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Registration Nos. 333-220288 and

333-220288-01

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 6

to Prospectus dated December 1, 2017

GWG HOLDINGS, INC.

The information contained in this Prospectus Supplement No. 6 supplements and amends our Prospectus dated December 1, 2017, as supplemented by Prospectus Supplement No. 1 dated March 30, 2018, Prospectus Supplement No. 2 dated May 11, 2018, Prospectus Supplement No. 3 dated August 15, 2018, Prospectus Supplement No. 4 dated November 20, 2018 and Prospectus No. 5 dated January 4, 2019 (collectively, the "Prospectus"). This Prospectus Supplement No. 6 should be read in conjunction with, and may not be delivered or utilized without, the Prospectus. This Prospectus Supplement No. 6 is qualified by reference to the Prospectus, except to the extent that the information in this Prospectus Supplement No. 6 updates and supersedes the information contained in the Prospectus. Capitalized terms contained in this Prospectus Supplement No. 6 have the same meanings as in the Prospectus unless otherwise stated herein.

RECENT EVENTS

On April 19, 2019, GWG Holdings, Inc. (the "Company," "we," "us," our") filed Amendment No. 1 to our Form 10-Q (the "Amended Quarterly Report"), which amends our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("the Commission") on November 19, 2018 (the "Original Filing"). Subsequent to the Original Filing, in consultation with the Commission, the Company determined that it incorrectly applied certain accounting guidance to the acquisition of certain assets and the issuance of related liabilities in connection with our transaction with The Beneficient Company Group, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership ("Beneficient") and various related trusts occurring on August 10, 2018. The transaction was disclosed in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in the Original Filing. As a result, the Company determined that its financing receivable from affiliate and equity method investment were understated at September 30, 2018, and its long-term debt was also understated by a similar amount. There was no change to the Company's originally reported net loss attributable to common shareholders or stockholders' equity.

We filed the Amended Quarterly Report to restate our previously issued unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures as of and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 pertaining to the acquisition of certain assets and the incurrence of related liabilities in connection with the Beneficient transaction that were not previously recognized. The Amended Quarterly Report also included (i) an amended Part I, Item 2 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" to reflect the correction of the errors described above, and (ii) an amended Part I, Item 4 "Controls and Procedures" to restate the conclusion on the effectiveness of controls in application of generally accepted accounting principles regarding material complex non-routine transactions. Controls and procedures were deemed effective in the Original Filing on November 19, 2018 and were deemed ineffective in the Amended Quarterly Report as a result of the material weakness described in Part I, Item 4 "Controls and Procedures" thereof. The impact of the restatement is summarized in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

This prospectus supplement has been prepared primarily to set forth certain information contained in our Amended Quarterly Report. Except as expressly set forth herein, including in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements, this Prospectus Supplement No. 6 does not reflect events occurring after the date of the Original Filing or modify or update any of the other disclosures contained therein other than as required to reflect the amendment discussed above. Accordingly, this Prospectus Supplement No. 6 should be read in conjunction with the entire Prospectus, including the Original Filing and our other filings with the Commission. Information not affected by the restatement is unchanged and reflects disclosures made at the time of the filing of the Original Filing.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

This supplement is part of the prospectus and either it or its contents must accompany the prospectus to satisfy the prospectus-delivery requirements under the Securities Act of 1933.

The date of this prospectus supplement is April 23, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION 3

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RISK RELATING TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed in this prospectus supplement contain forward-looking statements. 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 under the heading "Risk Factors" in the prospectus, this prospectus supplement and the following:

• changes in the secondary market for life insurance;

• changes resulting from the evolution of our business model and strategy with respect to the life insurance industry;

• the valuation of assets reflected on our financial statements;

•	the reliability of assumptions underlying our actuarial models, including our life expectancy estimates;					

• our reliance on debt financing and continued access to the capital markets;

• our history of operating losses;

• risks relating to the validity and enforceability of the life insurance policies we purchase;

•	risks relating to our ability to license ar	d effectively apply	epigenetic techn	nology to improve a	and expand the
scope	e of our business;				

underwriting methodology;

our reliance on information provided and obtained by third parties, including changes in underwriting tables and

• federal, state and FINRA regulatory matters;

• competition in the secondary market of life insurance and epigenetic technology;

• 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;

• cost-of-insurance (premium) increases on our life insurance policies;

• general economic outlook, including prevailing interest rates;

• performance of our investments in life insurance policies;

• Beneficient's financial performance and ability to execute on its business plan;

• financing requirements;

• the various risks associated with our attempts to commercialize our epigenetic technology;

• risks associated with our ability to protect our intellectual property rights;

litigation risks;

• restrictive covenants contained in borrowing agreements; and

our ability to make cash distributions in satisfaction of dividend obligations and redemption requests.

We caution you that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. Forward-looking statements are only estimates and predictions, or statements of current intent. Actual results, outcomes or actions that we ultimately undertake could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements due to risks, uncertainties or actual events differing from the assumptions underlying these statements.

Forward-looking statements can 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 the negative of expressions or other variations, or by discussions of strategy that involves 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 supplement 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. We caution you that the forward-looking statements in (or incorporated by reference into) this prospectus supplement are only estimates and predictions, or statements or current intent. Actual results or outcomes, or actions that we ultimately undertake, could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements due to risks, uncertainties or actual events differing from the assumptions underlying these statements. These risks, uncertainties and assumptions include, but are not limited to, those discussed in this prospectus supplement.

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 GWG Holdings are derived from our Amendment No. 1 to Form 10-Q (the "Amended Quarterly Report"), which amends our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("the Commission") on November 19, 2018 (the "Original Filing"). We have not materially updated this discussion in any way, although it may be presented in a different order than in our Amended 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 and in the prospectus. 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 the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes beginning at page F-1 of this prospectus supplement, and the information contained in other sections of our Amended Quarterly 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.

Our Amended Quarterly Report amends and restates our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in Part I, Item 1. "Financial Statements" for the three and nine months ended and as of September 30, 2018 to recognize certain assets and liabilities and related interest income and interest expense that were not previously recognized. Accordingly, the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations set for below reflects the effects of this restatement.

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and the information contained in other sections of our Amended Quarterly 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.

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 historically qualified as an emerging growth company and have elected to delay our adoption of new or revised accounting standards and, as a result, we may not have complied with new or revised accounting standards at the same time as other public reporting companies that are not "emerging growth companies." Effective upon the Initial Transfer of the transactions contemplated by the Master Exchange Agreement (discussed below), we no longer qualify as an emerging growth company as a result of the aggregate amount of non-convertible debt that we have issued during the prior three year period.

Overview

We are a leading provider of liquidity to consumers owning life insurance policies, an owner of a portfolio of alternative assets, and a developer of epigenetic technology for the life insurance industry and beyond. We built our business providing value to consumers owning illiquid life insurance products across America, delivering more than \$564 million in value for their policies since 2006. As of September 30, 2018, we own an alternative asset portfolio of \$1.96 billion in face value of life insurance policy benefits.

In addition to providing liquidity and owning alternative assets, we continue to innovate in the life insurance industry through our insurance technology initiative which is based upon the use of step-change epigenetic technology. Our wholly owned insurtech subsidiary, Life Epigenetics is focused on creating intellectual property and commercialized testing from supervised machine learning and advanced epigenetic technology. We believe our technology offers the life insurance industry a step-change opportunity for enhanced life insurance underwriting and risk assessment. Our

wholly owned insurtech subsidiary, YouSurance is a digital life insurance agency that is working to offer life insurance directly to consumers in conjunction with our epigenetic testing. We believe that consumers who are interested in their health and wellness and in reducing the cost of their insurance will benefit from working with YouSurance.

On August 10, 2018, we completed the Initial Transfer of the Beneficient Transaction, which governs the strategic exchange of assets among the parties thereto. Through the Beneficient Transaction, we have enhanced and extended our activities from our core competencies of providing liquidity to individuals owning illiquid assets and alternative asset ownership. The Beneficient Transaction is expected to increase our ownership of alternative assets by \$695 million, of which the parties exchanged assets valued at \$453 million in connection with the Initial Transfer. Upon the Final Closing, which is expected at or near year-end 2018, and which is subject to certain closing conditions, the parties will complete the balance of an estimated \$242 million asset exchange. Beneficient operates in a sector of the alternative asset market that is complementary to ours by providing a suite of innovative liquidity and trust products to mid-to-high net worth individual investors and small-to-medium institutional owners of professionally managed illiquid alternative investment assets. A summary of the Beneficient Transaction is set forth in our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2018 and amended in our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2018.

The Beneficient Transaction solidifies our position as a leading alternative liquidity provider and owner of alternative assets. The Beneficient Transaction builds upon core strengths that we have developed over the past decade in the secondary market for life insurance and the independent broker dealer and registered investment advisor marketplace. In addition to the strategic benefits of the transaction, we expect to experience the benefits that are attendant to a significant increase and diversification in our alternative asset portfolio that is intended to provide us with a new source of earnings and cash flow while at the same time significantly increasing our common shareholder equity.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America (GAAP) requires us to make significant 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 valuing our investments in life insurance policies, the assessment for potential impairment of equity investments, the need for an allowance for loan loss on our financing receivables from affiliate, and evaluating deferred taxes 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

We account for the purchase of life insurance policies in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 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 all of our life insurance policies using the fair value method.

The fair value of our life insurance policies is determined as the net present value of the life insurance portfolio's future expected cash flows (policy benefits received and required premium payments) that incorporates current life expectancy estimates and discount rate assumptions.

We initially record our purchase of life insurance policies at the transaction price, which is the amount paid for the policy, inclusive of all external fees and costs associated with the acquisition. At each subsequent reporting period, we re-measure the investment at fair value in its entirety and recognize the change in fair value as unrealized gain (revenue) in the current period, net of premiums paid. Changes in the fair value of our portfolio are based on periodic evaluations and are recorded in our consolidated statements of operations as changes in fair value of life insurance policies.

Fair Value Components — Life Expectancies

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, 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 expected future cash flows to be derived from our portfolio.

The 2015 Valuation Basic Table ("2015 VBT") finalized by the Society of Actuaries is based on a much larger dataset of insured lives, face amount of policies and more current information compared to the dataset underlying the 2008 Valuation Basic Table. The 2015 VBT dataset includes 266 million policies compared to the 2008 VBT dataset of 75 million. The experience data in the 2015 VBT dataset includes 2.6 million claims on policies from 51 insurance carriers. Life expectancies implied by the 2015 VBT are generally slightly longer for both male and female nonsmokers between the ages of 65 and 80. However, insureds of both genders over the age of 80 have significantly longer life expectancies, approximately 8% to 42% longer, as compared to the 2008 VBT. We adopted the 2015 VBT in our valuation process in 2016.

For life insurance policies with face amounts greater than \$1 million and that are not pledged under any senior credit facility (approximately 21.5% of our portfolio by face amount of policy benefits) we attempt to update the life expectancy estimates on a continuous rotating three year cycle. For life insurance policies that are pledged under the LNV amended and restated senior credit facility (approximately 68.7% of our portfolio by face amount of policy benefits) we are presently required to update the life expectancy estimates every two years beginning from the date of the amended facility. For the remaining small face insurance policies (i.e., a policy with \$1 million in face value benefits or less) we may employ a range of methods and timeframes to update life expectancy estimates. When deemed appropriate, we may also update life expectancy estimates from time to time in response to the release by independent third party medical-actuarial underwriting firms of updated mortality tables and medical underwriting methodologies (see Note 25).

We conduct medical underwriting on the life insurance policies we own with life expectancy reports produced by independent third-party medical-actuarial underwriting firms. Each life expectancy report summarizes the underlying insured person's medical history based on the underwriter's review of recent and historical medical records. We obtain two such life expectancy reports for almost all policies, except for small face value insurance policies (i.e., a policy with \$1 million in face value benefits or less) for which we have obtained at least one fully underwritten or simplified third-party report. A simplified third-party underwriting report is based on a medical interview, which may be supplemented with additional information obtained from a pharmacy benefit manager database. For valuation purposes, we use the life expectancy estimate, using the average, in the case of multiple reports, expressed as the number of months at which the individual will have a 50% probability of mortality.

Our prior experience in updating life expectancy estimates has generally, but not always, resulted in longer life expectancies than we had projected. Life expectancy updates resulted in gain to the fair value of our portfolio in the amount of \$0.1 million for the three month ended September 30, 2018, and reductions to the fair value of our portfolio in the amounts of \$5.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2017, and reductions of \$4.9 million and \$14.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. As our life insurance portfolio continues to grow, we may experience additional and material adjustments to the fair value of our portfolio due to updating life expectancy estimates and/or changes to life expectancy tables and methodologies by our third party life expectancy providers (see Note 25).

Fair Value Components — Required Premium Payments

We must pay the premiums on the life insurance policies within our portfolio in order to collect the policy benefit. The same probabilistic model and methodologies used to generate expected cash inflows from the life insurance policy benefits over the expected life of the insured are used to estimate cash outflows due to required premium payments. Premiums paid are offset against revenue in the applicable reporting period.

Fair Value Components — Discount Rate

A discount rate is used to calculate the net present value of the expected cash flows. The discount rate used to calculate fair value of our portfolio incorporates the guidance provided by Accounting Standards Codification 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

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

September 30, December 31, 2018 2017

10.45% 10.45%

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, credit exposure to the issuing insurance companies, and our estimate of the operational risk premium a purchaser would apply to the future cash flows derived from our portfolio of life insurance policies. Management has discretion regarding the combination of these and other factors when determining the discount rate. The discount rate we choose 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), which is consistent with related GAAP guidance. 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.

We engaged Model Actuarial Pricing System, LP. ("MAPS"), owner of the actuarial portfolio pricing software we use, to prepare a calculation of our life insurance portfolio. MAPS processed policy data, future premium data, life expectancy estimate data, and other actuarial information to calculate a net present value for our portfolio using the specified discount rate of 10.45%. MAPS independently calculated the net present value of our portfolio of 1,087 policies to be \$791.5 million and furnished us with a letter documenting its calculation. A copy of such letter is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to our Amended Quarterly Report.

Equity Method Investment and Financing Receivable from Affiliate

GWG has an investment in the Beneficient Company Group, L.P., accounted for using the equity method. In addition, GWG has a financing receivable from Beneficient. When circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the equity investment may not be recoverable, the fair value of the equity method investment is evaluated by management. The fair value of this investment is not readily determinable as the Beneficient common units are not currently publicly traded on a stock exchange. Management will use other accepted valuation methods to determine fair value such as discounting estimated future cash flows for the business. If the fair value of the investment is determined to be less than the carrying value and the decline in value is considered to be other than temporary, an appropriate write down is recorded to equity in net earnings of investee based on the excess of the carrying value over the best estimate of fair value of the investment. In addition, if based on current information and events, it is probable that GWG will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the financing receivable from affiliate and an amount can be reasonably estimated, GWG will write down the amounts to estimated realizable value. Information and events creating uncertainty about the realization of recorded amounts for financing receivables from affiliates include, but are not limited to, the estimated cash flows generated by the affiliate's business, the sufficiency of collateral securing the amounts, and the creditworthiness of the counterparties involved. Changes in facts, circumstances and management's estimates and judgment could result in a material charge to earnings. At September 30, 2018, we determined that no indication of an impairment of the equity method investment existed, and no allowance for credit losses was recorded on the financing receivable from affiliate.

Deferred Income Taxes

Under Accounting Standards Codification 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"), deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized 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 deferred tax assets that are not considered "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 or sufficient tax planning strategies. After assessing the realization of the net deferred tax assets, we believe that there is substantial uncertainty that our net deferred tax asset will be realized during the applicable carryforward period. As such, a valuation allowance has been established against the total net deferred tax asset as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Principal Revenue and Expense Items

We earn revenues from the following primary sources.

Life Insurance Policy Benefits Realized. We recognize the difference between the face value of the policy benefits and carrying value when an insured event has occurred and determine that collection of the policy 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 our notification of the insured's mortality.

Change in Fair Value of Life Insurance Policies. We value our portfolio investments for each reporting period in accordance with the fair value principles discussed herein, which reflects the expected receipt of policy benefits in future periods, net of premium costs, as shown in our condensed consolidated financial statements.

Sale of a Life Insurance Policy. In the 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.

Interest Income from Financing Receivables from Affiliate. We recognize interest income when earned on the Exchangeable Note and Commercial Loan from Beneficient. Any discounts or premiums are amortized against interest income over the term of the related instrument.

Our main components of expense are summarized below.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. We recognize and record expenses incurred in our business operations, including operations related to the purchasing and servicing of life insurance policies. These expenses include salaries and benefits, sales, marketing, occupancy and other 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 lenders under our senior credit facility with LNV Corporation, as well as interest paid on our L Bonds, Seller Trust L Bonds and other outstanding indebtedness. When we issue debt, we amortize the financing costs (commissions and other fees) associated with such indebtedness over the outstanding term of the financing and classify it as interest expense.

Results of Operations — Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 Compared to the Same Periods in 2017 (as restated)

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

Revenue

Three Months Ended September 30,

Nine Months Ended September 30,

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2018	2017	2018	2017

Revenue realized from maturities of \$ 5,646,000 \$ 7,414,000 \$ 36,542,000 \$ 31,940,000 life insurance policies

Revenue recognized from change in fair value of life insurance policies 24,840,000 20,182,000 56,058,000 49,301,000

Premiums and other annual fees (14,765,000) (13,175,000) (39,670,000)

219

(36,124,000)

Gain on life insurance policies, net 15,721,000 14,421,000 52,930,000 45,117,000

Interest and other income 5,216,000 276,000 6,864,000 1,336,000

Total revenue \$ 20,937,000 \$ 14,697,000 \$ 59,794,000 \$ 46,453,000

Attribution of gain on life insurance policies, net:

Change in estimated probabilistic \$4,304,000 \$(606,000) \$15,813,000 \$3,909,000 cash flows, net of premium and other annual fees paid

Net revenue recognized at matured 2,323,000 5,193,000 20,217,000 17,189,000

policy event

Unrealized gain on acquisitions 9,021,000 7,217,000 21,790,000 25,863,000

Change in discount rates — 7,987,000 — 12,130,000

Change in life expectancy evaluation 73,000 (5,370,000) (4,890,000) (13,974,000)

Gain on life insurance policies, net \$ 15,721,000 \$ 14,421,000 \$ 52,930,000 \$ 45,117,000

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Number of policies acquired 89 65 233 187

Face value of purchases \$ 120,430,000 \$ 106,871,000 \$ 333,078,000 \$ 300,366,000

Purchases (initial cost basis) \$ 42,892,000 \$ 25,199,000 \$ 98,442,000 \$ 67,321,000

Unrealized gain on acquisition (% of 7.5 % 6.8 % 6.5 % 8.6 % face value)

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Number of policies matured 12 8 44 27

Face value of matured policies \$ 7,973,000 \$ 9,747,000 \$ 50,100,000 \$ 39,657,000

Net revenue recognized at maturity 29.1 % 53.3 % 40.4 % 43.3 % event (% of face value matured)

Revenue from changes in estimated probabilistic cash flows, net of premiums paid was \$4.3 million and (\$0.6) million for the three months ended and \$15.8 million and \$3.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Revenue increases of \$2.0 million and \$9.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 over the comparable prior year periods resulted from premium optimization actions coordinated with our external servicer, leveraging certain guarantee features and shadow accounts on certain life insurance policies in our portfolio, and growth of face value in our portfolio. The gains resulting from the foregoing factors were partially offset by cost of insurance ("COI") increases recognized of \$0 million and \$5.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$0 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017.

The face value of policies purchased were \$120.4 million and \$106.9 million for the three months ended and \$333.1 million and \$300.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, reflecting increases of face value purchased of \$13.5 million and \$32.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 over the comparable prior year periods. The resulting unrealized gain on acquisition was \$9.0 million and \$7.2 million for the three months ended and \$21.8 million and \$25.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, reflecting an increase of \$1.8 million and a decrease of \$4.1 million for the three and nine

months ended September 30, 2018 over the comparable prior year periods. Decreased unrealized gain on acquisition in the current periods is the result of increased purchase competition driving down yields in the secondary market for life insurance which we expect to continue for the foreseeable future.

The face value of matured policies was \$8.0 million and \$9.7 million for the three months ended and \$50.1 million and \$39.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, reflecting a decrease of face value of matured policies of \$1.7 million and an increase of \$10.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 over the comparable prior year periods, respectively. The resulting revenue recognized at matured policy event was \$2.3 million and \$5.2 million for the three months ended and \$20.2 million and \$17.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Revenue changes from maturity events of (\$2.9) million and \$3.0 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 over the comparable prior year periods primarily resulted from the changes of face value of policies matured during those same periods.

Revenue recognized from changes in discount rate were \$0 and \$8.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$0 and \$12.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The discount rate of 10.45% as of September 30, 2018 remained unchanged from both the prior quarter and year end dates. The discount rate of 10.54% as of September 30, 2017 reflected a decrease from the 10.81% rate used at June 30, 2017 and 10.96% used at December 31, 2016.

Net revenue charges from change in life expectancy evaluation of \$0.1 million and (\$5.4) million for the three months ended and (\$4.9) million and (\$14.0) million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The resulting net revenue increases of \$5.5 million and \$9.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 over the comparable prior year periods primarily resulted from a lower number of life insurance policy updates received during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 over the comparable prior year periods. The decreased number of life expectancy updates is primarily the result of our cycle update timing and concentrated efforts of our external servicer in the prior year to resolve a backlog of third party evaluations.

Interest and other income is comprised of bank interest, interest from financing receivable from affiliate and other miscellaneous items. Increased revenues of \$4.9 million and \$5.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, were primarily driven by \$4.3 million of interest income earned on the financing receivables from affiliate which was in the third quarter of 2018, as well as interest income from higher bank account balances and the implementation of a sweep process to move balances to higher interest earning bank accounts.

Expenses

Three Months Ended September 30,

Nine Months Ended September 30,

2018 2017 Increase/ 2018 2017 Increase/ (Decrease) (Decrease)

Interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs)(1)

\$ 21,799,000 \$ 13,275,000 \$ 8,524,000 \$ 55,011,000 \$ 38,766,000 \$ 16,245,000

Employee compensation and benefits(2)

5,549,000

3,792,000 1,757,000

12,527,000

10,696,000

1,831,000

Legal and 1,422,000 1,657,000 (235,000) 3,751,000 3,934,000 (183,000) professional expenses(3)

Other expenses(4) 2,689,000 2,800,000 (111,000) 8,262,000 9,341,000 (1,079,000)

Total expenses \$ 31,459,000 \$ 21,524,000 \$ 9,935,000 \$ 79,551,000 \$ 62,737,000 \$ 16,814,000

(1) The average debt outstanding excluding the Seller Trust L Bonds increased from approximately \$595.6 million during the three months ended September 30, 2017 to approximately \$745.5 million during the same period of 2018, and from approximately \$573.9 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 to approximately \$719.8 million during the same period of 2018. The average interest rate of the senior credit facility with LNV Corporation increased from 7.49% to 10.27% for the three months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018, respectively, and from 7.50% to 10.02% for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 and 2018, respectively. \$403.2 million of Seller Trust L Bonds were issued in August 2018 and \$4.3 million of the increased interest relates to these new bonds.

Increase is incentive cost resulting from certain stock-based compensation items in the third quarter of 2018.

(2)

Decrease is the result of lower legal fees resulting from our exit of the merchant cash advance business.

(3)

(4) Increased contract labor costs, servicing and facility fees were offset by a reduction in charitable contributions and marketing costs, and lower provision for merchant cash advances. See Note 19 for the detailed breakdown of other expenses.

Insurtech Initiatives

During the three and nine month periods ending September 30, 2018 we incurred \$1.3 million and \$2.9 million of expenses, respectively, in furtherance of our insurtech initiatives which we believe are potentially transformational. These expenses are primarily related to the development of intellectual property surrounding advanced epigenetic testing technology and we expect these costs will increase over the foreseeable future.

Deferred Income Taxes

Under ASC 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"), deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized 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 deferred tax assets that are not considered "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. After assessing the realization of the net deferred tax assets, we believe that there is substantial uncertainty that our net deferred tax asset will be realized during the applicable carryforward period. As such, a valuation allowance has been established against the total net deferred tax asset as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Income Tax Expense

We realized income tax benefit of \$0 and \$2.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$0 and \$6.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The effective rate for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 were 0% and 40.5%, respectively, and 0% and 39.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, compared to expected statutory rates of 21.0% and 34.0%, respectively.

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

Nine Months Ended

 September 30,
 September 30,
 September 30,
 September 30,

 2018
 2017
 2018
 2017

Statutory \$ (2,234,000) 21.0 % \$ (2,321,000) 34.0 % \$ (4,173,000) 21.0 % \$ (5,536,000) 34.0 % federal income tax (benefit)

State (866,000) 8.1 % (440,000) 6.5 % (1,558,000) 7.8 % (1,049,000) 6.4 % income taxes (benefit), net of federal benefit

Valuation 3,215,000 (30.2)% — 5,783,000 (29.1)% — — allowance

Other (115,000) 1.1 % (3,000) (0.0)% (52,000) 0.3 % 103,000 (0.6)% permanent differences

Total \$ — income tax expense (benefit)

0.0 % \$ (2,764,000) 40.5 % \$ —

0.0 % \$ (6,482,000) 39.8 %

The Tax Reform Bill enacted by U.S. Federal government in December 2017 changed existing tax law including a reduction of the U.S. Corporate tax rate. The Company re-measured deferred taxes as of the date of enactment, reflecting these changes within deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2017.

The most significant temporary differences between GAAP net income (loss) and taxable net income (loss) are the treatment of interest costs, policy premiums and servicing costs with respect to the acquisition and maintenance of the life insurance policies and revenue recognition with respect to the fair value of the life insurance portfolio.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We finance our businesses through a combination of life insurance policy benefit receipts, interest on other investments, equity offerings, debt offerings and our senior credit facility. We have used our debt offerings and our senior credit facility for policy acquisition, policy premiums and servicing costs, working capital and financing expenditures including paying principal, interest and dividends.

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had approximately \$131.4 million and \$159.4 million, respectively, in combined available cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and policy benefits receivable for the purpose of financing our business.

Additional future borrowing base capacity for premiums and servicing costs, created as the premiums and servicing costs of pledged life insurance policies become due and by additional policy pledges to the facility, if any, exists under the amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation.

On August 10, 2018 we sold \$50 million of Series B in connection with the Initial Transfer of the Beneficient Transaction. Approximately half of the proceeds from this sale were distributed to common shareholders pursuant to a special dividend paid on September 5, 2018 to shareholders of record on August 27, 2018. The remaining amount is expected to be utilized primarily for our insurtech initiatives, although these amounts are available for general corporate purposes. We do not expect to issue any additional Series B.

Financings Summary

We had the following outstanding debt balances as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

As of September 30, 2018

As of December 31, 2017

Issuer/Borrower	Principal	Weighted	Principal	Weighted
	Amount	Average	Amount	Average
	Outstanding	Interest	Outstanding	Interest
		Rate		Rate

GWG Holdings, Inc. – L Bonds

\$ 586,063,000

7.12 % \$ 461,427,000 7.29 %

(see Note 10)

GWG DLP Funding IV, LLC – LNV senior credit 171,964,000 10.30 % 222,525,000 9.31 % facility (see Note 8)

Total

\$ 1,161,262,000 7.72 % \$ 683,952,000 7.95 %

The table below reconciles the face amount of our outstanding debt to the carrying value shown on our balance sheets:

As of As of

September 30, 2018 December 31,

2017

Total senior facility with LNV Corporation and other indebtedness

Face amount outstanding

\$ 171,964,000

\$ 222,525,000

Unamortized selling costs

(9,495,000) (10,287,000)

Carrying amount \$ 162,469,000 \$ 212,238,000

Seller Trust L Bonds – face and carrying amount

\$ 403,235,000

\$ —

L Bonds:

Face amount outstanding

\$ 586,063,000

\$ 461,427,000

Subscriptions in process 4,718,000 1,560,000

Unamortized selling costs

(20,581,000) (15,593,000)

Carrying amount \$ 570,200,000 \$ 447,394,000

In November 2011, we began offering Series I Secured Notes, which were governed by an Intercreditor Agreement, a Third Amended and Restated Note Issuance and Security Agreement dated November 1, 2011, as amended, and a related Pledge Agreement. In September 2017, all of the Series I Secured Notes were paid in full and all obligations thereunder were terminated.

In June 2011, we concluded a private placement offering of Series A Preferred Stock for new investors, 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 into Series A Preferred Stock and \$10.6 million of new investments. In October 2017, we exercised our contractual right to call for the redemption of the Series A Preferred Stock and all related outstanding warrants and paid an aggregate of approximately \$22.2 million.

In January 2012, we began publicly offering up to \$250.0 million in debt securities (initially named "Renewable Secured Debentures" and subsequently renamed "L Bonds") that was completed in January 2015.

On September 24, 2014, we consummated an initial public offering of our 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.

In January 2015, we began publicly offering up to \$1.0 billion of L Bonds as a follow-on to our earlier \$250.0 million public debt offering. In January 2018, we began publicly offering up to \$1.0 billion L Bonds as a follow-on to our earlier L Bond offering. Through September 30, 2018, the total amount of these L Bonds sold, including renewals, was \$1.0 billion. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, we had approximately \$586.1 million and \$461.4 million in principal amount of L Bonds outstanding.

In October 2015, we began publicly offering up to 100,000 shares of our RPS at a per-share price of \$1,000. As of December 31, 2017, we had issued approximately \$99.1 million stated value of RPS and terminated that offering.

In February 2017, we began publicly offering up to 150,000 shares of our RPS 2 at a per-share price of \$1,000. As of September 30, 2018, we have issued approximately \$150 million stated value of RPS 2 and terminated that offering.

On August 10, 2018, GWG Holdings, GWG Life and the Trustee, entered into the Supplemental Indenture to the Amended and Restated Indenture. GWG Holdings entered into the Supplemental Indenture to add and modify certain provisions of the Amended and Restated Indenture necessary to provide for the issuance of the Seller Trust L Bonds. Also on August 10, 2018, we issued Seller Trust L Bonds in the amount of \$403,234,866 to the Seller Trusts in connection with the Initial Transfer. The maturity date of the Seller Trust L Bonds is August 9, 2023. The Seller Trust L Bonds bear interest at 7.5% per annum. Interest is payable monthly in cash (see Note 11).

In August 2018, we offered and sold 5,000,000 shares of our Series B in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) under the Securities Act of 1933. The Series B shares were issued, at a \$10 per share value, for cash consideration of \$50 million.

The weighted-average interest rate of our outstanding L Bonds (excluding the Seller Trust L Bonds) as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was 7.12% and 7.29%, respectively, and the weighted-average maturity at those dates was 2.67 and 2.38 years, respectively. Our L Bonds have renewal features. Since we first issued our L Bonds, we have experienced \$473.7 million in maturities, of which \$279.9 million has renewed through September 30, 2018 for an additional term. This has provided us with an aggregate renewal rate of approximately 59.1% for investments in these securities.

Future contractual maturities of L Bonds at September 30, 2018 are(1):

Years Ending December 31,

L Bonds

Three months ending December 31, 2018 \$ 26,778,000

2020 137,067,000

2021 87,360,000

2023 53,616,000

Thereafter 91,473,000

Edgar Filing: GWG Holdings, Inc. - Form 424B3 \$ 586,063,000

(1) Excluding the Seller Trust L Bonds (see Note 11).

The L Bonds and the Seller Trust L Bonds are secured by all of our assets and are subordinate to our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation.

On September 27, 2017, we entered into a \$300 million amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation in which DLP IV is the borrower. We intend to use the proceeds from this facility to grow and maintain our portfolio of life insurance policies, for liquidity and for general corporate purposes. As of September 30, 2018 we had approximately \$172.0 million outstanding under the senior credit facility with LNV Corporation.

We expect to meet our ongoing operational capital needs for policy acquisition, policy premiums and servicing costs, working capital and financing expenditures including paying principal, interest and dividends through a combination of the receipt of policy benefits from our portfolio of life insurance policies, dividends and interest on other investments,

net proceeds from our L Bond offering, and funding available from our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation. We estimate that our liquidity and capital resources are sufficient for our current and projected financial needs for at least the next twelve months given current assumptions. However, if we are unable to continue our L Bonds offering for any reason, and we are unable to obtain capital from other sources, our business will be materially and adversely affected. In addition, our business will be materially and adversely affected if we do not receive the policy benefits we forecast and if holders of our L Bonds fail 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 and other obligations. A sale under such circumstances may result in significant impairment of the recognized value of our portfolio.

Capital expenditures have historically not been material and we do not anticipate making material capital expenditures in 2018 or beyond.

Portfolio Assets and Secured Indebtedness

At September 30, 2018, the fair value of our investments in life insurance policies of \$791.5 million plus our cash balance of \$117.9 million, restricted cash balance of \$3.1 million, policy benefits receivable of \$10.5 million, financing receivables from affiliate of \$366.9 million, equity method investments of \$42.1 million, totaled \$1,332.0 million, representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of \$170.7 million. At December 31, 2017, the fair value of our investments in life insurance policies of \$650.5 million plus our cash balance of \$114.4 million, our restricted cash balance of \$28.3 million, matured policy benefits receivable of \$16.7 million, totaled \$809.9 million, representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of \$126.0 million.

The following forward-looking table seeks to illustrate the impact that a hypothetical sale of our portfolio of life insurance assets (at various discount rates) and the realization of the financing receivables from affiliates and equity method investments (at their carrying amounts) would have on our ability to satisfy our debt obligations as of September 30, 2018. In all cases, the sale of the life insurance assets owned by DLP IV will be used first to satisfy all amounts owing under our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation. The net sale proceeds remaining after satisfying all obligations under our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation would be applied to the L Bonds and Seller Trust L Bonds on a pari passu basis.

Portfolio Discount 10% 12% 14% 16% 17%

Rate

Value of portfolio \$808,019,000 \$738,893,000 \$679,850,000 \$628,979,000 \$606,131,000

Cash, cash equivalents and policy benefits receivable 131,416,000 131,416,000

131,416,000

131,416,000

131,416,000

Financing receivable from affiliate

366,871,000 366,871,000

366,871,000

366,871,000

366,871,000

Equity method 42,069,000 42,069,000 42,069,000 42,069,000 42,069,000 investment

Total assets 1,348,375,000 1,279,249,000 1,220,206,000 1,169,335,000 1,146,487,000

Senior credit 171,964,000 171,964,000 171,964,000 171,964,000 171,964,000 171,964,000

Net after senior credit facility

1,176,411,000

1,107,285,000

1,048,242,000

997,371,000

974,523,000

L Bonds 586,063,000 586,063,000 586,063,000 586,063,000 586,063,000

Seller Trust L 403,235,000 403,235,000 403,235,000 403,235,000 403,235,000 Bonds

Net remaining \$ 187,113,000 \$ 117,987,000 \$ 58,944,000 \$ 8,073,000 \$ (14,775,000)

Impairment to L No No No No Impairment Bonds and Seller impairment impairment impairment Impairment Impairment Trust L Bonds

The table illustrates that our ability to fully satisfy amounts owing under the L Bonds and Seller Trust L Bonds would likely be impaired upon the sale or realization of financing receivable from affiliate and equity method investment at their respective carrying amounts plus the sale or realization of all our life insurance assets at a price equivalent to a discount rate of approximately 16.35% or higher. At December 31, 2017, the likely impairment occurred at a discount rate of approximately 15.04% or higher. The discount rate used to calculate the fair value of our portfolio was 10.45% as of both September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

The table does not include any allowance for transactional fees and expenses associated with a portfolio sale or the sale or realization of the financing receivables from affiliate and equity method investments (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 under our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation. This table also does not include the yield maintenance fee, which could be substantial, we are required to pay in certain circumstances under our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation. You should read the above table in conjunction with the information contained in other sections of this report, including Critical Accounting Policies — Fair Value Components — Discount Rate and the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Amendment of Credit Facility

Effective September 27, 2017, DLP IV entered into an amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation. The amended and restated senior credit facility makes available a total of up to \$300,000,000 in credit to DLP IV with a maturity date of September 27, 2029. Additional advances are available under the amended and restated senior credit facility at the LIBOR rate described below. Advances are available as the result of additional borrowing base capacity, created as the premiums and servicing costs of pledged life insurance policies become due and by additional policy pledges to the amended and restated senior credit facility, if any. Interest will accrue on amounts borrowed under the amended and restated senior credit facility at an annual interest rate, determined as of each date of borrowing or quarterly if there is no borrowing, equal to (A) the greater of 12-month LIBOR or the federal funds rate (as defined in the agreement) plus one-half of one percent per annum, plus (B) 7.50% per annum. The effective rate at September 30, 2018 was 10.30%. Interest payments are made on a quarterly basis.

Under the amended and restated senior credit facility, DLP IV has granted the administrative agent, for the benefit of the lenders under the facility, a security interest in all of DLP IV's assets. As with prior collateral arrangements relating to the senior secured debt of GWG Holdings and its subsidiaries (on a consolidated basis), GWG Holdings' equity ownership in DLP IV continues to serve as collateral for the obligations of GWG Holdings under the L Bonds and Seller Trust L Bonds (although the life insurance assets owned by DLP IV will not themselves serve directly as collateral for those obligations).

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 ages, premium payments will increase. Nevertheless, the probability we will actually be required to pay the premiums decreases as mortality becomes more likely. These scheduled premiums and associated probabilities are factored into our expected internal rate of return and cash-flow modeling. Beyond premiums, we incur policy servicing costs, including annual trustee, policy administration and tracking costs. Additionally, we incur significant financing costs, including principal, interest and dividends. Both policy servicing costs and financing costs are excluded from our internal rate of return calculations. We finance our businesses through a combination of life insurance policy benefit receipts, interest on other investments, equity offerings, debt offerings, and our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation.

The amount of payments for anticipated premiums, including the requirement by our senior credit facility with LNV Corporation to maintain a two month cost-of-insurance threshold within each policy cash value account, 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

Three months ending December 31, 2018 \$ 14,034,000 \$ 345,000 \$ 14,379,000

2019 64,852,000 1,381,000 66,233,000

2020 76,664,000 1,381,000 78,045,000

2021 88,681,000 1,381,000 90,062,000

2022 101,411,000 1,381,000 102,792,000

2023 113,676,000 1,381,000 115,057,000

\$ 459,318,000 \$ 7,250,000 \$ 466,568,000

Our anticipated premium expenses are subject to the risk of increased cost-of-insurance charges (i.e., "COI" or premium charges) for the life insurance policies we own. On May 9, 2018 we learned that John Hancock Life Insurance Company ("John Hancock") had begun notifying policy owners of COI increases on Performance UL policies issued between 2003 and 2010. We identified and received notice on 20 such policies in our portfolio, representing \$59.6 million in total face value, and have completed our analysis and incorporation of increased cost of insurance charges into our portfolio as of September 30, 2018 reducing the fair value by approximately \$2.9 million. In addition, we received notice and recognized COI increases on four policies issued by the Transamerica Life Insurance Company ("Transamerica") as of September 30, 2018 with a total face value of \$9.2 million and a reduction in fair value of \$1.4 million.

We have no known pending cost-of-insurance increases on any policies in our portfolio, but we are aware that cost-of-insurance increases have become more prevalent in the industry. Thus, we may see additional insurers implementing cost-of-insurance increases in the future.

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 realized and premiums paid on our portfolio. The trailing 12-month benefits/premium coverage ratio indicates the ratio of policy benefits realized to premiums paid over the trailing 12-month period from our portfolio of life insurance policies.

Quarter End Date	Portfolio	12-Month	12-Month	12-Month
	Face	Trailing	Trailing	Trailing
	Amount	Benefits	Premiums	Benefits/
	(\$)	Realized	Paid	Premium
		(\$)	(\$)	Coverage
				Ratio

March 31, 2015 754,942,000 46,675,000 23,786,000 196.2 %

June 30, 2015 806,274,000 47,125,000 24,348,000 193.5 %

September 30, 2015 878,882,000 44,482,000 25,313,000 175.7 %

December 31, 2015 944,844,000 31,232,000 26,650,000 117.2 %

March 31, 2016 1,027,821,000 21,845,000 28,771,000 75.9

June 30, 2016

1,154,798,000 30,924,000 31,891,000 97.0 %

September 30, 2016 1,272,078,000 35,867,000 37,055,000 96.8 %

December 31, 2016 1,361,675,000 48,452,000 40,239,000 120.4 %

March 31, 2017 1,447,558,000 48,189,000 42,753,000 112.7 %

June 30, 2017

1,525,363,000 49,295,000 45,414,000 108.5 %

September 30, 2017 1,622,627,000 53,742,000 46,559,000 115.4 %

December 31, 2017 1,676,148,000 64,719,000 52,263,000 123.8 %

March 31, 2018 1,758,066,000 60,248,000 53,169,000 113.3 %

June 30, 2018

1,849,079,000 76,936,000 53,886,000 142.8 %

September 30, 2018 1,961,598,000 75,161,000 55,365,000 135.8 %

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 polices in the portfolio. Nevertheless, we expect that our portfolio cash flow 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.

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 condensed consolidated financial statements.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are party to an office lease with U.S. Bank National Association as the landlord. On September 1, 2015, we entered into an amendment that expanded the leased space to 17,687 square feet and extended the term through October 2025 (see Note 21).

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 September 30, 2018, 95.7% 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.

The assets and liabilities exchanged in the Initial Transfer of the Beneficient Transaction are excluded from this analysis.

Interest Rate Risk

Our amended and restated senior credit facility with LNV Corporation is floating-rate financing. In addition, our ability to offer interest and dividend rates that attract capital (including in our continuous offering of L Bonds) is generally impacted by prevailing interest rates. Furthermore, while our L Bond offering provides us with fixed-rate debt financing, our Debt Coverage Ratio is calculated in relation to the interest rate on all of our debt financing. Therefore, fluctuations in interest rates impact our business by increasing our borrowing costs and reducing availability under our debt financing arrangements. We calculate our life insurance portfolio earnings based upon the spread generated between the return on our life insurance portfolio and the total 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.

The assets and liabilities exchanged in the Initial Transfer of the Beneficient Transaction are excluded from this analysis.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (as restated)

Non-GAAP financial measures disclosed by our management are provided as additional information to investors in order to provide 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 should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for comparable amounts prepared in accordance with GAAP. See our condensed consolidated financial statements and our financial statements contained herein.

We use non-GAAP financial measures for management's assessment of our financial condition and operating results without regard to GAAP fair value standards. The application of current GAAP fair value standards, especially during a period of significant growth of our portfolio and our Company may result in current period GAAP financial results that may not be reflective of our long-term earnings potential. Management believes our non-GAAP financial measures provide investors an alternative view of the long-term earnings potential without regard to the volatility in GAAP financial results that can, and does, occur during this stage of our portfolio and company growth.

Therefore, in contrast to a GAAP fair valuation, we seek to measure the accrual of the actuarial gain occurring within the portfolio of life insurance policies at our expected internal rate of return (exclusive of future interest costs) based on statistical mortality probabilities for the insureds (using primarily the insured's age, sex, health 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 adjusted operating costs during the same period, we can estimate the overall financial performance of our business without regard to fair value 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 can have a disproportionately positive or negative impact on GAAP results in any particular reporting period.

In addition, the Indenture governing our L Bonds and Seller Trust L Bonds requires us to maintain a "Debt Coverage Ratio" designed to provide reasonable assurance that the buy and hold value of our life insurance portfolio plus the value of all our other assets exceed our total outstanding indebtedness. This ratio is calculated using non-GAAP measures as described below, again without regard to GAAP-based fair value measures.

Non-GAAP Investment Cost Basis of Life Insurance Portfolio As of As of

September 30, 2018 December 31,

2017

GAAP fair value \$ 791,469,000 \$ 650,527,000

Unrealized fair value gain(1)

(387,445,000)

(331,386,000)

Adjusted cost basis increase(2)

393,078,000

325,100,000

Non-GAAP investment cost basis(3)

\$ 797,102,000

\$ 644,241,000

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

(2)	Adjusted cost basis is increased to interest, premiums and servicing fees that are expensed under GAAP.

(3) This is the non-GAAP investment cost basis in life insurance policies from which our expected internal rate of return is calculated.

Excess Spread of Life Insurance Portfolio. Management uses the "total excess spread" to gauge expected profitability of our investment in our life insurance portfolio. The Expected IRR of our portfolio is based upon future cash flow forecasts derived from a probabilistic analysis of our policy benefits received and policy premiums paid in relation to our non-GAAP investment cost basis.

As of As of September December 30, 31, 2018 2017

Expected IRR(1) 10.12 % 10.48 %

Total weighted-average interest rate on indebtedness for borrowed money(2) 7.72 % 7.95 %

Total excess spread(3) 2.40 % 2.53 %

(1) Excludes IRR realized on matured life insurance policies — which are substantial.

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

Indebtedness As of As of

September 30, 2018 December 31,

2017

Senior credit facility with LNV Corporation

\$ 171,964,000

\$ 222,525,000

L Bonds 586,063,000 461,427,000

Seller Trust L Bonds 403,235,000 —

Total \$ 1,161,262,000 \$ 683,952,000

Interest Rates on Indebtedness

Senior credit facility with LNV Corporation 10.30 % 9.31 %

L Bonds 7.12 % 7.29 %

Seller Trust L Bonds 7.50 % -

Weighted-average interest rates paid on indebtedness 7.72 % 7.95 %

Calculated as the Expected IRR minus the weighted-average interest rate on interest-bearing indebtedness(2).

(3)

Adjusted Non-GAAP Net Income. We calculate our adjusted non-GAAP net income by recognizing the actuarial gain accruing within our life insurance portfolio at the Expected IRR against our adjusted cost basis without regard to fair value. We net this actuarial gain against its adjusted costs during the same period to calculate our net income on an adjusted non-GAAP basis.

Three Months Ended Nine Months Ended September 30, September 30,

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2018 2017 2018 2017

GAAP net income (loss) attributable to \$ (14,836,000) \$ (7,611,000) \$ (32,114,000) \$ (17,249,000) common shareholders

Unrealized fair value gain(1)

(24,840,000)

(20,182,000)

(56,058,000)

(49,301,000)

Adjusted cost basis increase(2) 29,704,000 24,207,000 83,154,000 68,667,000

Accrual of unrealized actuarial gain(3) 9,325,000 9,032,000 20,898,000 21,448,000

Total adjusted non-GAAP net income (loss) \$ (647,000) \$ 5,446,000 \$ 15,880,000 \$ 23,565,000

(1) Reversal of unrealized GAAP fair value gain on life insurance policies for current period.

(2) Adjusted cost basis is increased to include interest, premiums and servicing fees that are expensed under GAAP.

(3) Accrual of actuarial gain at Expected IRR.

Adjusted Non-GAAP Tangible Net Worth. We calculate our adjusted non-GAAP tangible net worth by recognizing the actuarial gain accruing within our life insurance policies at the Expected IRR 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 adjusted tangible net worth on a non-GAAP basis.

As of As of

September 30, 2018 December 31,

2017

GAAP net worth(1)

\$ 181,157,000

\$ 133,672,000

Less intangible assets(2) (35,345,000) (30,354,000)

GAAP tangible net worth

145,812,000

103,318,000

Unrealized fair value gain(3)

(387,445,000)

(331,386,000)

Adjusted cost basis increase(4)

393,078,000

325,100,000

Accrual of unrealized actuarial gain(5)

179,140,000

158,241,000

Total adjusted non-GAAP tangible net worth \$ 330,585,000 \$ 255,273,000

(1) Excludes assets exchanged pursuant to the Initial Transfer of the Beneficient Transaction (see Note 1).

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

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

(4) Adjusted cost basis is increased to include interest, premiums and servicing fees that are expensed under GAAP.

(5) Accrual of cumulative actuarial gain at Expected IRR.

Debt Coverage Ratio. Our L Bonds borrowing covenants 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 interest-bearing indebtedness by the sum of our cash, cash equivalents, and policy benefits receivable by the net present value of the life insurance portfolio, and, without duplication, the value of all of our other assets as reflected on our most recently available balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP.

As of As of

September 30, 2018 December 31,

2017

Life insurance portfolio policy benefits

\$ 1,961,598,000

\$ 1,676,148,000

Discount rate of future cash flows(1) 7.84 % 7.95 %

Net present value of life insurance portfolio policy benefits \$896,903,000 \$737,625,000

Cash and cash equivalents 120,943,000 142,771,000

Life insurance policy benefits receivable

10,473,000

16,659,000

Other assets(2) 418,777,000 —

Total Coverage \$ 1,447,096,000 \$ 897,055,000

Senior credit facility \$ 171,964,000 \$ 222,525,000

L Bonds and Seller Trust L Bonds

989,298,000

461,427,000

Total Indebtedness \$ 1,161,262,000 \$ 683,952,000

Debt Coverage Ratio 80.25 % 76.24 %

(1) Weighted-average interest rate paid on indebtedness exclusive of Seller Trust L Bonds.

(2) The Total Coverage amount as of September 30, 2018 includes "other assets" of GWG Holdings as reflected on its most recently available balance sheet prepared in accordance with GAAP.

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with the Debt Coverage Ratio.

Life Insurance Portfolio Information

Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our subsidiaries as of September 30, 2018, is summarized below:

Life Insurance Portfolio Summary

Total portfolio face value of policy benefits

\$ 1,961,598,000

Average face value per policy

\$ 1,805,000

Average face value per insured life

\$ 2,018,000

Average age of insured (years)*

82.1

Average life expectancy estimate (years)*

6.7

Total number of policies

1,087

Number of unique lives

972

Demographics 76% Male; 24% Female

Number of smokers

Largest policy as % of total portfolio face value 0.68 %

Average policy as % of total portfolio

0.09

%

Average annual premium as % of face value

2.90

%

* Averages presented in the table are weighted averages.

Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our wholly owned subsidiaries as of September 30, 2018, organized by the insured's current age and the associated number of policies and policy benefits, is summarized below:

Distribution of Policies and Policy Benefits by Current Age of Insured

Percentage of Total

Min Age Max Age Number of Policy Number Policy Wtd. Avg. Policies Benefits of Benefits LE (yrs.)

Policies

95 100 14 \$ 19,954,000 1.3 % 1.0 % 1.2

90 94 129 254,332,000 11.9 % 13.0 % 2.8

Edgar Filing: GWG Holdings, Inc.	- Form	424B3
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85 89 215 458,646,000 19.8 % 23.4 % 4.6

Edgar Filing: GWG Holdings, Inc Form 424B3
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80 84 239 468,474,000 22.0 % 23.9 % 6.2

Edgar Filing: GWG Holdings, Inc.	- Form	424B3
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75 79 212 383,160,000 19.5 % 19.5 % 8.9

70 74 195 289,030,000 17.9 % 14.7 % 10.5

60 69 83 88,002,000 7.6 % 4.5 % 9.7

Total 1,087 \$ 1,961,598,000 100.0 % 100.0 % 6.7

Our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our subsidiaries as of September 30, 2018, organized by the insured's estimated life expectancy and associated policy benefits, is summarized below:

Distribution of Policies by Current Life Expectancies (LE) of Insured

Percentage of Total

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Min LE	Max LE	Number of	Policy	Number	Policy
(Months)	(Months)	Policies	Benefits	of	Benefits
				Policies	

1 47 307 \$ 521,969,000 28.3 % 26.6 %

48 71 213 407,180,000 19.6 % 20.8 %

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72 95 220 393,943,000 20.2 % 20.1 %

96 119 162 300,075,000 14.9 % 15.3 %

120 143 108 155,617,000 9.9 % 7.9 %

144 179 64 139,598,000 5.9 % 7.1 %

180 228 13 43,216,000 1.2 % 2.2 %

Total 1,087 \$ 1,961,598,000 100.0 % \$ 100.0 %

We track concentrations of pre-existing medical conditions among insured individuals within our portfolio based on information contained in life expectancy reports including the underwriter's designation of primary impairment. We track these medical conditions within the following ten primary categories: (1) cancer, (2) cardiovascular, (3) cerebrovascular, (4) dementia, (5) diabetes, (6) multiple conditions, (7) neurological disorders, (8) respiratory disease, (9) other, and (10) no diseases. Currently, the primary disease categories within our portfolio that represent a concentration of over 10% are multiple conditions, cardiovascular, and other which constitute 25.4%, 21.3%, and 12.4%, respectively, of the face amount of insured benefits of our portfolio as of September 30, 2018.

The yield to maturity on bonds issued by life insurance carriers reflects, among other things, the credit risk (risk of default) of such insurance carrier. We follow the yields on certain publicly traded life insurance company bonds because this information is part of the data we consider when valuing our portfolio of life insurance policies for our financial statements.

The average yield to maturity of publicly traded life insurance company bonds data we consider when valuing our portfolio of life insurance policies was 4.10% as of September 30, 2018. We believe that this reflects, in part, the financial market's judgment that credit risk is low with regard to these carriers' financial obligations. It should be noted that the obligations of life insurance carriers to pay life insurance policy benefits ranks senior to all of their other financial obligations, such as the aforementioned senior bonds they issue.

As of September 30, 2018, approximately 95.7% of the face value of policy benefits in our life insurance portfolio were issued by insurance companies with investment-grade credit ratings from Standard & Poor's. Our ten largest life insurance company credit exposures and the Standard & Poor's credit rating of their respective financial strength and claims-paying ability is set forth below:

Distribution of Policy Benefits by Top 10 Insurance Companies

Rank	Policy	Percentage	Insurance Company	Ins. Co.
	Benefits	of Policy		S&P Rating
		Benefit		
		Amount		

1 \$ 279,443,000 14.2 % John Hancock Life Insurance Company AA-

2 219,332,000 11.2 % AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company A+

3 207,966,000 10.6 % Lincoln National Life Insurance Company AA-

4 192,938,000 9.8 % Transamerica Life Insurance Company AA-

5 122,532,000 6.3 % Metropolitan Life Insurance Company AA-

6 92,568,000 4.7 % American General Life Insurance Company A+

7 79,998,000 4.1 % Pacific Life Insurance Company AA-

8 64,093,000 3.3 % Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company AA+

9 59,601,000 3.0 % ReliaStar Life Insurance Company A

10 55,202,000 2.8 % Security Life of Denver Insurance Company A

\$ 1,373,673,000 70.0 %

Secondary Life Insurance — Portfolio Return Modeling

The goal of our portfolio of life insurance assets is to earn superior risk-adjusted returns. At any time, we calculate our returns from our life insurance assets based upon (i) our historical results; and (ii) the future cash flows we expect to realize from our statistical forecasts. To forecast our expected future cash flows and returns, we use the probabilistic method of analysis. The expected internal rate of return of our portfolio is based upon future cash flow forecasts derived from a probabilistic analysis of policy benefits received and policy premiums paid in relation to our non-GAAP investment cost basis. As of September 30, 2018, the expected internal rate of return on our portfolio of life insurance assets was 10.12% based on our portfolio benefits of \$1.96 billion and our non-GAAP investment cost basis of \$797.1 million (including purchase price, premiums paid, and financing costs incurred to date). This calculation excludes returns realized from our matured policy benefits which are substantial.

We seek to further enhance our understanding of our expected future cash flow and returns by using a stochastic analysis, sometimes referred to as a "Monte Carlo simulation," to provide us with a greater understanding of the variability of our projections. The stochastic analysis we perform provides internal rates of return calculations for different statistical confidence intervals. The results of our stochastic analysis, in which we run 10,000 random mortality scenarios, demonstrates that the scenario ranking at the 50th percentile of all 10,000 results generates an internal rate of return ("IRR") of 10.09%, which is very near to our expected IRR ("Expected IRR") of our portfolio of 10.12%. Our Expected IRR is based upon future cash flow forecasts derived from a probabilistic analysis of our policy benefits received and policy premiums paid in relation to our non-GAAP investment cost basis. The stochastic analysis results also indicate that our portfolio is expected under this hypothetical analysis to generate an internal rate of return of 9.64% or better in 75% of all generated scenarios; and an internal rate of return of 9.25% or better in 90% of all generated scenarios. As the portfolio continues to grow in size and diversity, all else equal, the hypothetical scenario results cluster closer to each other around our median, or 50th percentile, internal rate of return expectation, thereby lowering future cash flow volatility and potentially justifying our use of lower discount rates to value our portfolio as size and diversification continue to increase over time.

The complete detail of our portfolio of life insurance policies, owned by our wholly owned subsidiaries as of September 30, 2018, organized by the current age of the insured and the associated policy benefits, sex, estimated life expectancy, issuing insurance carrier, and the credit rating of the issuing insurance carrier, is set in Exhibit 99.2 to our Amended Quarterly Report.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance the objectives of the control system are met.

As of September 30, 2018, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Controls and procedures were deemed effective in the Original Filing on November 19, 2018. Based on the current evaluation as of THE FILING OF THE Amended Quarterly Report, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as a result of the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting as described below, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 30, 2018.

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A summary of the Beneficient Transaction is set forth in our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2018 and amended in our Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2018.

On August 10, 2018, the Company, Beneficient, MHT SPV, and the Seller Trusts entered into a Third Amendment to Master Exchange Agreement. Pursuant to the Third Amendment, the parties agreed to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Master Exchange Agreement in two closings.

The first closing (the "Initial Transfer") occurred on August 10, 2018.

The second closing ("Final Closing") occurred on December 28, 2018.

Given the highly complex nature of the Beneficient Transaction, the Company considered multiple alternatives to account for this significant and complex transaction. The Company evaluated these alternatives and given the uncertainty of a Final Closing event and the fact that, under the Supplemental Indenture governing the Seller Trust L Bonds, the Company could use the assets received in the Initial Transfer to satisfy the Seller Trust L Bonds which we issued at the Initial Transfer (in the event a Final Closing did not occur by January 31, 2019, the "Unwind"). Accordingly, the Company decided not to recognize the assets and liabilities exchanged in the Initial Transfer that were subject to the Unwind. The Company did, however, provide a detailed description of the Initial Transfer, all of the instruments exchanged at the Initial Transfer, and the non-recognition treatment chosen by it in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements in the Original Filing.

In connection with the preparation of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company sought "pre-clearance" from the staff of the Commission ("Staff") regarding two elements of the Beneficient Transaction, including whether the two transaction events should be accounted for as a single transaction as of the Final Closing. The Staff encourages companies and their auditors to consult with the Office of the Chief Accountant on accounting, financial reporting, and auditing concerns or questions, especially those involving unusual, complex, or innovative transactions for which no clear authoritative guidance exists as well as on issues regarding auditor independence. After discussions between the Company, its independent auditors and the Staff, the Staff expressed its view that we should record the two transaction events separately. We then analyzed the error and the impact of the misstatement on the Original Filing. The conclusion of this analysis is what led the our Audit Committee to conclude that the restatement of the Original Filing was appropriate.

Management has reassessed its evaluation of the effectiveness of the operation of controls in application of generally accepted accounting principles regarding material complex non-routine transactions. As a result of that assessment, management concluded that we did not maintain effective controls due to material weakness in internal control over financial reporting which existed at that date.

Remediation Plan for Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company intends to remediate its material weakness in internal control over financial reporting regarding the application of generally accepted accounting principles to material complex non-routine transactions by the engagement of nationally recognized accounting experts to assist us in accounting and reporting analysis, guidance research and accounting memo documentation. In instances where the Company is faced with material conflicting accounting guidance interpretations from reputable accounting experts, we will consult with the Commission for clarification on the appropriate application of generally accepted accounting principles to enable appropriate application within our financial statements.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As a result of the financing receivable from affiliate and equity method investment the Company acquired in the three month period ended September 30, 2018 the Company has added an internal control regarding assessing these assets for potential impairment that is deemed other-than-temporary.

Except for (1) the added control regarding assessment for potential impairment and (2) the identification of the material weakness regarding the application of generally accepted accounting principles to material complex non-routine transactions, there were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with management's evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(d) or 15d-15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the period covered by this report that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

GWG HOLDINGS, INC.

Table of Contents

Page

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 F-4 and 2017

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

September 30, December 31, 2018 2017

(unaudited) (as restated)

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents

\$ 117,873,668

\$ 114,421,491

Restricted cash 3,069,759 28,349,685

Investment in life insurance policies, at fair value

791,468,587

650,527,353

Life insurance policy benefits receivable

10,472,696

16,658,761

Financing receivable from affiliate

366,871,036

Equity method investment 42,069,259

Other assets 9,836,811 8,898,884

TOTAL ASSETS \$ 1,341,661,816 \$ 818,856,174

LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

LIABILITIES

Senior credit facility with LNV Corporation

\$ 162,469,172

\$ 212,238,192

L Bonds 570,199,704 447,393,568

Seller Trust L Bonds 403,234,866 –

Accounts payable 2,579,323 6,394,439

Interest and dividends payable

18,748,558

15,427,509

Other accrued expenses 3,272,758 3,730,723

TOTAL LIABILITIES 1,160,504,381 685,184,431

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK

(par value \$0.001; shares authorized 100,000; shares outstanding 97,534 and 86,920,335 92,840,243 98,611; liquidation preference of \$98,103,000 and \$99,186,000 as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively)

SERIES 2 REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK

(par value \$0.001; shares authorized 150,000; shares outstanding 148,444 and 129,147,704 80,275,204 88,709; liquidation preference of \$149,310,000 and \$89,208,000 as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively)

SERIES B CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

(par value \$0.001; stated value \$10; shares authorized and outstanding 50,000,000 – 5,000,000)

COMMON STOCK

(par value \$0.001; shares authorized 210,000,000; shares issued and outstanding 5,980,124 as of September 30, 2018 and 5,813,555 as of December 31, 2017)

5,980

5,813

Additional paid-in capital

Accumulated deficit (84,916,584) (39,449,517)

TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

181,157,435

133,671,743

TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY

\$ 1,341,661,816 \$ 818,856,174

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

Nine Months Ended

 September 30,
 September 30,
 September 30,
 September 30,

 2018
 2017
 2018
 2017

(as restated)

(as restated)

REVENUE

Gain on life insurance policies, net

\$ 15,721,513

\$ 14,421,353

\$ 52,930,008

\$ 45,117,438

Interest and other income 5,215,515 275,690 6,863,640 1,335,535

TOTAL REVENUE 20,937,028 14,697,043 59,793,648 46,452,973

EXPENSES

Interest expense 21,799,332 13,275,407 55,010,519 38,765,647

Employee compensation and benefits

5,548,771

3,792,096

12,527,139

10,696,455

Legal and professional fees 1,421,964 1,657,090 3,751,321 3,934,027

Other expenses 2,688,970 2,799,196 8,262,324 9,340,617

TOTAL EXPENSES 31,459,037 21,523,789 79,551,303 62,736,746

INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME (10,522,009) (6,826,746) (19,757,655) (16,283,773) TAXES

INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT) — (2,764,243) — (6,481,917)

NET INCOME (LOSS) (10,522,009) (4,062,503) (19,757,655) (9,801,856)

Preferred stock dividends 4,313,542 3,548,165 12,356,513 7,447,022

NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE \$ (14,835,551) \$ (7,610,668) \$ (32,114,168) \$ (17,248,878) TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS

NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic \$ (2.52) \$ (1.31) \$ (5.50) \$ (2.96)

Diluted \$ (2.52) \$ (1.31) \$ (5.50) \$ (2.96)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING

Basic 5,894,639 5,797,800 5,840,880 5,829,808

Diluted 5,894,639 5,797,800 5,840,880 5,829,808

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited)

Three Months Ended

Nine Months Ended

 September 30,
 September 30,
 September 30,
 September 30,
 September 30,

 2018
 2017
 2018
 2017

(as restated) (as restated)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net income (loss) \$ (10,522,009) \$ (4,062,503) \$ (19,757,655) \$ (9,801,856)

Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash flows from operating activities:

Change in fair value of life insurance (24,839,567) (20,181,732) (56,058,336) (49,301,067) policies

Amortization of deferred financing and 2,575,322 2,344,541 7,241,283 6,508,692

issuance costs

Financing receivable from affiliate (4,284,370) — (4,284,370) —

Deferred income taxes — (2,764,243) — (6,481,917)

(Increase) decrease in operating assets:

Life insurance policy benefits receivable 16,562,304 (7,627,000) 6,186,065 (9,252,000)

Other assets 321,968 929,058 (1,487,238) 3,181,419

Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:

Accounts payable and other accrued 1,918,702 (85,509) 915,584 2,861,541 expenses

NET CASH FLOWS USED IN

(18,267,650) (31,447,388) (67,244,667) (62,285,188)

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Investment in life insurance policies (42,891,764) (25,199,692) (98,440,528) (67,321,363)

Carrying value of matured life insurance 2,325,989 2,333,039 13,557,632 7,716,847 policies

Equity method investment acquired (1,421,059) — (1,421,059) —

NET CASH FLOWS USED IN

(41,986,834) (22,866,653)

(86,303,955) (59,604,516)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Net borrowings on (repayments of) senior (18,425,136) 56,887,491 (50,560,286) 49,787,954 debt

Payments for issuance of senior debt — (3,937,907) — (5,128,319)

Payments for redemption of Series I — (6,815,406) — (16,613,667) Secured Notes

Proceeds from issuance of L Bonds 68,884,369 30,271,873 166,081,914 87,016,343

Payments for issuance and redemption of (20,195,657) (19,752,717) (46,151,926) (58,949,880) L Bonds

Issuance (repurchase) of common stock 682,954 30 682,954 (1,603,526)

Common stock dividends (25,709,412) — (25,709,412) —

Proceeds from issuance of convertible 50,000,000 — 50,000,000 — 50,000,000 —

Proceeds from issuance of redeemable — 25,211,870 56,238,128 86,692,811 preferred stock

Payments for issuance of redeemable — (1,243,920) (4,142,294) (5,207,025) preferred stock

Payments for redemption of redeemable (821,778) (47,500) (2,361,692) (1,806,832) preferred stock

Preferred stock dividends (4,313,542) (3,548,165) (12,356,513) (7,447,022)

NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY 50,10

50,101,798

77,025,649

131,720,873

126,740,837

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN

(10,152,686) 22,711,608 (21,827,749)

4,851,133

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH

BEGINNING OF PERIOD 131,096,113 98,453,103 142,771,176 116,313,578

END OF PERIOD \$ 120,943,427 \$ 121,164,711 \$ 120,943,427 \$ 121,164,711

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS — CONTINUED

(unaudited)

Three Months Ended

Nine Months Ended

September	September	September	September
30,	30,	30,	30,
2018	2017	2018	2017

(as restated)

(as restated)

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Interest paid

\$ 17,340,000 \$ 17,478,000 \$ 44,591,000 \$ 45,101,000

Premiums paid, including prepaid

\$ 14,672,000 \$ 12,927,000 \$ 38,898,000 \$ 35,533,000

Stock-based compensation

\$ 278,000

\$ 270,000

\$ 538,000

\$ 350,000

Payments for exercised stock options

\$ —

\$ 164,000

\$ —

\$ 264,000

NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES