is an “Interested Person”					
Shaun P. Mathews ³ 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ	Trustee	June 2006 – Present	President and Chief Executive Officer, Voya Investments, LLC (December 2006 – March 2018). Senior Managing Director, Head of the Client Group, Voya Investment	151	Voya Capital Corporation, LLC and Voya Investments Distributor, LLC, (December 2005 – March 2018); Voya Funds Services, LLC, Voya Investments, LLC and Voya Investment Management (March 2006 – March 2018); and Voya

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

85258-2034
Age: 62

Management (March 2006 –
April 2018)

Investment Trust Co. (April 2009 –
March 2018).

1 Trustees serve until their successors are duly elected and qualified. The tenure of each Trustee who is not an “interested person” as defined in the 1940 Act, of the Fund (as defined below, “Independent Trustee”) is subject to the Board’s retirement policy, which states that each duly elected or appointed Independent Trustee shall retire from and cease to be a member of the Board of Trustees at the close of business on December 31 of the calendar year in which the Independent Trustee attains the age of 75. A majority vote of the Board’s other Independent Trustees may extend the retirement date of an Independent Trustee if the retirement would trigger a requirement to hold a meeting of shareholders of the Trust under applicable law, whether for the purposes of appointing a successor to the Independent Trustee or otherwise complying under applicable law, in which case the extension would apply until such time as the shareholder meeting can be held or is no longer required (as determined by a vote of a majority of the other Independent Trustees).

2 For the purposes of this table, “Fund Complex” means the Voya family of funds, including the following investment companies: Voya Asia Pacific High Dividend Equity Income Fund; Voya Balanced Portfolio, Inc.; Voya Emerging Markets High Dividend Equity Fund; Voya Equity Trust; Voya Funds Trust; Voya Global Advantage and Premium Opportunity Fund; Voya Global Equity Dividend and Premium Opportunity Fund; Voya Government Money Market Portfolio; Voya Infrastructure, Industrials and Materials Fund; Voya Intermediate Bond Portfolio; Voya International High Dividend Equity Income Fund; Voya Investors Trust; Voya Mutual Funds; Voya Natural Resources Equity Income Fund; Voya Partners, Inc.; Voya Prime Rate Trust; Voya Senior Income Fund; Voya Separate Portfolios Trust; Voya Series Fund, Inc.; Voya Strategic Allocation Portfolios, Inc.; Voya Variable Funds; Voya Variable Insurance Trust; Voya Variable Portfolios, Inc.; and Voya Variable Products Trust. The number of funds in the Fund Complex is as of March 31, 2018.

3 Mr. Mathews is deemed to be an “interested person” of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, because of his current affiliation with any of the Voya funds, Voya Financial, Inc. or Voya Financial, Inc.’s affiliates.

12

Table of Contents

Information Regarding Officers of the Trust

Set forth in the table below is information for each Officer of the Trust.

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years
Michael Bell One Orange Way Windsor, CT 06095 Age: 49	Chief Executive Officer	March 2018 - Present	Chief Executive Officer, Voya Investments, LLC (March 2018 – Present); Chief Financial Officer, Voya Investment Management (September 2014 – Present). Formerly, Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer, Voya Investments, LLC (November 2015 – March 2018); Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, Hartford Investment Management (September 2003 – September 2014).
Dina Santoro 230 Park Avenue New York, NY 10169 Age: 44	President	March 2018 - Present	President, Voya Investments, LLC (March 2018 – Present); Managing Director, Head of Product and Marketing Strategy, Voya Investment Management (September 2017 – Present). Formerly, Managing Director, Quantitative Management Associates, LLC (January 20014 – August 2017).
Stanley D. Vyrer 230 Park Avenue New York, New York 10169 Age: 67	Executive Vice President Chief Investment Risk Officer	August 2003 - Present September 2009 - Present	Executive Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC (July 2000 – Present) and Chief Investment Risk Officer, Voya Investments, LLC (January 2003 – Present).
Jim Fink 5780 Powers Ferry Rd. NW Atlanta, GA 30327 Age: 60	Executive Vice President	March 2018 - Present	Managing Director, Voya Investments, LLC (March 2018 – Present); Chief Administrative Officer, Voya Investment Management (September 2017 – Present). Formerly, Managing Director, Operations, Voya Investment Management (March 1999 – September 2017).
Kevin M. Gleason 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 51	Chief Compliance Officer	February 2012 - Present	Senior Vice President Voya Investment Management, LLC and Chief Compliance Officer, Voya Family of Funds (February 2012- Present).
Todd Modic 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 50	Senior Vice President, Chief/Principal Financial Officer and Assistant Secretary	March 2005 - Present	Senior Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC and Voya Funds Services, LLC (April 2005 – Present).

Table of Contents

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years
Daniel A. Norman 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 60	Senior Vice President and Treasurer	April 1995 - Present	Managing Director and Group Head, Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (January 2012 – Present)
Kimberly A. Anderson 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 53	Senior Vice President	November 2003 - Present	Senior Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC (September 2003 – Present).
Jeffrey A. Bakalar 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 58	Senior Vice President	November 1999 - Present	Managing Director and Group Head, Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (January 2012 – Present)
Elliot A. Rosen 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 64	Senior Vice President	May 2002 - Present	Senior Vice President, Voya Investment Management Co. LLC (February 1999 – Present)
Robert Terris 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 47	Senior Vice President	May 2006 - Present	Senior Vice President, Head of Division Operations, Voya Investments, LLC (October 2015 – Present) and Voya Funds Services, LLC (March 2006 – Present).
Fred Bedoya 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road,	Vice President	September 2012 - Present	Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC (October 2015 – Present) and Voya Funds Services, LLC (July 2012 – Present).

Suite 100
 Scottsdale, AZ
 85258-2034
 Age: 45

Maria M.
 Anderson
 7337 East

Doubletree
 Ranch Road,
 Suite 100
 Scottsdale, AZ
 85258-2034

Vice
 President

September 2004 - Present Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC (October 2015 – Present) and
 Voya Funds Services, LLC (September 2004 – Present).

Age: 59

Lauren D.
 Bensinger
 7337 East
 Doubletree
 Ranch Road,
 Suite 100
 Scottsdale, AZ
 85258-2034

Vice
 President

August 2003 -
 Present

Vice President, Voya Funds Services, LLC (February 1996 – Present) and Voya Investments, LLC (October 2004 – Present); Vice President and Anti-Money Laundering Officer, Voya Investments Distributor, LLC (April 2010 – Present). Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer, Voya Financial, Inc. (January 2013 – Present); and Anti-Money Laundering Officer, Voya Investment Management Trust Co. (October 2012 – Present).

Age: 64

14

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

Table of Contents

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years
Sara Donaldson 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 58	Vice President	September 2014 - Present	Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC (October 2015 – Present). Formerly, Vice President, Voya Funds Services, LLC (April 2014 – October 2015). Formerly, Director, Compliance, AXA Rosenberg Global Services, LLC (September 1997 – March 2014).
Micheline S. Faver 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 40	Vice President	September 2016 - Present	Vice President, Head of Fund Compliance, Chief Compliance Officer for Voya Investments, LLC (June 2016 – Present). Formerly, Chief Compliance Officer, Directed Services LLC (June 2016 – December 2017); Vice President Mutual Fund Compliance (March 2014 – June 2016); Assistant Vice President, Mutual Fund Compliance (May 2013 – March 2014); Assistant Vice President, Senior Project Manager (May 2008 – May 2013).
Robyn L. Ichilov 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 50	Vice President	November 1997 - Present	Vice President, Voya Funds Services, LLC (November 1995 – Present) and Voya Investments, LLC (August 1997 – Present).
Jason Kadavy 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 42	Vice President	September 2012 - Present	Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC (October 2015 – Present) and Voya Funds Services, LLC (July 2007 – Present).
Andrew K. Schlueter 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 42	Vice President	March 2018 - Present	Vice President, Voya Investments, LLC (March 2018 – Present); Vice President, Head of Mutual Fund Operations, Voya Investment Management (February 2018 – Present). Formerly, Vice President, Voya Investment Management (March 2014 – February 2018); Assistant Vice President, Voya Investment Management (March 2011 – March 2014).
Kimberly K. Springer 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road,	Vice President	March 2006 - Present	Vice President – Mutual Fund Product Development, Voya Investments, LLC (July 2012 – Present); Vice President, Voya Family of Funds (March 2010 – Present) and Vice President, Voya Funds Services, LLC (March 2006 - Present).

Suite 100
Scottsdale, AZ
85258-2034
Age: 60
15

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

Table of Contents

Name, Address and Age	Position(s) Held with the Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served ¹	Principal Occupation(s) During the Past 5 Years
Craig Wheeler 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 49	Vice President	May 2013 - Present	Vice President – Director of Tax, Voya Investments, LLC (October 2015 – Present). Formerly, Vice President – Director of Tax Voya Funds Services, LLC (March 2013 – October 2015). Formerly, Assistant Vice President – Director of Tax, Voya Funds Services, LLC (March 2008 – February 2013).
Huey P. Falgout, Jr. 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 54	Secretary	August 2003 - Present	Senior Vice President and Chief Counsel, Voya Investment Management – Mutual Fund Legal Department (March 2010 – Present).
Paul A. Caldarelli 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 66	Assistant Secretary	June 2010 - Present	Vice President and Senior Counsel, Voya Investment Management – Mutual Fund Legal Department (March 2010 – Present).
Theresa K. Keley 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100 Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2034 Age: 55	Assistant Secretary	August 2003 - Present	Vice President and Senior Counsel, Voya Investment Management – Mutual Fund Legal Department (March 2010 – Present).

¹ The Officers hold office until the next annual meeting of the Board of Trustees and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Table of Contents

The Board of Trustees

The Trust and the Fund are governed by the Board, which oversees the Trust's business and affairs. The Board delegates the day-to-day management of the Trust and the Fund to the Trust's Officers and to various service providers that have been contractually retained to provide such day-to-day services. The Voya entities that render services to the Trust and the Fund do so pursuant to contracts that have been approved by the Board. The Trustees are experienced executives who, among other duties, oversee the Trust's activities, review contractual arrangements with companies that provide services to the Fund, and review the Fund's investment performance.

The Board Leadership Structure and Related Matters

The Board is comprised of eleven (11) members, ten (10) of whom are independent or disinterested persons, which means that they are not "interested persons" of the Fund as defined in Section 2(a)(19) of the 1940 Act ("Independent Trustees").

The Trust is one of 24 registered investment companies (with a total of approximately 151 separate series) in the Voya family of funds and all of the Trustees serve as members of, as applicable, each investment company's Board of Directors or Board of Trustees. The Board employs substantially the same leadership structure with respect to each of these investment companies.

One of the Independent Trustees, currently John V. Boyer, serves as the Chairperson of the Board of the Trust. The responsibilities of the Chairperson of the Board include: coordinating with management in the preparation of agendas for Board meetings; presiding at Board meetings; between Board meetings, serving as a primary liaison with other Trustees, officers of the Trust, management personnel, and legal counsel to the Independent Trustees; and such other duties as the Board periodically may determine. Mr. Boyer does not hold a position with any firm that is a sponsor of the Trust. The designation of an individual as the Chairperson does not impose on such Independent Trustee any duties, obligations or liabilities greater than the duties, obligations or liabilities imposed on such person as a member of the Board, generally.

The Board performs many of its oversight and other activities through the committee structure described below in the "Board Committees" section. Each Committee operates pursuant to a written Charter approved by the Board. The Board currently conducts regular meetings eight (8) times a year. Six (6) of these regular meetings consist of sessions held over a three-day period, and two (2) of these meetings consist of a one-day session. In addition, during the course of a year, the Board and many of its Committees typically hold special meetings by telephone or in person to discuss specific matters that require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Independent Trustees have engaged independent legal counsel to assist them in performing their oversight responsibilities.

The Board believes that its committee structure is an effective means of empowering the Trustees to perform their fiduciary and other duties. For example, the Board's committee structure facilitates, as appropriate, the ability of individual Board members to receive detailed presentations on topics under their review and to develop increased familiarity with respect to such topics and with key personnel at relevant service providers. At least annually, with guidance from its Nominating and Governance Committee, the Board analyzes whether there are potential means to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board's operations.

Board Committees

Audit Committee. The Board has established an Audit Committee whose functions include, among other things: (i) meeting with the independent registered public accounting firm of the Trust to review the scope of the Trust's audit, the Trust's financial statements and accounting controls; (ii) meeting with management concerning these matters, internal audit activities and other matters; and (iii) overseeing the implementation of the Voya funds' valuation procedures and the fair value determinations made with respect to securities held by the Voya funds for which market value quotations are not readily available. The Audit Committee currently consists of five (5) Independent Trustees. The following Trustees currently serve as members of the Audit Committee: Ms. Baldwin and Messrs. Gavin, Kenny, Obermeyer, and Vincent. Mr. Gavin currently serves as the Chairperson of the Audit Committee. All Committee members have been designated as Audit Committee Financial Experts under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Audit Committee currently meets regularly five (5) times per year, and may hold special meetings by telephone or in person to discuss specific matters that may require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Audit Committee held five (5) meetings during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

Compliance Committee. The Board has established a Compliance Committee for the purpose of, among other things: (i) providing oversight with respect to compliance by the funds in the Voya family of funds and their service providers with applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies and procedures affecting the operations of the funds; (ii) receiving reports of evidence of possible material violations of applicable U.S. federal or state securities laws and breaches of fiduciary duty arising under U.S. federal or state laws; (iii) coordinating activities between the Board and the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of the funds; (iv) facilitating information flow among Board members and the CCO between Board meetings; (v) working with the CCO and management to identify the types of reports to be submitted by the CCO to the Compliance Committee and the Board; (vi) making recommendations regarding the role, performance and oversight of the CCO; (vii) overseeing the cybersecurity practices of the funds and their key service providers; (viii) overseeing management’s administration of proxy voting; and (ix) overseeing the effectiveness of brokerage usage by the Trust’s advisers or sub-advisers, as applicable, and compliance with regulations regarding the allocation of brokerage for services.

The Compliance Committee currently consists of five (5) Independent Trustees: Mses. Chadwick and Pressler, and Messrs. Boyer, Jones, and Sullivan. Mr. Jones currently serves as the Chairperson of the Compliance Committee. The Compliance Committee currently meets regularly four (4) times per year, and may hold special meetings by telephone or in person to discuss specific matters that may require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Compliance Committee held four (4) meetings during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

17

Table of Contents

Contracts Committee. The Board has established a Contracts Committee for the purpose of overseeing the annual renewal process relating to investment advisory and sub-advisory agreements and, at the discretion of the Board, other agreements or plans involving the Voya funds (including the Fund). The responsibilities of the Contracts Committee include, among other things: (i) identifying the scope and format of information to be provided by service providers in connection with applicable contract approvals or renewals; (ii) providing guidance to independent legal counsel regarding specific information requests to be made by such counsel on behalf of the Trustees; (iii) evaluating regulatory and other developments that might have an impact on applicable approval and renewal processes; (iv) reporting to the Trustees its recommendations and decisions regarding the foregoing matters; (v) assisting in the preparation of a written record of the factors considered by Trustees relating to the approval and renewal of advisory and sub-advisory agreements; (vi) recommending to the Board specific steps to be taken by it regarding the contracts approval and renewal process, including, for example, proposed schedules of meetings of the Trustees; and (vii) otherwise providing assistance in connection with Board decisions to renew, reject, or modify agreements or plans. The Contracts Committee currently consists of all ten (10) of the Independent Trustees of the Board. Ms. Pressler currently serves as the Chairperson of the Contracts Committee. It is expected that the Contracts Committee will meet regularly six (6) times per year and may hold special meetings by telephone or in person to discuss specific matters that may require action prior to the next regular meeting. The Contracts Committee held six (6) meetings during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

Investment Review Committees. The Board has established, for all of the funds under its direction, the following three Investment Review Committees (each an “IRC” and collectively the “IRCs”): (i) the Joint Investment Review Committee (“Joint IRC”); (ii) the Investment Review Committee E (formerly known as the Domestic Equity Funds Investment Review Committee) (“IRC E”); and (iii) the Investment Review Committee F (formerly known as the International/Balanced/Fixed Income Funds Investment Review Committee) (“IRC F”). The funds are allocated among IRCs periodically by the Board as the Board deems appropriate to balance the workloads of the IRCs and to have similar types of funds or funds with the same investment sub-adviser or the same portfolio management team assigned to the same IRC. Each IRC performs the following functions, among other things: (i) monitoring the investment performance of the funds in the Voya family of funds that are assigned to that Committee; and (ii) making recommendations to the Board with respect to investment management activities performed by the advisers and/or sub-advisers on behalf of such Voya funds, and reviewing and making recommendations regarding proposals by management to retain new or additional sub-advisers for these Voya funds. The Fund is monitored by the IRCs, as indicated below. Each committee is described below.

Joint IRC IRC E IRC F

Voya Prime Rate Trust X

The Joint IRC currently consists of ten (10) Independent Trustees. Ms. Chadwick currently serves as the Chairperson of the Joint IRC. The Joint IRC currently meets regularly six (6) times per year. The Joint IRC held six (6) meetings during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

The IRC E currently consists of five (5) Independent Trustees. The following Trustees serve as members of the IRC E: Mses. Baldwin and Pressler, and Messrs. Jones, Obermeyer, and Vincent. Ms. Baldwin currently serves as the Chairperson of the IRC E. The IRC E currently meets regularly six (6) times per year. The IRC E held six (6) meetings during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

The IRC F currently consists of five (5) Independent Trustees. The following Trustees serve as members of the IRC F: Ms. Chadwick and Messrs. Boyer, Gavin, Kenny, and Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan currently serves as the Chairperson of the IRC F. The IRC F currently meets regularly six (6) times per year. The IRC F held six (6) meetings during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

Nominating and Governance Committee. The Board has established a Nominating and Governance Committee for the purpose of, among other things: (i) identifying and recommending to the Board candidates it proposes for nomination to fill Independent Trustee vacancies on the Board; (ii) reviewing workload and capabilities of Independent Trustees and recommending changes to the size or composition of the Board, as necessary; (iii) monitoring regulatory developments and recommending modifications to the Committee’s responsibilities; (iv) considering and, if appropriate, recommending the creation of additional committees or changes to Trustee policies and procedures based on rule changes and “best practices” in corporate governance; (v) conducting an annual review of the membership and

chairpersons of all Board committees and of practices relating to such membership and chairpersons; (vi) undertaking a periodic study of compensation paid to independent board members of investment companies and making recommendations for any compensation changes for the Independent Trustees; (vii) overseeing the Board's annual self-evaluation process; (viii) developing (with assistance from management) an annual meeting calendar for the Board and its committees; (ix) overseeing actions to facilitate attendance by Independent Trustees at relevant educational seminars and similar programs; and (x) overseeing insurance arrangements for the funds.

In evaluating potential candidates to fill Independent Trustee vacancies on the Board, the Nominating and Governance Committee will consider a variety of factors, but it has not at this time set any specific minimum qualifications that must be met. Specific qualifications of candidates for Board membership will be based on the needs of the Board at the time of nomination. The Nominating and Governance Committee will consider nominations received from shareholders and shall assess shareholder nominees in the same manner as it reviews nominees that it identifies as potential candidates. A shareholder nominee for Trustee should be submitted in writing to the Trust's Secretary at 7337 East Doubletree Ranch Road, Suite 100, Scottsdale, Arizona 85258-2034. Any such shareholder nomination should include at least the following information as to each individual proposed for nomination as Trustee: such person's written consent to be named in a proxy statement as a nominee (if nominated) and to serve as a Trustee (if elected), and all information relating to such individual that is required to be disclosed in the solicitation of proxies for election of Trustees, or is otherwise required, in each case under applicable federal securities laws, rules, and regulations, including such information as the Board may reasonably deem necessary to satisfy its oversight and due diligence duties.

18

Table of Contents

The Secretary shall submit all nominations received in a timely manner to the Nominating and Governance Committee. To be timely in connection with a shareholder meeting to elect Trustees, any such submission must be delivered to the Trust's Secretary not earlier than the 90th day prior to such meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 60th day prior to such meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of the meeting is first made, by either the disclosure in a press release or in a document publicly filed by the Trust with the SEC.

The Nominating and Governance Committee currently consists of six (6) Independent Trustees. The following Trustees serve as members of the Nominating and Governance Committee: Mses. Baldwin and Chadwick, and Messrs. Boyer, Jones, Kenny, and Obermeyer. Mr. Obermeyer currently serves as the Chairperson of the Nominating and Governance Committee. The Nominating and Governance Committee typically meets three (3) times per year and on an as-needed basis. The Nominating and Governance Committee held three (3) meetings during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2018.

The Board's Risk Oversight Role

The day-to-day management of various risks relating to the administration and operation of the Trust and the Fund is the responsibility of management and other service providers retained by the Board or by management, most of whom employ professional personnel who have risk management responsibilities. The Board oversees this risk management function consistent with and as part of its oversight duties. The Board performs this risk management oversight function directly and, with respect to various matters, through its committees. The following description provides an overview of many, but not all, aspects of the Board's oversight of risk management for the Fund. In this connection, the Board has been advised that it is not practicable to identify all of the risks that may impact the Fund or to develop procedures or controls that are designed to eliminate all such risk exposures, and that applicable securities law regulations do not contemplate that all such risks be identified and addressed.

The Board, working with management personnel and other service providers, has endeavored to identify the primary risks that confront the Fund. In general, these risks include, among others: (i) investment risks; (ii) credit risks; (iii) liquidity risks; (iv) valuation risks; (v) operational risks; (vi) reputational risks; (vii) regulatory risks; (viii) risks related to potential legislative changes; (ix) the risk of conflicts of interest affecting Voya affiliates in managing the Fund; and (x) cybersecurity risks. The Board has adopted and periodically reviews various policies and procedures that are designed to address these and other risks confronting the Fund. In addition, many service providers to the Fund have adopted their own policies, procedures, and controls designed to address particular risks to the Fund. The Board and persons retained to render advice and service to the Board periodically review and/or monitor changes to, and developments relating to, the effectiveness of these policies and procedures.

The Board oversees risk management activities in part through receipt and review by the Board or its committees of regular and special reports, presentations and other information from Officers of the Trust, including the CCOs for the Trust and the Adviser and the Trust's Chief Investment Risk Officer ("CIRO"), and from other service providers. For example, management personnel and the other persons make regular reports and presentations to: (i) the Compliance Committee regarding compliance with regulatory requirements and oversight of cybersecurity practices by the Fund and key service providers; (ii) the IRCs regarding investment activities and strategies that may pose particular risks; (iii) the Audit Committee with respect to financial reporting controls and internal audit activities; (iv) the Nominating and Governance Committee regarding corporate governance and best practice developments; and (v) the Contracts Committee regarding regulatory and related developments that might impact the retention of service providers to the Trust. The CIRO oversees an Investment Risk Department ("IRD") that provides an independent source of analysis and research for Board members in connection with their oversight of the investment process and performance of portfolio managers. Among its other duties, the IRD seeks to identify and, where practicable, measure the investment risks being taken by the Fund's portfolio managers. Although the IRD works closely with management of the Trust in performing its duties, the CIRO is directly accountable to, and maintains an ongoing dialogue with, the Independent Trustees.

Qualifications of the Trustees

The Board believes that each of its Trustees is qualified to serve as a Trustee of the Trust based on its review of the experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills of each Trustee. The Board bases this conclusion on its consideration of various criteria, no one of which is controlling. Among others, the Board has considered the following factors with

respect to each Trustee: strong character and high integrity; an ability to review, evaluate, analyze, and discuss information provided; the ability to exercise effective business judgment in protecting shareholder interests while taking into account different points of views; a background in financial, investment, accounting, business, regulatory, or other skills that would be relevant to the performance of a Trustee's duties; the ability and willingness to commit the time necessary to perform his or her duties; and the ability to work in a collegial manner with other Board members. Each Trustee's ability to perform his or her duties effectively is evidenced by his or her: experience in the investment management business; related consulting experience; other professional experience; experience serving on the boards of directors/trustees of other public companies; educational background and professional training; prior experience serving on the Board, as well as the boards of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds and/or of other investment companies; and experience as attendees or participants in conferences and seminars that are focused on investment company matters and/or duties that are specific to board members of registered investment companies.

Information indicating certain of the specific experience and qualifications of each Trustee relevant to the Board's belief that the Trustee should serve in this capacity is provided in the table above that provides information about each Trustee. That table includes, for each Trustee, positions held with the Trust, the length of such service, principal occupations during the past five (5) years, the number of series within the Voya family of funds for which the Trustee serves as a Board member, and certain directorships held during the past five (5) years. Set forth below are certain additional specific experiences, qualifications, attributes, or skills that the Board believes support a conclusion that each Trustee should serve as a Board member in light of the Trust's business and structure.

Independent Trustees

19

Table of Contents

Colleen D. Baldwin has been a Trustee of the Trust and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 2007. She also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's IRC E since January 23, 2014 and, prior to that, as the Chairperson of the Trust's Nominating and Governance Committee since 2009. Ms. Baldwin is currently an Independent Board Director of DSM/Dentaquest and is currently the Chairperson of its Audit Committee and a member of its Finance/Investment Review Committee. Ms. Baldwin has been President of Glantuum Partners, LLC, a business consulting firm, since 2009. Prior to that, she served in senior positions at the following financial services firms: Chief Operating Officer for Ivy Asset Management, Inc. (2002-2004), a hedge fund manager; Chief Operating Officer and Head of Global Business and Product Development for AIG Global Investment Group (1995-2002), a global investment management firm; Senior Vice President at Bankers Trust Company (1994-1995); and Senior Managing Director at J.P. Morgan & Company (1987-1994). Ms. Baldwin began her career in 1981 at AT&T/Bell Labs as a systems analyst. Ms. Baldwin holds a B.S. from Fordham University and an M.B.A. from Pace University.

John V. Boyer has been a Trustee of the Trust and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 1997. He also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Board of Trustees since January 22, 2014 and, prior to that, as the Chairperson of the Trust's IRC F since 2006. Prior to that, he served as the Chairperson of the Compliance Committee for other funds in the Voya family of funds. Since 2008, Mr. Boyer has been President and CEO of the Bechtler Arts Foundation for which, among his other duties, Mr. Boyer oversees all fiduciary aspects of the Foundation and assists in the oversight of the Foundation's endowment fund. Previously, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute (2006-2007) and as Executive Director of The Mark Twain House & Museum (1989-2006) where he was responsible for overseeing business operations, including endowment funds. He also served as a board member of certain predecessor mutual funds of the Voya family of funds (1997-2005). Mr. Boyer holds a B.A. from the University of California, Santa Barbara and an M.F.A. from Princeton University.

Patricia W. Chadwick has been a Trustee of the Trust and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 2006. She also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Joint IRC since January 1, 2018 and, prior to that, as the Chairperson of the Trust's IRC F since January 23, 2014. Since 2000, Ms. Chadwick has been the Founder and President of Ravengate Partners LLC, a consulting firm that provides advice regarding financial markets and the global economy. She also is a director of The Royce Funds (since 2009), Wisconsin Energy Corp. (since 2006), and AMICA Mutual Insurance Company (since 1992). Previously, she served in senior roles at several major financial services firms where her duties included the management of corporate pension funds, endowments, and foundations, as well as management responsibilities for an asset management business. Ms. Chadwick holds a B.A. from Boston University and is a Chartered Financial Analyst.

Martin J. Gavin has been a Trustee of the Trust since August 1, 2015. He also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Audit Committee since January 1, 2018. Mr. Gavin previously served as a Trustee of the Trust from May 21, 2013 until September 12, 2013, and as a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds from 2009 until 2010 and from 2011 until September 12, 2013. Mr. Gavin was the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Connecticut Children's Medical Center from 2006 to 2015. Prior to his position at Connecticut Children's Medical Center, Mr. Gavin worked in the insurance and investment industries for more than 27 years. Mr. Gavin served in several senior executive positions with The Phoenix Companies during a 16 year period, including as President of Phoenix Trust Operations, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Phoenix Duff & Phelps, a publicly-traded investment management company, and Senior Vice President of Investment Operations at Phoenix Home Life. Mr. Gavin holds a B.A. from the University of Connecticut.

Russell H. Jones has been a Trustee of the Trust since May 21, 2013, and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since December 2007. He also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Compliance Committee since January 23, 2014. From 1973 until his retirement in 2008, Mr. Jones served in various positions at Kaman Corporation, an aerospace and industrial distribution manufacturer, including Senior Vice President, Chief Investment Officer and Treasurer, Principal Investor Relations Officer, Principal Public Relations Officer and Corporate Parent Treasurer. Mr. Jones served as an Independent Director and Chair of the Contracts Committee for CIGNA Mutual Funds from 1995 until 2005. Mr. Jones also served as President of the Hartford Area Business Economists from 1986 until 1987. Mr. Jones holds a B.A. from the University of Connecticut and an M.A.

from the Hartford Seminary.

Patrick W. Kenny has been a Trustee of the Trust and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 2002. He previously served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Nominating and Governance Committee from January 23, 2014 to December 31, 2017. He previously served as President and Chief Executive Officer (2001-2009) of the International Insurance Society (insurance trade association), Executive Vice President (1998-2001) of Frontier Insurance Group (property and casualty insurance company), Senior Vice President (1995-1998) of SS&C Technologies (software and technology company), Chief Financial Officer (1988-1994) of Aetna Life & Casualty Company (multi-line insurance company), and as Partner (until 1988) of KPMG LLP (accounting firm). Mr. Kenny currently serves (since 2004) on the board of directors of Assured Guaranty Ltd. (provider of financial guaranty insurance) and previously served on the boards of Odyssey Re Holdings Corporation (multi-line reinsurance company) (2006-2009) and of certain predecessor mutual funds of the Voya family of funds (2002-2005). Mr. Kenny holds a B.B.A. from the University of Notre Dame and an M.A. from the University of Missouri and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Joseph E. Obermeyer has been a Trustee of the Trust since May 21, 2013, and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 2003. He also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Nominating and Governance Committee since January 1, 2018 and, prior to that, as the Chairperson of the the Trust's Joint IRC since January 23, 2014. Mr. Obermeyer is the founder and President of Obermeyer & Associates, Inc., a provider of financial and economic consulting services since 1999. Prior to founding Obermeyer & Associates, Mr. Obermeyer had more than 15 years of experience in accounting, including serving as a Senior Manager at Arthur Andersen LLP from 1995 until 1999. Previously, Mr. Obermeyer served as a Senior Manager at Coopers & Lybrand LLP from 1993 until 1995, as a Manager at Price Waterhouse from 1988 until 1993, Second Vice President from 1985 until 1988 at Smith Barney, and

20

Table of Contents

as a consultant with Arthur Andersen & Co. from 1984 until 1985. Mr. Obermeyer holds a B.A. in Business Administration from the University of Cincinnati, an M.B.A. from Indiana University, and post graduate certificates from the University of Tilburg and INSEAD.

Sheryl K. Pressler has been a Trustee of the Trust and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 2006. She also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Contracts Committee since 2007. Ms. Pressler has served as a consultant on financial matters since 2001. Previously, she held various senior positions involving financial services, including as Chief Executive Officer (2000-2001) of Lend Lease Real Estate Investments, Inc. (real estate investment management and mortgage servicing firm), Chief Investment Officer (1994-2000) of California Public Employees' Retirement System (state pension fund), Director of Stillwater Mining Company (May 2002 – May 2013), and Director of Retirement Funds Management (1981-1994) of McDonnell Douglas Corporation (aircraft manufacturer). Ms. Pressler holds a B.A. from Webster University and an M.B.A. from Washington University.

Christopher P. Sullivan has been a Trustee of the Trust since October 1, 2015. He also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's IRC F since January 1, 2018. He retired from Fidelity Management & Research in October 2012, following three years as first the President of the Bond Group and then the Head of Institutional Fixed Income. Previously, Mr. Sullivan served as Managing Director and Co-Head of U.S. Fixed Income at Goldman Sachs Asset Management (2001-2009) and prior to that, Senior Vice President at PIMCO (1997-2001). He currently serves as a Director of Rimrock Funds (since 2013), a fixed income hedge fund. He is also a Senior Advisor to Asset Grade (since 2013), a private wealth management firm, and serves as a Trustee of the Overlook Foundation, a foundation that supports Overlook Hospital in Summit, New Jersey. In addition to his undergraduate degree from the University of Chicago, Mr. Sullivan holds an M.A. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles and is a Chartered Financial Analyst.

Roger B. Vincent has been a Trustee of the Trust and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 1994. He also has served as the Chairperson of the Trust's Board of Trustees from 2007 – January 21, 2014 and, prior to that, as the Chairperson of the Trust's Contracts Committee and the IRC E. Mr. Vincent retired as President of Springwell Corporation (a corporate finance firm) in 2011 where he had worked since 1989. He previously worked for 20 years at Bankers Trust Company where he was a Managing Director and a member of the bank's senior executive partnership. He also previously served as a Director of UGI Corporation and UGI Utilities, Inc. (2006-2018), AmeriGas Partners, L.P. (1998-2006), Tatham Offshore, Inc. (1996-2000), and Petrolane, Inc. (1993-1995), and as a board member of certain predecessor funds of the Voya family of funds (1993-2002). Mr. Vincent is a member of the board of the Mutual Fund Directors Forum and a past Director of the National Association of Corporate Directors. Mr. Vincent holds a B.S. from Yale University and an M.B.A. from Harvard University.

Interested Trustee

Shaun P. Mathews has been a Trustee of the Trust and a board member of other investment companies in the Voya family of funds since 2007. He also was President and Chief Executive Officer of Voya Investments, LLC (2006 to March 2018). Mr. Mathews previously served as President of Voya Mutual Funds and Investment Products (2004-2006) and several other senior management positions in various aspects of the financial services business.

Trustee Ownership of Securities

In order to further align the interests of the Independent Trustees with shareholders, it is the policy of the Board for Independent Trustees to own, beneficially, shares of one or more funds in the Voya family of funds at all times ("Ownership Policy"). For this purpose, beneficial ownership of shares of a Voya fund include, in addition to direct ownership of Voya fund shares, ownership of a variable contract whose proceeds are invested in a Voya fund within the Voya family of funds, as well as deferred compensation payments under the Board's deferred compensation arrangements pursuant to which the future value of such payments is based on the notional value of designated funds within the Voya family of funds.

The Ownership Policy requires the initial value of investments in the Voya family of funds that are directly or indirectly owned by the Trustees to equal or exceed the annual retainer fee for Board services (excluding any annual retainers for service as chairpersons of the Board or its committees or as members of committees), as such retainer shall be adjusted from time to time.

The Ownership Policy provides that existing Trustees shall have a reasonable amount of time from the date of any recent or future increase in the minimum ownership requirements in order to satisfy the minimum share ownership requirements. In addition, the Ownership Policy provides that a new Trustee shall satisfy the minimum share ownership requirements within a reasonable amount of time of becoming a Trustee. For purposes of the Ownership Policy, a reasonable period of time will be deemed to be, as applicable, no more than three years after a Trustee has assumed that position with the Voya family of funds or no more than one year after an increase in the minimum share ownership requirement due to changes in annual Board retainer fees. A decline in value of any fund investments will not cause a Trustee to have to make any additional investments under this Policy.

Investment in mutual funds of the Voya family of funds by the Trustees pursuant to this Ownership Policy is subject to: (i) policies, applied by the mutual funds of the Voya family of funds to other similar investors, that are designed to prevent inappropriate market timing trading practices; and (ii) any provisions of the Code of Ethics for the Voya family of funds that otherwise apply to the Trustees.

Trustees' Fund Equity Ownership Positions

The following table sets forth information regarding each Trustee's beneficial ownership of equity securities of the Fund and the aggregate holdings of shares of equity securities of all the funds in the Voya family of funds for the calendar year ended December 31, 2017.

21

Edgar Filing: Voya PRIME RATE TRUST - Form N-2

Table of Contents

Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund as of December 31, 2017				
	Colleen D. Baldwin	John V. Boyer	Patricia W. Chadwick	Martin J. Gavin	Russell H. Jones
Voya Prime Rate Trust	None	None	None	None	None
Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in the Voya family of funds	Over \$100,000 ¹	Over \$100,000 ¹	Over \$100,000	Over \$100,000 ¹	Over \$100,000 ¹

Fund	Dollar Range of Equity Securities in the Fund as of December 31, 2017					
	Patrick W. Kenny	Shaun P. Mathews	Joseph E. Obermeyer	Sheryl K. Pressler	Christopher P. Sullivan	Roger B. Vincent
Voya Prime Rate Trust	None	None	None	None	None	