

GWG Holdings, Inc.
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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 2
to Prospectus dated March 23, 2015

Offering Amount \$1,000,000,000

GWG HOLDINGS, INC.

a Delaware corporation

1,000,000 Units of L Bonds

The information contained in this prospectus supplement amends and updates the prospectus dated March 23, 2015 (comprising a part of our post-effective amendment to registration statement on Form S-1/A, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2015) (SEC File Nos. 333-197227 and 333-197227-01), as supplemented by prospectus supplement no. 1 dated May 14, 2015 (the “prospectus”). GWG Life, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly owned subsidiary of GWG Holdings, Inc., is also a registrant under the referenced registration statement solely by virtue of it being a guarantor of the L Bond Units offered hereby (the “L Bonds”). Please keep this prospectus supplement with your prospectus for future reference.

Investing in our L Bonds involves a high degree of risk, including the risk of losing your entire investment. See the “Risk Factors” section of our prospectus for the risks you should carefully consider before buying our L Bonds. The L Bonds are only suitable for persons with substantial financial resources and with no need for liquidity in this investment.

The security provided for the L Bonds includes an unconditional guarantee given by GWG Life, LLC, a subsidiary of the issuer. The value of this unconditional guarantee is based almost entirely on GWG Life’s own investment in another subsidiary, the primary assets of which are pledged as collateral for the repayment of amounts borrowed from a senior lender.

Capitalized terms contained in this prospectus supplement have the same meanings as in the prospectus unless otherwise stated herein.

RECENT EVENTS

On August 13, 2015, we filed our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015. This prospectus supplement has been prepared primarily to set forth certain information contained in that report.

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

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The date of this prospectus supplement is August 13, 2015

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RISK RELATING TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed in this supplement are forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. Nevertheless, these forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions about our operations and the investments we make, including, among other things, factors discussed in the “Risk Factors” section of the prospectus and the following:

- changes in the secondary market for life insurance;
- our limited operating history;
- the valuation of assets reflected on our financial statements;
- the reliability of assumptions underlying our actuarial models;
- our reliance on debt financing;
- risks relating to the validity and enforceability of the life insurance policies we purchase;
- our reliance on information provided and obtained by third parties;
- federal, state and FINRA regulatory matters;
- competition in the secondary life insurance market;
- the relative illiquidity of life insurance policies;
- our ability to satisfy our debt obligations if we were to sell our entire portfolio of life insurance policies;
- life insurance company credit exposure;
- general economic outlook, including prevailing interest rates;
- performance of our investments in life insurance policies;
- financing requirements;
- litigation risks; and
- restrictive covenants contained in our borrowing agreements.

Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of words like “believes,” “could,” “possibly,” “probably,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “projects,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seek,” “intend,” “plan,” “expect” or “consider,” or these expressions or other variations, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. All forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual transactions, results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future transactions, results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

We base these forward-looking statements on current expectations and projections about future events and the information currently available to us. Although we believe that the assumptions for these forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove to be inaccurate. Consequently, no representation or warranty can

be given that the estimates, opinions, or assumptions made in or referenced by this prospectus will prove to be accurate. Some of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions are identified in the discussion entitled “Risk Factors” in the prospectus. We undertake no obligation to update our forward-looking statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Note: The following discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of the Company are derived from our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015, filed with the SEC on August 13, 2015. We have not materially updated this discussion in any way, although it may be presented in a different order than in our Quarterly Report. As indicated in that report, this discussion and analysis is based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. The statements in this discussion and analysis concerning expectations regarding our future performance, liquidity and capital resources, as well as other non-historical statements in this discussion and analysis, are forward-looking statements. See "Risks Relating to Forward-Looking Statements" above. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those suggested or implied by any forward-looking statements.

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes beginning at page F-1 of this prospectus supplement, as well as our consolidated financial statements and related notes contained within the prospectus.

Overview

We are engaged in the emerging secondary market for life insurance policies. We acquire life insurance policies in the secondary market from policy owners desiring to sell their policies at a discount to the face value of the insurance benefit. Once we purchase a policy, we continue paying the policy premiums to ultimately collect the face value of the insurance benefit. We generally seek to hold the individual policies to maturity, in order to ultimately collect the policy's face value upon the insured's mortality. Our strategy is to build a profitable and large portfolio of policies that is diversified in terms of insurance carriers and the medical conditions of insureds. We believe that diversification among insureds (by age and medical conditions), insurance carriers will lower our overall risk exposure, and that a larger portfolio of individual policies (diversification in overall number) creates a portfolio of greater value by virtue of improved actuarial stability.

Business Update

GWG's business model provides value-added services to consumers owning life insurance and investors seeking alternative investment opportunities. To participate and compete in what we expect to be a growth market, we have spent and intend to continue to spend significant resources: (i) developing resources, strategies, and capabilities for investors to participate in a large portfolio of life insurance policies; and (ii) developing a robust operational platform, strategies, and systems for originating and purchasing life insurance policies

We have seen increasing interest among investors and financial professionals in participating in our \$1,000,000,000 L Bond offering. Over the last three months, we added over 1,500 financial professionals who are now approved to sell our L Bond offering. This increases the total number of financial professionals offering our L Bond to over 3,000 advisors. The L Bond offers investors the opportunity to obtain a high yielding investment from our portfolio of life insurance policies, assets whose performance is not tied to the stock market, commodities, or real estate. We expect to continue growing our financial product distribution as awareness and understanding of our asset class increases.

We have also made significant progress in our origination protocols and practices for purchasing life insurance policies. Historically, we have purchased policies in the secondary market through a network of life insurance agents, life insurance brokers, and licensed providers who assist policy owners in accessing the secondary market. Since the fourth quarter of 2014, we have been working to expand our origination practices by marketing directly to consumers and the development of our Appointed Agent Program. Recently, we engaged a strategic partner in the development of a specialized service center whose focus is sourcing qualified leads and processing life insurance policies directly

for our purchase. In conjunction with these activities, we are in the final stages of implementing new systems, processes and protocols, including a streamlined underwriting process for small face policies (\$1,000,000 in face value policy benefits or less) in order to efficiently acquire life insurance policies directly from consumers.

In addition, we have developed and expanded our Appointed Agent Program. Our Appointed Agent Program empowers financial professionals to bring the secondary market's value proposition directly to consumers owning life insurance. Central to the Appointed Agent Program is education, training, and marketing that support and empower

financial professionals to offer clients significant value with a program that emphasizes regulatory compliance. Over the last year, the number of financial professionals sourcing life insurance policies directly for GWG has increased to approximately 850. We have experienced an added benefit from our model by the fact that many of the financial professionals seeking to participate in our Appointed Agent Program also distribute our investment products. This dual offering enables financial professionals the opportunity to develop expertise in our business model and a specialization for their financial practice. In conjunction with these activities, we have continued to sharpen our service offerings and marketing tools, available to broker-dealers and financial advisors who seek to market our products and services. These offerings have, in turn, led to an increasing acceptance by the financial profession of our business model and industry practices because they address a growing need for providing post-retirement financial services to seniors owning life insurance.

While these efforts are ongoing, and initial results are preliminary, the early outcomes from both our Appointed Agent Program and direct to consumer marketing efforts are very encouraging. In the last three months, we have experienced a significant increase in the number of life insurance policies that are now in our origination pipeline. All told, these efforts have increased our policy purchases from zero to now making up over 28% of all the life insurance policies in our current origination pipeline as of August 3, 2015. Our origination pipeline includes all the life insurance policies we are currently gathering information, evaluating, or in the process of closing a purchase. We expect to complete our initial development efforts on these systems, including supporting marketing, technology, reporting, processing, and underwriting protocols through the balance of 2015. When in place, we believe we will be well-positioned to scale for increased volume.

We have also expanded our own footprint in the various states and jurisdictions where secondary market life settlement transactions are regulated. Of the 42 jurisdictions that require licensure, we presently hold 30 licenses and have pending applications in another eight jurisdictions.

As for the secondary market itself, we have recently seen positive growth trends for the market, evidenced by increased competition for policy purchases through traditional channels, new efforts by market participants to reach consumers directly, and little change in the regulatory or legal environment which impact our market. In particular, we are aware of only two reported consumer complaints relating to life settlement transactions that have been received by insurance regulators nationally since 2012. During 2015 (with most state legislatures now in recess or adjourned until 2016), there was not any legislation introduced attempting to establish more restrictive processes or controls on life settlement transactions. In fact, we are aware of approximately one dozen state bills that were introduced thus far during 2015 recognizing that life settlements are good public policy by requiring insurance companies or governmental authorities to advise policyholders facing lapse or surrender that selling their policy on the secondary market is an option.

Furthermore, we are also aware that a class-action lawsuit against a major insurance company, alleging breach of fiduciary duty for failure to advise consumers about their life settlement options, was privately settled. We believe that this lawsuit may begin establishing precedent for insurance carriers and their agents to advise clients of their rights to effect a sale of their life insurance policy. Clearly, as for financial professionals who owe a fiduciary obligation to their clients, a precedent has been set for advising their clients on both their right and opportunity to sell their life insurance policy.

In sum, we believe these legislative and legal developments indicate that the market for life settlements is gaining growing acceptance from a public policy perspective, and that participants in the market are achieving success at adhering to the regulatory requirements imposed on them. When combined with the recent positive growth trends in the market, and our own efforts and successes in expanding our network of financial professionals involved in offering our products and services, we begin the second half of 2015 with confidence and optimism for the further development of our business and marketplace.

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In the first six months of 2015, we recognized \$25.6 million of revenue from the receipt of \$29.4 million in policy benefits. In addition, we recognized an expense from the change in fair value of our life insurance policies, net of premiums and carrying costs, of \$0.4 million. In the first six months of 2015, interest expense, including amortization of the deferred financing costs and preferred stock dividends, was \$14.5 million, and selling, general and administrative expenses were \$8.5 million. Income tax expense for the first half of 2015 was \$1.4 million. Our net income before interest, taxes and amortization was \$16.9 million and our net income after tax was \$1 million for the first half of 2015.

In the first six months of 2014, we recognized \$0.2 million of revenue from the receipt of \$0.3 million in policy benefits. In addition, we recognized revenue from the change in fair value of our life insurance policies, net of premiums and carrying costs, of \$10.8 million. Interest expense, including amortization of the deferred financing costs and preferred stock dividends, was \$12.9 million for the six months ended June 30, 2014, and selling, general and administrative expenses were \$4.8 million. Income tax benefit for the six months ended June 30, 2014 was \$2.3 million. Our net income before interest, taxes and amortization was \$6.2 million and our net loss after tax was \$4.5 million for the first half of 2014.

To date, we have financed our business principally through the issuance of debt, including our registered public offerings of L Bonds and debt incurred by our subsidiary DLP Funding II under a senior revolving credit facility provided by Autobahn/DZ Bank. See the “Liquidity and Capital Resources” caption below.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We base our judgments, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. We evaluate our judgments, estimates and assumptions on a regular basis and make changes accordingly. We believe that the judgments, estimates and assumptions involved in the accounting for the valuation of investments in life insurance policies have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements and accordingly believe these to be our critical accounting estimates. Below we discuss the critical accounting policies associated with these estimates as well as certain other critical accounting policies.

Ownership of Life Insurance Policies — Fair Value Option

Our primary business involves the purchasing and financing of life insurance policies. As such, we account for the purchase of life insurance policies in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board’s Accounting Standards Codification (FASB ASC) 325-30, Investments in Insurance Contracts, which requires us to use either the investment method or the fair value method. We have elected to account for these life insurance policies as investments using the fair value method.

We initially record our purchase of life insurance policies at the transaction price, which is the amount paid for the policy, inclusive of all fees and costs associated with the acquisition. The fair value of our investment in the portfolio of insurance policies is evaluated at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the fair value of the portfolio of life insurance policies are based on periodic evaluations and are recorded as changes in fair value of life insurance policies in our consolidated and combined statement of operations. The fair value is determined as the net present value of the life insurance portfolio’s future expected cash flows that incorporates current life expectancy estimates and discount rate assumptions.

In addition to reporting our results of operations and financial condition based on the fair value of our life insurance policies as required by GAAP, management also makes calculations based on the weighted average expected internal rate of return of the policies. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

Valuation of Insurance Policies

Unobservable inputs, as discussed below, are a critical component of our estimate for the fair value of our investments in life insurance policies. We currently use a probabilistic method of estimating and valuing the projected cash flows

of our portfolio of life insurance policies, which we believe to be the preferred and most prevalent valuation method in the industry. In this regard, the most significant assumptions we make are the life expectancy estimates of the insureds and the discount rate applied to the projected cash flows to be derived from our portfolio.

In determining life expectancy estimates, we generally use actuarial medical reviews from independent medical underwriters. These medical underwriters evaluate the health of the insured by reviewing historical and current medical

records. This evaluation is performed to produce an estimate of the insured’s mortality — a life expectancy report. In the case of a small face policy (\$1.0 million face value of policy benefits or less), we may use one life expectancy report or estimate life expectancy based on a modified methodology which does not use actuarial medical reviews from independent medical underwriters. The life expectancy estimate represents a range of probabilities for the insured’s mortality against a group of cohorts with the same age, sex and smoking status. These mortality probabilities represent a mathematical curve known as an actuarial mortality curve, which is then used to generate a series of expected cash flows from the life insurance policy over the expected lifespan of the insured. A discount rate is used to calculate the net present value of the expected cash flows. The discount rate represents the internal rate of return we expect to earn on investments in a policy or in the portfolio as a whole at the stated fair value. The discount rate used to calculate fair value of our portfolio incorporates the guidance provided by ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures. Many of our current underwriting review processes, including our policy of obtaining actuarial medical reviews from independent medical underwriters as described above, are undertaken in satisfaction of obligations under our L Bond debt offerings and revolving credit facility. As a result, we may in the future modify our underwriting review processes if permitted under our borrowing arrangements.

The table below provides the discount rate used to estimate the fair value of the life insurance policies for the period ending:

June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
11.19%	11.43%

The change in the discount rate incorporates current information about discount rates applied by other reporting companies owning portfolios of life insurance policies, discount rates observed in the life insurance secondary market, market interest rates, the credit exposure to the issuing insurance companies and our estimate of the risk premium a purchaser would require to receive the future cash flows derived from our portfolio of life insurance policies. The discount rate to arrive at the fair value of our portfolio assumes an orderly and arms-length transaction (i.e., a non-distressed transaction in which neither seller nor buyer is compelled to engage in the transaction).

We engaged a third party, Model Actuarial Pricing Systems (MAPS), to prepare a third-party valuation of our life settlement portfolio. MAPS owns and maintains the portfolio pricing software we use. MAPS processed policy data, future premium data, life expectancy estimate data, and other actuarial information we supply to calculate a net present value for our portfolio using the specified discount rate of 11.19%. MAPS independently calculated the net present value of our portfolio of 314 policies to be \$301.4 million, which is the same fair value estimate we used on the balance sheet as of June 30, 2015, and furnished us with a letter documenting its calculation. A copy of such letter is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2015, filed with the SEC on August 13, 2015.

JOBS Act

On April 5, 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or JOBS Act, was enacted. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933 for complying with new or revised accounting standards. This means that an “emerging growth company” can make an election to delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would apply to private companies. We have elected to delay such adoption of new or revised accounting standards and, as a result, we may not comply with new or revised accounting standards at the same time as other public reporting companies that are not “emerging growth companies.” This exemption will apply for a period of five years following our first sale of common equity securities under an effective registration statement or until we no longer qualify as an “emerging growth company” as defined under the JOBS Act, whichever is earlier.

Deferred Income Taxes

FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes, requires us to recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance is established for any portion of deferred tax assets that is not considered more likely than not to be realized.

We have provided a valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset related to a note receivable because we believe that, when realized for tax purposes, it will result in a capital loss that will not be utilized because we have no expectation of generating a capital gain within the applicable carryforward period. Therefore, we do not believe that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will be realized.

We have also provided a valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset related to a tax basis capital loss generated with respect to its settlement and subsequent disposal of our investment in Athena Structured Funds PLC (see “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” Note 9). As we have no expectation of generating capital gains within the applicable carry-forward period, we do not believe that it is more likely than not that the deferred asset will be realized.

A valuation allowance is required to be recognized to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Realization of deferred tax assets depends upon having sufficient past or future taxable income in periods to which the deductible temporary differences are expected to be recovered or within any applicable carryback or carryforward periods. We believe that it is more likely than not that we will be able to realize all of our deferred tax assets other than that which is expected to result in a capital loss.

Deferred Financing and Issuance Costs

Financing costs incurred to obtain financing under the revolving credit facility have been capitalized and are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the revolving credit facility. The Series I Secured Note obligations are reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions, and other direct expenses, which are amortized using the interest method over the term of each respective borrowing. The L Bonds are reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions, and other direct expenses, which are amortized using the interest method over the term of each respective borrowing. The Series A Preferred Stock is reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions, including the fair value of warrants issued, and other direct expenses, which are amortized using the interest method as interest expense over a three-year redemption period. As of December 31, 2014 these costs have been fully amortized.

Principal Revenue and Expense Items

We earn revenues from three primary sources as described below.

- **Policy Benefits Realized.** We recognize the difference between the death benefits and carrying values of the policy when an insured event has occurred and we determine that settlement and ultimate collection of the death benefits is realizable and reasonably assured. Revenue from a transaction must meet both criteria in order to be recognized. We generally collect the face value of the life insurance policy from the insurance company within 45 days of the insured’s mortality.
- **Change in Fair Value of Life Insurance Policies.** We have elected to carry our investments in life insurance policies at fair value in accordance with ASC 325-30, Investments in Life Insurance Contracts. Accordingly, we value our investments in our portfolio of life insurance policies each reporting period in accordance with the fair value principles discussed herein, which includes the expected payment of premiums for future periods.
- **Sale of a Life Insurance Policy or a Portfolio of Life Insurance Policies.** In an event of a sale of a policy, we recognize gain or loss as the difference between the sale price and the carrying value of the policy on the date of the receipt of payment on such sale.

Our main components of expense are summarized below.

- **Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.** We recognize and record expenses incurred in the operations of the purchasing and servicing of life insurance policies. These expenses include professional fees, salaries, and sales

and marketing expenditures.

- Interest Expense. We recognize and record interest expenses associated with the costs of financing our life insurance portfolio for the current period. These expenses include interest paid to our senior lender under our revolving credit facility, as well as all interest paid on our debentures and other outstanding indebtedness such as our subsidiary secured notes and dividends on convertible, redeemable preferred

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stock. When we issue long-term indebtedness, we amortize the issuance costs associated with such indebtedness over the outstanding term of the financing, and classify it as interest expense.

Results of Operations — Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015 Compared to the Same Periods in 2014

The following is our analysis of the results of operations for the periods indicated below. This analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue recognized from the receipt of policy benefits(1)	\$ 618,000	\$ 231,000	\$ 25,632,000	\$ 231,000
Revenue (expense) recognized from the change in fair value of life insurance policies, net of premiums and carrying costs(2)	7,856,000	5,254,000	(375,000)	10,770,000
Gain on life settlements, net	\$ 8,474,000	\$ 5,485,000	\$ 25,257,000	\$ 11,001,000
Number of policies matured	1	3	7	3
The change in fair value related to new policies acquired	\$ 4,511,000	\$ 1,595,000	\$ 5,123,000	\$ 6,559,000

(1) In the first half of 2015, we recognized \$25.6 million of revenue from the receipt of \$29.4 million in policy benefits. In the first half of 2014, we recognized only \$0.07 million of revenue from the receipt of \$0.3 million in policy benefits.

(2) The change in the discount rate incorporates current information about discount rates applied by other reporting companies owning portfolios of life insurance policies, discount rates observed by us in the life insurance secondary market, market interest rates, the credit exposure to the issuing insurance companies and our estimate of the risk premium a purchaser would require to receive the future cash flows derived from our portfolio of life insurance policies. Because we use the discount rate to arrive at the fair value of our portfolio, the rate we choose necessarily assumes an orderly and arms-length transaction (i.e., a non-distressed transaction in which neither seller nor buyer is compelled to engage in the transaction). The discount rate applied to estimate the fair value of the portfolio of life insurance policies we own was 11.19% as of June 30, 2015, compared to 11.56% as of June 30, 2014. The decrease in discount rate was due to an increase in prices our competitors were purchasing life insurance policies in the secondary market, an increase in the size and diversity of our portfolio that we believe results in a lower risk premium due to an increase in actuarial stability for any potential buyer. The carrying value of policies acquired during each quarterly reporting period are adjusted to their current fair value using the fair value discount rate applied to the entire portfolio as of that reporting date.

	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2015	2014	Increase	2015	2014	Increase
Employee compensation and benefits(1)	\$ 2,145,000	\$ 1,179,000	\$ 966,000	\$ 3,873,000	\$ 2,147,000	\$ 1,726,000

Interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs and preferred stock dividends)(2)	7,322,000	6,608,000	714,000	14,499,000	12,935,000	1,564,000
Legal and professional expenses(3)	643,000	419,000	224,000	1,166,000	826,000	340,000
Other expenses(4)	1,881,000	1,189,000	692,000	3,415,000	1,866,000	1,549,000
Total expenses	\$ 11,991,000	\$ 9,395,000	\$ 2,596,000	\$ 22,953,000	\$ 17,774,000	\$ 5,179,000

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- (1) We employed more staff and hired additional members to our sales, marketing and executive teams.
- (2) The increase was due to the increase in the average debt outstanding.
- (3) Increase is due to increased compliance work and SEC filings related to L Bond offerings.
- (4) Marketing, recruiting and other expenses increased due to the continued development of a direct marketing campaign and related service center costs, increased activity related to our public offering of L Bonds and continued technology and infrastructure costs.

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Income Tax Expense. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, we had a loss of \$3,427,000 and an income of \$2,444,000 before income taxes and recorded income tax benefit of \$1,176,000 and income tax expense of \$1,433,000, respectively, or 34.3% and 58.6%, respectively. In the same periods of 2014, we had a loss of \$3,903,000 and \$6,759,000 before income taxes and recorded income tax benefit of \$1,317,000 and \$2,272,000, respectively, or 33.7% and 33.6%, respectively. The primary differences between our effective tax rate and the statutory federal rate are the accrual of preferred stock dividend expense, state taxes, and other non-deductible expenses.

The following table provides a reconciliation of our income tax expense at the statutory federal tax rate to our actual income tax expense:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015		Six Months Ended June 30, 2015		Three Months Ended June 30, 2014		Six Months Ended June 30, 2014	
Statutory federal income tax	\$ (1,167,000)	34.0 %	\$ 831,000	34.0 %	\$ (1,327,000)	34.0 %	\$ (2,298,000)	34.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	(187,000)	5.5 %	229,000	9.4 %	(209,000)	5.4 %	(352,000)	5.2 %
Series A preferred stock dividends	168,000	(4.9)%	351,000	14.4 %	218,000	(5.6)%	434,000	(6.4)%
Other permanent differences	10,000	(0.3)%	22,000	0.8 %	1,000	(0.1)%	(56,000)	0.8 %
Total income tax expense	\$ (1,176,000)	34.3 %	\$ 1,433,000	58.6 %	\$ (1,317,000)	33.7 %	\$ (2,272,000)	33.6 %

The most significant temporary differences between GAAP net income and taxable net income are the treatment of interest costs with respect to the acquisition of the life insurance policies and revenue recognition with respect to the mark-to-market of life insurance portfolio.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We finance our business through a combination of policy benefit revenues, origination fees, equity offerings, debt offerings, and a credit facility. We have used our debt offerings and credit facility primarily for policy acquisition, policy servicing and portfolio related financing expenditures. We charge an intercompany origination fee in the amount of one to four percent of the face value of a life insurance policy's benefit when we acquire the related life insurance policy. The origination fee we charge is included in the total purchase price we pay for a life insurance policy for purposes of our valuation and expected internal rate of return calculations, but is not netted against the purchase price we pay to a seller of an insurance policy. We generated cash flows \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million from origination fees during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, and \$0.3 million and \$1.3 million during the same periods in 2014. Profit from intra-company origination fees for life insurance policies retained by the Company are eliminated from our consolidated statements of operations. As such, the origination fees collected under our life insurance policy financing arrangements are reflected in our consolidated statements of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities as they are received from borrowings used to finance the acquisition of life insurance policies. Our borrowing agreements allow us to use net proceeds of the L Bonds for policy acquisition, which includes origination fees. If the policy acquisition is not financed, no fees are included in the consolidated cash flows. See "Cash

Flows” below for further information. We determine the purchase price of life insurance policies in accordance with ASC 325-30, Investments in Insurance Contracts, using the fair value method. Under the fair value method, the initial investment is recorded at the transaction price. Because the origination fees are paid from a wholly owned subsidiary to the parent company, these fees are not included in the transaction price as reflected in our consolidated financial statements. For further discussion on our accounting policies for life settlements, please refer to note 1 to our consolidated financial statements.

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had approximately \$71.6 million and \$51.2 million, respectively, in combined available cash and available borrowing base surplus capacity under our revolving credit facility for the purpose of purchasing additional life insurance policies, paying premiums on existing policies, paying portfolio servicing expenses, and paying principal and interest on our outstanding financing obligations.

In January 2015, GWG registered a \$1.0 billion debt offering of our L Bonds with the SEC. The \$1.0 billion L Bond offering is as a follow-on offering to our \$250.0 million debt offering of Renewable Secured Debentures

(subsequently renamed L Bonds) which was registered with the SEC and was completed January 2015. Through June 30, 2015, the total amount of these L Bonds sold, including renewals, was \$320.7 million. As of June 30, 2015, we had approximately \$226.3 million in principal amount of L Bonds outstanding.

On September 24, 2014, we consummated an initial public offering of its common stock resulting in the sale of 800,000 shares of common stock at \$12.50 per share and net proceeds of approximately \$8.6 million after the deduction of underwriting commissions, discounts and expense reimbursements. We used the net proceeds from the offering to promote and advertise the opportunities for consumers owning life insurance and investors to profit from participating in the secondary market for life insurance policies, to purchase additional life insurance policies in the secondary market, to pay premiums on our life insurance policy assets, to fund our portfolio operations, and for working capital purposes.

In September 2012, we concluded a Series A Preferred Stock offering, having received an aggregate \$24.6 million in subscriptions for our Series A Preferred Stock. These subscriptions consisted of \$14.0 million in conversions of outstanding Series I Secured Notes and \$10.6 million of new investments. We have used the proceeds from the sale of our Series A Preferred Stock to fund our operational expenditures.

In November 2009, we issued our first debt securities through our wholly owned subsidiary GWG Life commenced private placement of Series I Secured Notes to accredited investors only. This offering was closed in November 2011 and was followed-on by our first publicly registered \$250.0 million debt offering of Renewable Secured Debentures (subsequently renamed L Bonds). As of June 30, 2015, we had approximately \$24.7 million in principal amount of Series I Secured Notes outstanding.

The weighted-average interest rate of our outstanding Series I Secured Notes as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was 8.49% and 8.37%, respectively, and the weighted-average maturity at those dates was 1.23 and 1.11 years, respectively. The Series I Secured Notes have renewal features. Since we first issued our Series I Secured Notes, we have experienced \$144.8 million in maturities, of which as of June 30, 2015, \$111.8 million has renewed for an additional term. This has provided us with an aggregate renewal rate of approximately 77% for investments in these securities.

The weighted-average interest rate of our outstanding L Bonds as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was 7.27% and 7.45%, respectively, and the weighted-average maturity at those dates was 1.86 and 2.01 years, respectively. Our L Bonds have renewal features that provide that investors will remain in their investment with GWG unless they provide us with notice within 30 days of the maturity of their bond. Since we first issued our L Bonds, we have experienced \$94.4 million in maturities, of which as of June 30, 2015, \$62.6 million has renewed for an additional term. This has provided us with an aggregate renewal rate of approximately 66% for investments in these securities. Future contractual maturities of Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds at June 30, 2015 are:

Years Ending December 31,	Series I Secured Notes	L Bonds	Total
2015	\$ 5,085,000	\$ 48,082,000	\$ 53,167,000
2016	10,964,000	67,120,000	78,084,000
2017	6,164,000	43,051,000	49,215,000
2018	1,127,000	31,012,000	32,139,000
2019	347,000	14,342,000	14,689,000
Thereafter	1,041,000	22,703,000	23,744,000
	\$ 24,728,000	\$ 226,310,000	\$ 251,038,000

The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are secured by all our assets, and are subordinate to our revolving credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank. The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are pari passu with respect to a security interest in our assets pursuant to an intercreditor agreement (see notes 6 and 7 to our consolidated financial

statements).

We maintain a \$105 million revolving credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank through GWG Life's wholly owned subsidiaries DLP II and DLP III. The revolving credit facility is used to pay the premium expenses related to GWG's portfolio of life insurance policies. As of both June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, we had approximately \$65.0 million and \$72.2 million, respectively, outstanding under the revolving credit facility and maintained an available

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borrowing base surplus of \$33.4 million and \$20.6 million, respectively. Effective May 11, 2015, we amended and restated our credit facility to reduce the interest cost and extend the term of the facility to June 2018. (see note 5 to our condensed consolidated financial statements).

We expect to meet our ongoing operational capital needs through a combination of the receipt of policy benefit revenues and proceeds from financing transactions. We expect to meet our policy acquisition, servicing, and financing capital needs principally from the receipt of policy benefit revenues from our portfolio of life insurance policies, net proceeds from our offering of L Bonds, and from our revolving credit facility. We have demonstrated continued access to credit and financing markets. Furthermore, we expect that policy benefit payments will increase as the average age of the insureds increase and mortality events occur over time, a trend which we experienced in 2014-2015 that will continue to increase. As a result of the foregoing, we estimate that our liquidity and capital resources are sufficient for our current and projected financial needs. Nevertheless, if we are unable to continue our offering of L Bonds for any reason (or if we become unsuccessful in selling L Bonds), and we are unable to obtain capital from other sources, we expect that our business would be materially and adversely affected. In addition, our business would be materially and adversely affected if we did not receive the policy benefits we forecast and if holders of our L Bonds or Series I Secured Notes failed to renew with the frequency we have historically experienced. In such a case, we could be forced to sell our investments in life insurance policies to service or satisfy our debt-related obligations and continue to pay policy premiums.

Capital expenditures have historically not been material and we do not anticipate making material capital expenditures in 2015 or beyond.

Debt Financings Summary

We had the following outstanding debt balances as of June 30, 2015:

Issuer/Borrower	Principal Amount Outstanding	Weighted Average Interest Rate	
GWG Holdings, Inc. – L Bonds	\$ 226,310,000	7.27	%
GWG Life Settlements, LLC – Series I Secured notes	24,728,000	8.49	%
GWG DLP Funding II, LLC – Revolving credit facility	65,011,000	5.41	%
Total	\$ 316,049,000	6.98	%

Our total credit facility and other indebtedness balance as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was \$316.0 million and \$286.6 million, respectively. At June 30, 2015, the total outstanding face amount under our Series I Secured Notes outstanding was \$24.7 million, less unamortized selling costs of \$0.4 million, resulting in a carrying amount of \$24.3 million. At December 31, 2014, the total outstanding face amount under our Series I Secured Notes outstanding was \$28.0 million, less unamortized selling costs of \$0.4 million, resulting in a carrying amount of \$27.6 million. At June 30, 2015, the total outstanding face amount of L Bonds was \$226.3 million plus \$3.1 million of subscriptions in process, less unamortized selling costs of \$6.3 million resulting in a carrying amount of \$223.1 million. At December 31, 2014, the total outstanding face amount of L Bonds was \$186.4 million plus \$2.3 million of subscriptions in process, less unamortized selling costs of \$5.9 million resulting in a carrying amount of \$182.8 million. At June 30, 2015, the fair value of our investments in life insurance policies of \$301.5 million plus our cash balance of \$38.2 million and our restricted cash balance of \$7.9 million, totaled \$347.6 million, representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of \$31.6 million. At December 31, 2014, the fair value of our investments in life insurance policies of \$282.8 million plus our cash balance of \$30.7 million and our restricted cash balance of \$4.3 million, totaled \$317.8 million, representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of \$31.2 million. At June 30, 2015 our weighted average cost of capital was approximately 6.98%. The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are secured by all our assets and are subordinate to our revolving credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank. The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are pari passu with respect to a security interest in our asset pursuant to an intercreditor agreement.

The following forward-looking table seeks to illustrate the impact of the sale of our portfolio of life insurance assets at various discount rates in order to satisfy our debt obligations as of June 30, 2015. In all cases, the sale of the life insurance assets owned by DLP II and DLP III will be used first to satisfy all amounts owing under the revolving credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank. The net sale proceeds remaining after satisfying all obligations under the revolving credit facility would be applied to L Bonds and Series I Secured notes on a pari passu basis.

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Portfolio Discount Rate	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%
Value of portfolio	\$ 318,462,000	\$ 304,099,000	\$ 290,841,000	\$ 278,577,000	\$ 267,208,000
Cash and cash equivalents	46,121,000	46,121,000	46,121,000	46,121,000	46,121,000
Total assets	364,583,000	350,220,000	336,962,000	324,698,000	313,329,000
Revolving credit facility					
Autobahn/DZ Bank	65,011,000	65,011,000	65,011,000	65,011,000	65,011,000
Net after revolving credit facility	299,572,000	285,209,000	271,951,000	259,687,000	248,318,000
Series I Secured notes and L Bonds	251,038,000	251,038,000	251,038,000	251,038,000	251,038,000
Net after Series I Secured notes and L Bonds	48,534,000	34,171,000	20,913,000	8,649,000	(2,720,000)
Impairment to Series I Secured notes and L Bonds	No impairment	No impairment	No impairment	No impairment	Impairment

The table illustrates that our ability to fully satisfy amounts owing under the L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes would likely be impaired upon the sale of all our life insurance assets at a price equivalent to a discount rate of approximately 13.75% or higher. At December 31, 2014 the impairment occurred at discount rate of approximately 14.09% or higher. The discount rates used to calculate the fair value of our portfolio for mark-to-market accounting were 11.19% and 11.43% as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

The table does not include any allowance for transactional fees and expenses associated with a portfolio sale (which expenses and fees could be substantial), and is provided to demonstrate how various discount rates used to value our portfolio could affect our ability to satisfy amounts owing under our debt obligations, in light of our senior secured lender's right to priority payments. You should read the above table in conjunction with the information contained in other sections of this prospectus supplement, including our discussion of discount rates included under the "— Critical Accounting Policies — Valuation of Insurance Policies" caption above. This discussion and analysis is based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. The forward-looking presentation above is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those suggested or implied by the above table. Please see the caption "Risk Relating to Forward-Looking Statements" above.

Amended and Restated Credit Facility

Effective May 11, 2015, GWG Holdings, together with certain of its subsidiaries, entered into an Second Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement with Autobahn Funding Company LLC, as the conduit lender, and DZ Bank AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, as the committed lender and as the agent on behalf of secured parties under such agreement. The Second Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement extends the maturity date of borrowings made by the Company's subsidiaries, GWG DLP Funding II, LLC and GWG DLP Funding III, LLC, to June 30, 2018. Advances under the credit facility made after May 11, 2015 will bear interest at the commercial paper rate of the lender at the time of the advance, or at the lender's cost of borrowing plus 4.25 percent, which is 1.75 percent less than under the previous Credit and Security Agreement executed on January 25,

2013. In addition to the extended term and decreased interest rate and borrowing cost, the Second Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement also removes the requirement that the Company maintain a reserve for certain projected expenditures (including anticipated premium payments required to service its life insurance portfolio), thereby allowing for the Company's full use of the credit facility up to its limit of \$105,000,000.

In connection with the Second Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement, GWG Holdings and its subsidiaries entered into certain other agreements and amendments and restatements of earlier agreements entered into in connection with the original and renewal Credit and Security Agreements. Included among these other agreements was an Amended and Restated Performance Guaranty affirming the performance guaranty that GWG Holdings earlier provided in connection with the original and first amended and restated Credit and Security Agreements to DZ Bank AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank, as agent.

Cash Flows

The payment of premiums and servicing costs to maintain life insurance policies represents our most significant requirement for cash disbursement. When a policy is purchased, we are able to calculate the minimum premium payments required to maintain the policy in-force. Over time as the insured age, premium payments will increase; however, the probability of actually needing to pay the premiums decreases since mortality becomes more likely. These scheduled premiums and associated probabilities are factored into our expected internal rate of return and cash-flow modeling described herein. Beyond premiums, we incur policy servicing costs, including annual trustee and tracking costs, and debt servicing costs, including principal and interest payments. Until we receive a stable amount of proceeds from the policy benefits, we intend to pay these costs from our credit facility, when permitted, and through the issuance of debt securities, including the L Bonds.

The amount of payments for anticipated premiums and servicing costs that we will be required to make over the next five years to maintain our current portfolio, assuming no mortalities, is set forth in the table below.

Years Ending December 31,	Premiums	Servicing	Premiums and Servicing Fees
Six months ending December 31, 2015	\$ 13,292,000	\$ 377,000	\$ 13,669,000
2016	27,985,000	377,000	28,362,000
2017	31,333,000	377,000	31,710,000
2018	34,191,000	377,000	34,568,000
2019	38,001,000	377,000	38,378,000
2020	42,158,000	377,000	42,535,000
	\$ 186,960,000	\$ 2,262,000	\$ 189,222,000

For the quarter end dates set forth below, the following table illustrates the total amount of face value of policy benefits owned, and the trailing 12 months of life insurance policy benefits collected and premiums paid on our portfolio. The trailing 12-month benefits/premium coverage ratio indicates the ratio of policy benefits received to premiums paid over the trailing 12-month period from our portfolio of life insurance policies.

Quarter End Date	Portfolio Face Amount	12-Month Trailing Benefits Collected	12-Month Trailing Premiums Paid	12-Month Trailing Benefits/Premium Coverage Ratio
March 31, 2012	\$ 482,455,000	\$ 4,203,000	\$ 14,977,000	28.06 %
June 30, 2012	489,255,000	8,703,000	15,412,000	56.47 %
September 30, 2012	515,661,000	7,833,000	15,837,000	49.46 %
December 31, 2012	572,245,000	7,350,000	16,597,000	44.28 %
March 31, 2013	639,755,000	11,350,000	18,044,000	62.90 %
June 30, 2013	650,655,000	13,450,000	19,182,000	70.11 %
September 30, 2013	705,069,000	18,450,000	20,279,000	90.98 %
December 31, 2013	740,648,000	16,600,000	21,733,000	76.38 %
March 31, 2014	771,940,000	12,600,000	21,930,000	57.46 %
June 30, 2014	784,652,000	6,300,000	22,598,000	27.88 %
September 30, 2014	787,964,000	4,300,000	23,121,000	18.60 %
December 31, 2014	779,099,000	18,050,000	23,265,000	77.58 %
March 31, 2015	754,942,000	46,675,000	23,786,000	196.23 %
June 30, 2015	806,274,000	47,125,000	24,348,000	193.55 %

We believe that the portfolio cash flow results set forth above are consistent with our general investment thesis: that the life insurance policy benefits we receive will continue to increase over time in relation to the premiums we are required to pay on the remaining policies in the portfolio. Nevertheless, we expect that our portfolio cash flow results on a period-to-period basis will remain inconsistent until such time as we achieve our goal of acquiring a larger, more

diversified portfolio of life insurance policies in order to obtain more normalized actuarial results. As our receipt of life insurance policy benefits increases, we expect to begin servicing and paying down our outstanding indebtedness, or alternatively purchasing additional life insurance policies, from these cash flows.

The life insurance policies owned by DLP II and DLP III are subject to a collateral arrangement with the agent to our revolving credit lender, as described in note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. Under this arrangement, collection and escrow accounts are used to fund purchases and premiums of the insurance policies and to pay interest and other charges under our revolving credit facility. The lender and its agent must authorize all disbursements from these accounts, including any distributions to GWG Life or Holdings. If the facility advance rate exceeds 50%, the distributions are limited to an amount that would result in the borrowers (DLP II, DLP III, GWG Life, and Holdings) realizing an annualized rate of return on the equity funded amount for such assets of not more than 18%, as determined by the agent. After such amount is reached, the credit agreement requires that excess funds be used to fund repayments or a reserve account in a certain amount before any additional distributions may be made. In the future, these arrangements may restrict the cash flows available for payment of principal and interest on our debt obligations.

Inflation

Changes in inflation do not necessarily correlate with changes in interest rates. We presently do not foresee any material impact of inflation on our results of operations in the periods presented in our consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Operating Lease — We entered into an office lease with U.S. Bank National Association as the landlord. The lease was effective April 22, 2012 with a term through August 31, 2015. The lease is for 11,695 square feet of office space located at 220 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. We are obligated to pay base rent plus common area maintenance and a share of the building operating costs. The minimum lease payment under the lease agreement is \$0.1 million in 2015.

Credit Risk

We review the credit risk associated with our portfolio of life insurance policies when estimating its fair value. In evaluating the policies' credit risk we consider insurance company solvency, credit risk indicators, economic conditions, ongoing credit evaluations, and company positions. We attempt to manage our credit risk related to life insurance policies typically by purchasing policies issued only from companies with an investment grade credit rating by either Standard & Poor's, Moody's, or A.M. Best Company. As of June 30, 2015, 95.5% of our life insurance policies, by face value benefits, were issued by companies that maintained an investment grade rating (BBB or better) by Standard & Poor's.

Interest Rate Risk

Our credit facility is floating-rate financing. In addition, our ability to offer interest rates that attract capital (including in the offer and sale of L Bonds) is generally impacted by prevailing interest rates. Furthermore, while our other indebtedness provides us with fixed-rate financing, our debt coverage ratio is calculated in relation to our total cost of financing. Therefore, fluctuations in interest rates impact our business by increasing our borrowing costs, and reducing availability under our debt financing arrangements. Furthermore, we calculate our portfolio earnings based upon the spread generated between the return on our life insurance portfolio and the cost of our financing. As a result, increases in interest rates will reduce the earnings we expect to achieve from our investments in life insurance policies.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We use non-GAAP financial measures when evaluating our financial results, for planning and forecasting purposes, and for maintaining compliance with covenants contained in our borrowing agreements. Non-GAAP financial measures disclosed by management are provided as additional information to investors in order to provide them with

an alternative method for assessing our financial condition and operating results. These non-GAAP financial measures are not in accordance with GAAP and may be different from non-GAAP measures used by other companies, including other companies within our industry. This presentation of non-GAAP financial information is not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for comparable amounts prepared in accordance with GAAP. See the notes to our consolidated financial statements and our audited financial statements contained herein.

We have elected to carry our investments in life insurance policies at fair value in accordance with ASC 325-30, Investments in Life Insurance Contracts. Accordingly, we value our investments in life insurance policies at the conclusion of each reporting period in accordance with GAAP fair value accounting principles. In addition to GAAP, we are required to report non-GAAP financial measures to Autobahn/DZ Bank under certain financial covenants made to that lender under our revolving credit facility. As indicated above, we also use non-GAAP financial reporting to manage and evaluate the financial performance of our business.

GAAP-based fair value requires us to mark-to-market our investments in life insurance policies, which by its nature, is based upon Level 3 measurements that are unobservable. As a result, this accounting treatment imports financial market volatility and subjective inputs into our financial reporting. We believe this type of accounting reporting is at odds with one of the key attractions for purchasing and owning a portfolio life insurance policies: the non-correlated nature of the returns to be derived from such policies. Therefore, in contrast to a GAAP-based fair valuation, we seek to measure the accrual of the actuarial gain occurring within the portfolio of life insurance policies at their expected internal rate of return based on statistical actuarial mortality probabilities for the insureds (using primarily the insured's age, sex and smoking status). The expected internal rate of return tracks actuarial gain occurring within the policies according to a mortality table as the insureds' age increases. By comparing the actuarial gain accruing within our portfolio of life insurance policies against our costs during the same period, we can estimate, manage and evaluate the overall financial profitability of our business without regard to mark-to-market volatility. We use this information to balance our life insurance policy purchasing and manage our capital structure, including the issuance of debt and utilization of our other sources of capital, and to monitor our compliance with borrowing covenants. We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures provide information that is useful for investors to understand period-over-period operating results separate and apart from fair value items that may, or could, have a disproportionately positive or negative impact on results in any particular period.

Our credit facility requires us to maintain a "positive net income" and "tangible net worth" each of which are calculated on an adjusted non-GAAP basis on the method described above, without regard to GAAP-based fair value measures. In addition, our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain an "excess spread," which is the difference between (i) the weighted average of our expected internal rate of return of our portfolio of life insurance policies and (ii) the weighted average of our credit facility's interest rate. These calculations are made using non-GAAP measures in the method described below, without regard to GAAP-based fair value measures.

In addition, our L Bonds and Series I Secured notes require us to maintain a "debt coverage ratio" designed to ensure that the expected cash flows from our portfolio of life insurance policies is able to adequately service our total outstanding indebtedness. In addition, our L Bonds requires us to maintain a "subordination ratio" which limits the total amount of indebtedness that can be issued senior in rank to the L Bonds and Series I Secured notes. These ratios are calculated using non-GAAP measures in the method described below, without regard to GAAP-based fair value measures.

Adjusted Non-GAAP Net Income. Our credit facility requires us to maintain a positive net income calculated on an adjusted non-GAAP basis. We calculate the adjusted net income by recognizing the actuarial gain accruing within our life insurance policies at the expected internal rate of return of the policies we own without regard to fair value. We net this actuarial gain against our costs during the same period to calculate our net income on a non-GAAP basis.

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
GAAP net income	\$ (2,250,000)	\$ (2,587,000)	\$ 1,011,000	\$ (4,488,000)
Unrealized fair value gain(1)	(14,028,000)	(10,852,000)	(12,134,000)	(22,211,000)
Adjusted cost basis increase(2)	12,414,000	10,777,000	24,643,000	22,174,000

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Accrual of unrealized actuarial gain(3)	7,974,000	7,822,000	12,216,000	15,127,000
Total adjusted non-GAAP income(4)	\$ 4,110,000	\$ 5,160,000	\$ 25,736,000	\$ 10,602,000

- (1) Reversal of unrealized fair value gain of life insurance policies for current period.
- (2) Adjusted cost basis is increased to include those acquisition and servicing expenses which are not capitalized by GAAP.
- (3) Accrual of actuarial gain at expected internal rate of return based on investment cost basis for the period.
- (4) We must maintain an annual positive consolidated net income, calculated on a non-GAAP basis, to maintain compliance with our revolving credit facility with DZ Bank/Autobahn.

Adjusted Non-GAAP Tangible Net Worth. Our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain a tangible net worth in excess of \$45 million calculated on an adjusted non-GAAP basis. We calculate the adjusted tangible net worth by recognizing the actuarial gain accruing within our life insurance policies at the expected internal rate of return of the policies we own without regard to fair value. We net this actuarial gain against our costs during the same period to calculate our tangible net worth on a non-GAAP basis.

	As of June 30, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
GAAP net worth(1)	\$ 24,076,000	\$ 22,390,000
Less intangible assets(2)	(11,313,000)	(8,132,000)
GAAP tangible net worth	12,763,000	14,258,000
Unrealized fair value gain(3)	(166,807,000)	(154,672,000)
Adjusted cost basis increase(4)	163,466,000	147,673,000
Accrual of unrealized actuarial gain(5)	92,005,000	80,122,000
Total adjusted non-GAAP tangible net worth(6)	\$ 101,427,000	\$ 87,381,000

(1) Includes termination of redeemable member's interest prior to corporate conversion and preferred stock classified as temporary equity.

(2) Unamortized portion of deferred financing costs and pre-paid insurance.

(3) Reversal of cumulative unrealized fair value gain or loss of life insurance policies.

(4) Adjusted cost basis is increased by acquisition and servicing expenses which are not capitalized under GAAP.

(5) Accrual of cumulative actuarial gain at expected internal rate of return based on investment cost basis.

(6) We must maintain a total adjusted non-GAAP tangible net worth of \$45 million to maintain compliance with our revolving credit facility with DZ Bank/Autobahn.

Excess Spread. Our revolving credit facility requires us to maintain a 2.00% "excess spread" between our weighted-average expected internal rate of return of our portfolio of life insurance policies and the credit facility's interest rate. A presentation of our excess spread and our total excess spread is set forth below. Management uses the "total excess spread" to gauge expected profitability of our investments, and uses the "excess spread" to monitor compliance with our borrowing.

	As of June 30, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
Weighted-average expected IRR(1)	11.24	%	11.78	%
Weighted-average revolving credit facility interest rate(2)	5.41	%	6.24	%
Excess spread(3)	5.83	%	5.54	%
Total weighted-average interest rate on indebtedness for borrowed money(4)	6.98	%	7.24	%
Total excess spread	4.26	%	4.54	%

(1) This represents the weighted-average expected internal rate of return of the life insurance policies as of the measurement date based upon our investment cost basis of the insurance policies and the expected cash flows from the

life insurance portfolio. Our investment cost basis is calculated as our cash investment in the life insurance policies, without regard to GAAP-based fair value measurements, and is set forth below:

	As of June 30, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Investment Cost Basis		
GAAP fair value	\$ 301,499,000	\$ 282,883,000
Unrealized fair value gain(A)	(166,807,000)	(154,672,000)
Adjusted cost basis increase(B)	163,466,000	147,673,000
Investment cost basis(C)	\$ 298,158,000	\$ 275,884,000

(A) This represents the reversal of cumulative unrealized GAAP fair value gain of life insurance policies.

(B) Adjusted cost basis is increased to include those acquisition and servicing expenses that are not capitalized by GAAP.

(C) This is the full cash investment cost basis in life insurance policies from which our expected internal rate of return is calculated.

(2) This is the weighted-average revolving credit relating to our revolving credit facility interest rate as of the measurement date.

(3) We must maintain an excess spread of 2.00% relating to our revolving credit facility to maintain compliance under such facility.

(4) Represents the weighted-average interest rate paid on all outstanding indebtedness as of the measurement date, determined as follows:

	As of June 30, 2015	As of December 31, 2014
Outstanding Indebtedness		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 65,011,000	\$ 72,161,000
Series I Secured notes	24,728,000	28,047,000
L Bonds	226,310,000	186,377,000
Total	\$ 316,049,000	\$ 286,585,000

Interest Rates on Indebtedness

Revolving credit facility	5.41	%	6.24	%
Series I Secured notes	8.49	%	8.37	%
L Bonds	7.27	%	7.45	%
Weighted-average interest rates on indebtedness	6.98	%	7.24	%

(5) Calculated as the weighted-average expected IRR (1) minus the weighted-average interest rate on indebtedness for borrowed money (4).

Debt Coverage Ratio and Subordination Ratio. Our L Bonds and Series I Secured notes require us to maintain a “debt coverage ratio” of less than 90%. The “debt coverage ratio” is calculated by dividing the sum of our total indebtedness by the sum of our cash and cash equivalents and the net present value of the life insurance portfolio. The “subordination ratio” for our L Bonds is calculated by dividing the total indebtedness that is senior to L Bonds and Series I Secured notes by the sum of the company’s cash and cash equivalents and the net present value of the life insurance portfolio. The “subordination ratio” must be less than 50%. For purposes of both ratio calculations, the net present value of the life insurance portfolio is calculated using a discount rate equal to the weighted average interest rate of all indebtedness.

	As of June 30, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
Life insurance portfolio policy benefits	\$ 806,274,000		\$ 779,099,000	
Discount rate of future cash flows	6.98	%	7.24	%
Net present value of Life insurance portfolio policy benefits	\$ 369,937,000		\$ 347,786,000	
Cash and cash equivalents	46,121,000		34,959,000	
Total Coverage	416,058,000		382,745,000	
Revolving credit facility	65,011,000		72,161,000	
Series I Secured notes	24,728,000		28,047,000	
L Bonds	226,310,000		186,377,000	
Total Indebtedness	\$ 316,049,000		\$ 286,585,000	
Debt Coverage Ratio	75.96	%	74.88	%
Subordination Ratio	15.63	%	18.85	%

As of June 30, 2015, we were in compliance with both the debt coverage ratio and the subordination ratio as required under our related financing agreements for L Bonds and Series I Secured notes.

Our Portfolio

Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015, is summarized below:

Life Insurance Portfolio Summary

Total portfolio face value of policy benefits	\$ 806,274,000	
Average face value per policy	\$ 2,567,000	
Average face value per insured life	\$ 2,819,000	
Average age of insured (yrs.)*	82.9	
Average life expectancy estimate (yrs.)*	6.56	
Total number of policies	314	
Number of unique lives	286	
	68% Males; 32%	
Demographics	Females	
Number of smokers	4	
Largest policy as % of total portfolio	1.24	%
Average policy as % of total portfolio	0.32	%
Average Annual Premium as % of face value	3.34	%

* Averages presented in the table are weighted averages.

Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015, organized by the insured's current age and the associated policy benefits, is summarized below:

Distribution of Policy Benefits by Current Age of Insured

Min Age	Max Age	Policy Benefits	Weighted Average Life Expectancy (yrs.)	Distribution	
90	94	\$ 47,497,000	3.02	5.89	%
85	89	236,573,000	4.83	29.34	%
80	84	278,567,000	6.92	34.55	%
75	79	190,793,000	8.30	23.67	%
70	74	42,437,000	9.90	5.26	%
66	69	10,407,000	7.07	1.29	%
Total		\$ 806,274,000	6.56	100.00	%

Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015, organized by the insured's current age and number of policies owned, is summarized below:

Distribution of Policies by Current Age of Insured

Min Age	Max Age	Policies	Weighted Average Life Expectancy (yrs.)	Distribution	
90	94	22	3.02	7.01	%
85	89	99	4.83	31.53	%
80	84	103	6.92	32.79	%
75	79	61	8.30	19.43	%
70	74	20	9.90	6.37	%

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66	69	9	7.07	2.87	%
Total		314	6.56	100.00	%
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Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015, organized by the insured's estimated life expectancy estimates and associated policy benefits, is summarized below:

Distribution of Policy Benefits by Current Life Expectancies of Insured

Min LE (Months)	Max LE (Months)	Policy Benefits	Distribution	
8	47	\$ 145,242,000	18.01	%
48	71	191,914,000	23.80	%
72	95	244,522,000	30.33	%
96	119	129,801,000	16.10	%
120	143	54,793,000	6.80	%
144	188	40,002,000	4.96	%
Total		\$ 806,274,000	100.00	%

We track concentrations of pre-existing medical conditions among insured individuals within our portfolio based on information contained in life expectancy reports. We track these medical conditions with ten primary disease categories: (1) cardiovascular, (2) cerebrovascular, (3) dementia, (4) cancer, (5) diabetes, (6) respiratory disease, (7) neurological disorders, (8) other, no disease, or multiple. Our primary disease categories are summary generalizations based on the ICD-9 codes we track on each insured individuals within our portfolio. ICD-9 codes, published by the World Health Organization, are used worldwide for medical diagnoses and treatment systems, as well as morbidity and mortality statistics. Currently, cardiovascular is the only primary disease category within our portfolio that represents a concentration over 10%.

Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our subsidiaries as of June 30, 2015, organized by the primary disease categories of the insured and associated policy benefits, is summarized below:

Distribution of Policy Benefits by Primary Disease Category

Primary Disease Category	Policy Benefits	Distribution	
Cancer	\$ 59,750,000	7.41	%
Cardiovascular	145,121,000	18.00	%
Cerebrovascular	24,462,000	3.03	%
Dementia	59,699,000	7.40	%
Diabetes	63,617,000	7.89	%
Multiple	190,970,000	23.69	%
Neurological Disorders	24,974,000	3.10	%
No Disease	97,641,000	12.11	%
Other	98,590,000	12.23	%
Respiratory Diseases	41,450,000	5.14	%
Total Policy Benefits	\$ 806,274,000	100.00	%

The primary disease category represents a general category of impairment. Within the primary disease category, there are a multitude of sub-categorizations defined more specifically by ICD-9 codes. For example, a primary disease category of cardiovascular includes subcategorizations such as atrial fibrillation, heart valve replacement, coronary atherosclerosis, etc. In addition, individuals may have more than one ICD-9 code describing multiple medical conditions within one or more primary disease categories. Where an individual's ICD-9 codes indicate medical conditions in more than one primary disease categories, we categorize the individual as having multiple primary disease categories. We expect to continue to develop and refine our identification and tracking on the insured individuals medical conditions as we manage our portfolio of life insurance policies.

Portfolio Credit Risk Management

The life insurance assets in which we invest represent obligations of third-party life insurance companies to pay the benefits under the relevant policy. We rely on the payment of policy benefits by life insurance companies as our sole source of revenue collection. Accordingly, the possible insolvency of a life insurance company is a significant risk to our business. To manage this risk, we seek to invest in life insurance assets that are issued by insurance

companies with investment-grade ratings from either A.M. Best, Moody's or Standard & Poor's. To further mitigate risk, we seek to have no more than 20% of our aggregate face value of policy benefits in our portfolio issued by any one life insurance company. In addition, to assure diversity and stability in our portfolio, we regularly review the various metrics of our portfolio relating to credit risk. We track industry rating agency reports and industry journals and articles in order to gain insight into possible financial problems of life insurance companies. Finally, we only invest in those life insurance policies that meet the underwriting standards established in the indenture governing our debt securities, as applicable.

As of June 30, 2015, 91.1% of insurance companies in our portfolio hold an investment-grade rating by Standard & Poor's (BBB- or better), and the face value of policy benefits issued by one life insurance company with in the portfolio was 14.06%. Of the 45 insurance companies that insure the policies we own, ten companies insure approximately 73.07% of total face value of insurance benefits and the remaining 35 insurance companies insure the remaining approximately 26.93% of total face value of insurance benefits. The concentration risk of our ten largest insurance company holdings as of June 30, 2015 is set forth in the table below.

Rank	Policy Benefits	Percentage of Policy Benefit Amt.	Insurance Company	Ins. Co. S&P Rating
1	\$ 113,380,000	14.06 %	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	A+
2	\$ 95,939,000	11.90 %	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
3	\$ 77,922,000	9.66 %	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	AA-
4	\$ 58,825,000	7.30 %	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	A
5	\$ 58,769,000	7.29 %	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA-
6	\$ 43,750,000	5.43 %	American General Life Insurance Company	AA+
7	\$ 41,750,000	5.18 %	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
8	\$ 34,546,000	4.28 %	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
9	\$ 33,750,000	4.19 %	Pacific Life Insurance Company	AA-
10	\$ 30,500,000	3.78 %		A+

Life Insurance Portfolio Detail
(as of June 30, 2015)

	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
1	\$ 4,000,000	Male	94	35.5	MetLife Investors USA Insurance Company	N/A
2	\$ 1,100,000	Male	94	30.0	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
3	\$ 1,500,000	Female	94	33.4	Aviva Life Insurance Company	A-
4	\$ 3,200,000	Male	94	28.1	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
5	\$ 1,000,000	Female	93	39.4	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
6	\$ 264,000	Female	93	25.6	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
7	\$ 3,500,000	Male	92	41.3	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
8	\$ 250,000	Male	92	23.04	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
9	\$ 3,000,000	Male	91	45.2	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
10	\$ 500,000	Male	91	15.2	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-

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11	\$	5,000,000	Female	91	52.7	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
12	\$	2,000,000	Female	91	13.7	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
13	\$	5,000,000	Female	91	32.5	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
14	\$	300,000	Female	91	31.0	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
15	\$	1,682,773	Female	90	51.0	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
16	\$	5,000,000	Male	90	32.5	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
17	\$	3,100,000	Female	90	34.1	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
18	\$	1,500,000	Female	90	68.8	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
19	\$	1,000,000	Male	90	24.5	State Farm Life Insurance Company	AA-
20	\$	3,000,000	Female	90	33.6	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
21	\$ 1,000,000	Male	90	8.3	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
22	\$ 600,000	Female	90	21.6	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
23	\$ 1,000,000	Female	89	51.1	United of Omaha Life Insurance Company	AA-
24	\$ 3,500,000	Female	89	56.7	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
25	\$ 2,500,000	Female	89	7.9	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
26	\$ 2,500,000	Female	89	7.9	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
27	\$ 5,000,000	Female	89	40.4	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
28	\$ 5,000,000	Female	89	18.2	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
29	\$ 715,000	Female	89	60.6	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
30	\$ 1,203,520	Male	89	44.3	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
31	\$ 1,350,000	Female	89	36.0	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
32	\$ 3,500,000	Female	89	41.3	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
33	\$ 5,000,000	Female	88	50.6	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
34	\$ 2,500,000	Female	88	48.2	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
35	\$ 2,500,000	Male	88	39.9	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
36	\$ 4,000,000	Female	88	72.3	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
37	\$ 5,000,000	Male	88	53.6	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
38	\$ 1,103,922	Female	88	61.9	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
39	\$ 1,500,000	Male	88	43.5	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
40	\$ 1,500,000	Male	88	43.5	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
41	\$ 1,000,000	Female	88	65.6	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
42	\$ 250,000	Female	88	65.6	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
43	\$ 1,050,000	Male	88	45.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
44	\$ 1,000,000	Male	88	55.3	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
45	\$ 500,000	Male	88	61.9	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
46	\$ 4,785,380	Female	88	45.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
47	\$ 1,803,455	Female	88	49.4	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
48	\$ 1,529,270	Female	88	49.4	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
49	\$ 800,000	Male	88	71.6	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
50	\$ 5,000,000	Male	88	52.5	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
51	\$ 2,225,000	Female	88	85.7	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
52	\$ 357,014	Female	88	36.7	RiverSource Life Insurance Company	A+
53	\$ 3,000,000	Female	88	82.0		AA+

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					Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	
54	\$	1,500,000	Male	88	46.5	Union Central Life Insurance Company A+
55	\$	3,000,000	Male	88	44.0	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company AA-
56	\$	2,000,000	Male	88	47.3	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A) AA-
57	\$	396,791	Male	88	37.64	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company AA-
58	\$	3,000,000	Male	88	33.26	American General Life Insurance Company A+
59	\$	500,000	Female	87	68.2	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.) AA-
60	\$	5,000,000	Female	87	34.8	Transamerica Life Insurance Company AA-
61	\$	3,000,000	Male	87	50.4	Transamerica Life Insurance Company AA-
62	\$	1,200,000	Male	87	75.3	Transamerica Life Insurance Company AA-
63	\$	250,000	Male	87	72.4	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company AA-
64	\$	6,000,000	Female	87	56.2	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.) AA-
65	\$	3,000,000	Male	87	81.8	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company A+
66	\$	1,000,000	Female	87	35.7	New York Life Insurance Company AA+
67	\$	10,000,000	Female	87	72.0	West Coast Life Insurance Company AA-
68	\$	2,500,000	Male	87	48.3	Transamerica Life Insurance Company AA-
69	\$	1,000,000	Female	87	51.1	West Coast Life Insurance Company AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
70	\$ 2,000,000	Female	87	51.1	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
71	\$ 800,000	Male	87	55.7	National Western Life Insurance Company	A
72	\$ 200,000	Male	87	48.8	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
73	\$ 4,445,467	Male	87	58.9	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company	A+
74	\$ 7,500,000	Male	87	50.6	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
75	\$ 3,600,000	Female	87	57.9	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
76	\$ 5,000,000	Male	87	81.3	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
77	\$ 1,000,000	Female	87	27.7	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
78	\$ 4,513,823	Female	87	23.4	Aviva Life Insurance Company	A-
79	\$ 100,000	Female	87	56.9	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
80	\$ 100,000	Female	87	56.9	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
81	\$ 2,000,000	Female	87	75.79	U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company	A+
82	\$ 1,000,000	Male	86	61.1	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
83	\$ 2,000,000	Male	86	61.1	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
84	\$ 5,000,000	Male	86	49.2	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
85	\$ 1,365,000	Female	86	95.6	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
86	\$ 1,000,000	Female	86	84.4	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
87	\$ 200,000	Female	86	86.9	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
88	\$ 1,000,000	Male	86	40.1	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
89	\$ 2,000,000	Male	86	84.6	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
90	\$ 8,500,000	Male	86	81.2	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
91	\$ 1,000,000	Male	86	25.8	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
92	\$ 500,000	Male	86	82.0	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
93	\$ 2,000,000	Male	86	61.8	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
94	\$ 347,211	Male	86	43.9	Prudential Life Insurance Company	AA-
95	\$ 500,000	Female	86	55.2	Beneficial Life Insurance Company	N/A
96	\$ 1,800,000	Male	86	53.3	John Hancock Variable Life Insurance Company	AA-
97	\$ 4,000,000	Male	86	52.8	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
98	\$ 2,000,000	Male	86	96.7	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
99	\$ 2,000,000	Male	86	96.7	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
100	\$ 2,000,000	Male	86	96.7	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
101	\$ 1,500,000	Male	85	49.3	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
102	\$ 3,750,000	Male	85	76.4	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
103	\$ 1,000,000	Male	85	60.1		AA-

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						John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	
104	\$	2,000,000	Female	85	84.5	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
105	\$	3,000,000	Female	85	83.3	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
106	\$	829,022	Female	85	24.9	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
107	\$	1,500,000	Male	85	79.2	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
108	\$	2,328,547	Male	85	44.6	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
109	\$	2,000,000	Male	85	44.6	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
110	\$	5,000,000	Male	85	88.9	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
111	\$	1,500,000	Male	85	49.3	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
112	\$	1,500,000	Male	85	49.3	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
113	\$	3,000,000	Female	85	70.9	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
114	\$	5,000,000	Male	85	73.2	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
115	\$	1,000,000	Male	85	47.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
116	\$	4,000,000	Female	85	50.5	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
117	\$	5,000,000	Female	85	92.2	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
118	\$	2,000,000	Male	85	63.8	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
119	\$ 1,750,000	Male	85	63.8	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
120	\$ 2,000,000	Male	85	35.0	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
121	\$ 1,425,000	Male	85	80.31	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
122	\$ 5,000,000	Female	84	100.4	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
123	\$ 1,000,000	Female	84	83.0	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
124	\$ 6,000,000	Female	84	110.3	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
125	\$ 1,500,000	Female	84	108.4	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
126	\$ 750,000	Male	84	88.91	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
127	\$ 4,000,000	Male	84	37.2	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
128	\$ 1,000,000	Male	84	78.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
129	\$ 2,000,000	Female	84	98.1	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
130	\$ 1,000,000	Male	84	54.2	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
131	\$ 5,000,000	Male	84	74.8	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
132	\$ 2,700,000	Male	84	61.7	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
133	\$ 2,400,000	Male	84	37.9	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
134	\$ 7,600,000	Female	84	98.8	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
135	\$ 2,500,000	Female	84	64.7	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
136	\$ 2,500,000	Male	84	59.5	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
137	\$ 3,000,000	Male	84	59.5	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
138	\$ 500,000	Male	84	41.6	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
139	\$ 3,000,000	Female	84	43.7	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
140	\$ 1,703,959	Male	84	67.5	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
141	\$ 500,000	Male	84	18.8	Great Southern Life Insurance Company	N/A
142	\$ 1,000,000	Male	84	58.1	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
143	\$ 3,500,000	Female	84	107.2	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
144	\$ 10,000,000	Female	84	59.05	American National Insurance Company	A
145	\$ 500,000	Male	84	25.82	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
146	\$ 5,000,000	Male	83	65.9	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
147	\$ 500,000	Male	83	100.7	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
148	\$ 2,000,000	Male	83	40.3	National Life Insurance Company	A
149	\$ 3,000,000	Male	83	41.3	U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company	A+
150	\$ 2,147,816	Female	83	120.2	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
151	\$ 4,200,000	Female	83	118.3	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
152	\$ 1,900,000	Male	83	66.5	American National Insurance Company	A
153	\$ 500,000	Male	83	46.6	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
154	\$ 500,000	Male	83	46.6	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
155	\$ 5,000,000	Male	83	73.7	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
156	\$ 385,000	Male	83	74.6	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-

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157	\$	500,000	Male	83	74.6	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
158	\$	250,000	Male	83	33.1	Jackson National Life Insurance Company	AA
159	\$	1,500,000	Male	83	76.5	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
160	\$	3,500,000	Female	83	88.6	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
161	\$	3,000,000	Female	83	93.9	MetLife Investors USA Insurance Company	N/A
162	\$	750,000	Male	83	82.39	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
163	\$	4,500,000	Male	83	74.3	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
164	\$	250,000	Male	83	52.9	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
165	\$	2,275,000	Male	83	93.8	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
166	\$	10,000,000	Male	83	79.7	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
167	\$	2,000,000	Male	83	86.0	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
168	\$ 3,500,000	Male	83	72.9	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
169	\$ 6,217,200	Female	83	106.2	Phoenix Life Insurance Company	B+
170	\$ 3,000,000	Male	83	61.5	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
171	\$ 1,500,000	Male	83	26.1	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
172	\$ 2,000,000	Female	83	98.0	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
173	\$ 3,000,000	Male	82	69.2	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
174	\$ 1,500,000	Male	82	69.2	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
175	\$ 2,000,000	Female	82	117.1	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
176	\$ 3,500,000	Female	82	92.6	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
177	\$ 1,000,000	Male	82	69.4	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
178	\$ 1,500,000	Male	82	58.5	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
179	\$ 5,000,000	Male	82	111.0	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
180	\$ 250,000	Male	82	150.5	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
181	\$ 5,000,000	Female	82	76.6	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
182	\$ 1,995,000	Female	82	80.9	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
183	\$ 4,000,000	Male	82	57.4	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
184	\$ 1,250,000	Female	82	61.5	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
185	\$ 10,000,000	Male	82	81.9	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
186	\$ 2,300,000	Male	82	22.5	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
187	\$ 2,500,000	Female	82	72.5	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
188	\$ 5,000,000	Female	82	57.6	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
189	\$ 5,000,000	Male	82	76.5	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
190	\$ 2,000,000	Male	82	72.2	Ohio National Life Assurance Corporation	AA-
191	\$ 1,000,000	Male	82	72.2	Ohio National Life Assurance Corporation	AA-
192	\$ 350,000	Male	82	37.2	Reassure America Life Insurance Company	AA
193	\$ 5,000,000	Male	82	84.44	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
194	\$ 5,000,000	Male	81	94.1	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
195	\$ 8,000,000	Male	81	86.7	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
196	\$ 550,000	Male	81	105.8	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
197	\$ 1,680,000	Female	81	70.8	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
198	\$ 1,000,000	Female	81	99.0	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
199	\$ 1,250,000	Male	81	103.2	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
200	\$ 1,000,000	Male	81	68.2	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
201	\$ 1,250,000	Female	81	77.0	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
202	\$ 1,000,000	Male	81	59.2	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
203	\$ 3,000,000	Male	81	101.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
204	\$ 2,000,000	Male	81	42.8	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-

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205	\$	1,750,000	Male	81	85.7	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
206	\$	5,000,000	Male	81	75.3	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
207	\$	300,000	Female	81	76.2	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
208	\$	250,000	Male	81	82.8	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
209	\$	2,502,000	Male	81	154.5	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
210	\$	10,000,000	Male	81	116.5	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
211	\$	1,210,000	Male	81	68.75	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
212	\$	3,000,000	Female	81	109.1	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
213	\$	7,000,000	Male	81	89.53	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
214	\$	3,000,000	Male	80	154.4	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
215	\$	2,000,000	Male	80	30.4	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
216	\$	6,000,000	Male	80	127.1	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
217	\$ 320,987	Female	80	109.2	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
218	\$ 130,000	Male	80	54.0	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
219	\$ 1,000,000	Male	80	128.1	Empire General Life Assurance Corporation	AA-
220	\$ 2,000,000	Female	80	92.6	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
221	\$ 2,000,000	Female	80	91.1	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
222	\$ 3,000,000	Male	80	114.9	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
223	\$ 200,000	Male	80	49.65	Prudential Life Insurance Company	AA-
224	\$ 500,000	Male	80	51.25	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
225	\$ 3,000,000	Male	79	45.9	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
226	\$ 3,000,000	Male	79	45.9	Minnesota Life Insurance Company	A+
227	\$ 3,000,000	Male	79	45.9	Prudential Life Insurance Company	AA-
228	\$ 3,000,000	Male	79	94.7	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
229	\$ 5,000,000	Male	79	82.6	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
230	\$ 5,000,000	Male	79	82.6	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
231	\$ 4,000,000	Male	79	84.6	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
232	\$ 3,601,500	Male	79	98.5	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
233	\$ 1,000,000	Male	79	100.9	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
234	\$ 5,000,000	Male	79	134.0	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
235	\$ 5,000,000	Male	79	94.8	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
236	\$ 7,000,000	Male	79	90.4	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
237	\$ 476,574	Male	79	76.4	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
238	\$ 2,250,000	Male	79	98.9	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
239	\$ 4,300,000	Female	79	114.2	American National Insurance Company	A
240	\$ 1,000,000	Female	79	128.6	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
241	\$ 6,000,000	Male	79	111.8	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
242	\$ 5,000,000	Female	79	121.4	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
243	\$ 750,000	Male	79	74.0	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
244	\$ 3,000,000	Male	79	100.3	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
245	\$ 5,000,000	Male	78	123.5	Jefferson-Pilot Life Insurance Company	AA-
246	\$ 5,000,000	Male	78	83.1	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
247	\$ 500,000	Male	78	71.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
248	\$ 5,000,000	Male	78	93.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
249	\$ 1,009,467	Male	78	63.2	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
250	\$ 4,000,000	Male	78	54.0	MetLife Investors USA Insurance Company	N/A
251	\$ 2,500,000	Male	78	92.5		AA+

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						Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	
252	\$	2,500,000	Male	78	92.5	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
253	\$	5,000,000	Male	78	60.8	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
254	\$	500,000	Female	78	121.3	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
255	\$	775,000	Male	78	129.4	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
256	\$	3,750,000	Male	78	63.2	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
257	\$	1,000,000	Male	78	115.3	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
258	\$	5,000,000	Male	78	187.8	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
259	\$	2,000,000	Female	78	61.19	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
260	\$	1,000,000	Male	77	119.9	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
261	\$	2,840,000	Male	77	103.9	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
262	\$	1,000,000	Female	77	80.5	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
263	\$	1,750,000	Male	77	67.4	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
264	\$ 5,000,000	Male	77	108.9	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
265	\$ 600,000	Male	77	89.89	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
266	\$ 3,000,000	Male	76	103.9	Prudential Life Insurance Company	AA-
267	\$ 3,000,000	Male	76	110.3	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
268	\$ 2,000,000	Female	76	126.3	Aviva Life Insurance Company	A-
269	\$ 4,000,000	Male	76	73.0	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
270	\$ 7,000,000	Female	76	129.3	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
271	\$ 2,000,000	Male	76	113.0	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
272	\$ 1,000,000	Male	76	89.5	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
273	\$ 2,000,000	Male	76	126.3	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
274	\$ 150,000	Male	76	112.5	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
275	\$ 490,620	Male	76	92.63	Ameritas Life Insurance Corporation	A+
276	\$ 5,000,000	Male	76	65.26	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
277	\$ 5,000,000	Male	75	156.1	Prudential Life Insurance Company	AA-
278	\$ 3,000,000	Male	75	61.4	Aviva Life Insurance Company	A-
279	\$ 200,000	Male	75	76.6	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
280	\$ 3,000,000	Male	75	121.0	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
281	\$ 5,000,000	Male	75	149.7	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
282	\$ 5,000,000	Male	75	149.7	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
283	\$ 8,000,000	Male	75	110.4	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
284	\$ 5,000,000	Male	75	37.7	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
285	\$ 850,000	Male	75	74.0	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
286	\$ 4,000,000	Female	74	151.4	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
287	\$ 300,000	Male	74	21.1	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
288	\$ 2,000,000	Male	74	106.4	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
289	\$ 10,000,000	Female	74	147.9	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
290	\$ 3,000,000	Female	74	123.5	General American Life Insurance Company	AA-
291	\$ 500,000	Male	73	42.8	Midland National Life Insurance Company	A+
292	\$ 3,000,000	Male	73	82.3	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
293	\$ 500,000	Male	72	135.4	Ameritas Life Insurance Corporation	A+
294	\$ 370,000	Male	72	135.4	Ameritas Life Insurance Corporation	A+
295	\$ 2,500,000	Male	72	106.1	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
296	\$ 1,167,000	Male	72	33.9	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
297	\$ 1,500,000	Male	72	120.9	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	AA-
298	\$ 3,000,000	Male	71	84.9	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
299	\$ 2,000,000	Male	71	111.5	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+

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300	\$	2,000,000	Male	71	111.5	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
301	\$	2,500,000	Male	71	126.9	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
302	\$	2,500,000	Male	71	126.9	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A)	AA-
303	\$	600,000	Male	71	94.9	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
304	\$	500,000	Male	70	102.6	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
305	\$	500,000	Male	70	102.6	North American Company for Life And Health Insurance	A+
306	\$	2,000,000	Male	68	124.2	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)	LE (mo.)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
307	\$ 1,000,000	Male	68	124.2	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BBB-
308	\$ 1,000,000	Male	68	71.2	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
309	\$ 2,000,000	Male	68	58.2	MetLife Investors USA Insurance Company	N/A
310	\$ 2,000,000	Male	68	58.2	MetLife Investors USA Insurance Company	N/A
311	\$ 156,538	Female	67	117.0	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
312	\$ 1,000,000	Male	66	55.5	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
313	\$ 1,000,000	Male	66	89.1	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
314	\$ 250,000	Male	66	176.3	Prudential Life Insurance Company	AA-
	806,273,856					

(1) The insured's age is current as of the measurement date.

(2) The insured's life expectancy estimate, other than for a small face value insurance policy benefit, is the average of two life expectancy estimates provided by independent third-party medical actuarial underwriting firms actuarially adjusted through the measurement date.

OTHER INFORMATION

Amendment to Bylaws

Effective June 2, 2015, our Board of Directors adopted an amendment to our bylaws that rescinded what had been Sections 7.1 and 7.3 of the bylaws. These sections had respectively contained a fee-shifting provision and a provision requiring shareholder claims to be accompanied by written consents of beneficial stockholders owning at least three percent of our outstanding shares. In addition, the new amendment amended and restated what had been Section 7.2 of the bylaws, which section had contained exclusive-forum provisions requiring that claims and counterclaims relating to our Company be brought in the State of Minnesota. As amended and restated, that Section (which has been renumbered as Section 7.1) now identifies the State of Delaware as the exclusive forum in which claims and counterclaims relating to our Company must be brought.

Amendment to Stock Incentive Plan

Effective June 1, 2015, our stockholders approved and our Board of Directors adopted an amendment to our 2013 Stock Incentive Plan. This amendment (1) increased the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance thereunder by 1,000,000, to a total of 2,000,000, (2) increased the threshold of limitation on discretionary grants that may be made by our Chief Executive Officer to new employees of GWG who are not officers, such that, during any one fiscal year, such grants do not exceed 200,000 shares of common stock, and (3) increased the threshold of limitation on grants, such that, during any one fiscal year no person shall receive incentives that could result in that person receiving, earning or acquiring, subject to adjustment, stock options and stock appreciate rights that exceed, in the aggregate, more than 400,000 shares of common stock.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

GWG HOLDINGS, INC.

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GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2015 (unaudited)	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 38,198,189	\$ 30,662,704
Restricted cash	7,923,190	4,296,053
Policy benefits receivable	2,500,000	1,750,000
Investment in life settlements, at fair value	301,498,527	282,883,010
Other assets	6,623,561	3,478,762
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 356,743,467	\$ 323,070,529
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
LIABILITIES		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 65,011,048	\$ 72,161,048
Series I Secured notes	24,347,531	27,616,578
L Bonds	223,118,514	182,782,884
Interest payable	11,593,220	11,128,519
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,071,879	1,718,009
Deferred taxes, net	6,525,336	5,273,555
TOTAL LIABILITIES	332,667,528	300,680,593
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK		
(par value \$0.001; shares authorized 40,000,000; shares outstanding 2,746,412 and 2,738,966; liquidation preference of \$20,598,000 and \$20,542,000, respectively)	20,559,823	20,527,866
COMMON STOCK		
Common stock (par value \$0.001: shares authorized 210,000,000; shares issued and outstanding is 5,933,041 and 5,870,193 on June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively)	5,933	5,870
Additional paid-in capital	16,900,193	16,257,686
Accumulated deficit	(13,390,010)	(14,401,486)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	24,075,939	22,389,936
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 356,743,467	\$ 323,070,529

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
REVENUE				
Gain on life settlements, net	\$ 8,473,886	\$ 5,484,889	\$ 25,257,295	\$ 11,001,094
Interest and other income	90,380	6,380	139,676	13,747
TOTAL REVENUE	8,564,266	5,491,269	25,396,971	11,014,841
EXPENSES				
Employee compensation and benefits	2,144,725	1,178,819	3,872,642	2,147,564
Legal and professional fees	642,931	419,337	1,166,184	826,339
Interest expense	7,322,347	6,608,043	14,498,881	12,934,591
Other expenses	1,881,321	1,188,479	3,415,060	1,865,784
TOTAL EXPENSES	11,991,324	9,394,678	22,952,767	17,774,278
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(3,427,058)	(3,903,409)	2,444,204	(6,759,437)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	(1,176,643)	(1,316,712)	1,432,728	(2,271,570)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ (2,250,415)	\$ (2,586,697)	\$ 1,011,476	\$ (4,487,867)
(Income) loss attributable to preferred shareholders	344,847	(101,271)	698,003	(226,984)
INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	\$ (1,905,568)	\$ (2,687,968)	\$ 1,709,479	\$ (4,714,851)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE				
Basic	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.59)	\$ 0.29	\$ (1.03)
Diluted	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.59)	\$ 0.21	\$ (1.03)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING				
Basic	5,876,618	4,562,000	5,873,423	4,562,000
Diluted	5,876,618	4,562,000	7,987,923	4,562,000

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,250,415)	\$ (2,586,697)	\$ 1,011,476	\$ (4,487,867)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:				
Gain on life settlements	(14,028,327)	(10,852,425)	(12,134,482)	(22,211,338)
Amortization of deferred financing and issuance costs	507,026	1,354,007	(42,004)	1,707,664
Deferred income taxes	(930,470)	(1,316,712)	1,251,781	(2,271,570)
Convertible, redeemable preferred stock dividends payable	146,420	196,991	335,232	389,331
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:				
Policy benefits receivable	17,140,000	(300,000)	(750,000)	(300,000)
Other assets	(225,376)	(697,073)	(356,549)	(948,919)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,333,241)	1,890,337	1,302,446	3,168,163
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(974,383)	(12,311,572)	(9,382,100)	(24,954,536)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment in life settlements	(7,777,541)	(2,608,232)	(10,224,018)	(10,879,435)
Proceeds from settlement of life settlements	132,388	68,500	3,742,983	68,500
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(7,645,153)	(2,539,732)	(6,481,035)	(10,810,935)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of revolving credit facility	(7,150,000)	—	(7,150,000)	—
Payments for redemption of Series I Secured notes	(2,344,355)	(670,621)	(3,617,544)	(1,538,924)
Proceeds from issuance of L Bonds	22,538,059	14,868,830	50,498,356	33,234,487
Payments for redemption and issuance of L Bonds	(6,134,935)	(4,393,523)	(13,013,057)	(9,322,411)

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Proceeds from restricted cash	3,410,427	43,330	(3,627,137)	3,022,537
Issuance of common stock	582,000	—	582,000	—
Redemptions of convertible, redeemable preferred stock	(273,998)	(20,056)	(273,998)	(20,056)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	10,627,198	9,827,960	23,398,620	25,375,633
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,007,662	(5,023,344)	7,535,485	(10,389,838)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING OF PERIOD	36,190,527	28,083,299	30,662,704	33,449,793
END OF PERIOD	\$ 38,198,189	\$ 23,059,955	\$ 38,198,189	\$ 23,059,955

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS — CONTINUED

(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION				
Interest paid	\$ 7,041,000	\$ 3,531,000	\$ 13,143,000	\$ 7,781,000
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Series I Secured notes:				
Non-cash conversion of accrued interest and commissions payable to principal	\$ 86,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 127,000	\$ 105,000
L Bonds:				
Non-cash conversion of accrued interest and commission payable to principal	\$ 219,000	\$ 162,000	\$ 438,000	\$ 282,000
Convertible, redeemable preferred stock				
Non-cash conversion of dividends payable	\$ 150,000	\$ 193,000	\$ 334,000	\$ 380,000
Non-cash accretion of convertible, redeemable preferred stock to redemption value	\$ —	\$ 101,000	\$ —	\$ 227,000
Investment in life settlements included in accounts payable	\$ 61,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 61,000	\$ 75,000

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

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GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Preferred Stock Shares	Preferred Stock	Common Shares	Common Stock (par)	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2013	—	\$ —	4,562,000	\$ 4,562	\$ 2,942,000	\$ (8,438,577)	\$ (5,492,015)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	(5,962,909)	(5,962,909)
Issuance of common stock	—	—	800,000	800	8,642,990	—	8,643,790
Series A Preferred Stock conversion	—	—	508,193	508	4,956,591	—	4,957,099