GWG Holdings, Inc.
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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 3

Supplement to Prospectus dated
April 12, 2016

GWG HOLDINGS, INC.

1,000,000 Units of L Bonds
($1,000,000,000)

This "Prospectus Supplement No. 3 — Supplement to Prospectus dated April 12, 2016," supplements and amends our prospectus dated April 12, 2016 (referred to simply as our "prospectus"). You should read this supplement together with the prospectus since the information contained herein supplements and amends the information contained in the prospectus. This supplement supersedes and replaces prospectus supplement no. 2 dated August 12, 2016 (and, for clarity, also supersedes and replaces prospectus supplement no. 1 dated May 16, 2016). Capitalized terms contained in this supplement have the same meanings as in the prospectus unless otherwise stated herein.

RECENT EVENTS

On November 10, 2016, we filed our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2016. This prospectus supplement has been prepared primarily to set forth certain information contained in that report. This prospectus supplement also repeats certain interest-rate information originally included in prospectus supplement no. 2 dated August 12, 2016.

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 November 10, 2016

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INTEREST RATE MATTERS

GWG Holdings, Inc. is no longer offering 6-month and 1-year L Bonds. In addition, the current offered interest rates of the L Bonds are as set forth below:

Maturity Term	Interest Rate (%)
2 years	5.50
3 years	6.25
5 years	7.50
7 years	8.50

On page 4 of the prospectus in the section entitled “Questions and Answers About this Offering — It seems as though you are offering several bonds with different interest rates and maturities but calling them all L Bonds. Is this the case?,” the answer to the question will read:

All bonds we issue in this offering will have identical terms, excepting the interest rate and the maturity length. In this regard, we have essentially created multiple classes of L Bonds, similar to how companies may have different classes of stocks with slightly different economic rights. Currently, we are offering four classes of L Bonds, as follows:

- “Class 2-2” L Bonds will mature two years from their issuance and accrue interest at 5.50% per annum.

- “Class 3-2” L Bonds will mature three years from their issuance and accrue interest at 6.25% per annum.

- “Class 5-2” L Bonds will mature five years from their issuance and accrue interest at 7.50% per annum.

- “Class 7-2” L Bonds will mature seven years from their issuance and accrue interest at 8.50% per annum.

The economic terms for each L Bond in any particular class will be identical to all other L Bonds in the same class (other than the date of maturity). In the event we adjust the interest rate for any class of bonds we offer, we will create a new class of L Bonds. Upon the renewal of any L Bonds we have sold, any new interest rate applied to an L Bond will be applied to all L Bonds in the same class.

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 and the following:

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

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 involve risks and uncertainties. All forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual transactions, results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future transactions, results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

We base these forward-looking statements on current expectations and projections about future events and the information currently available to us. Although we believe that the assumptions for these forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove to be inaccurate. Consequently, no representation or warranty can be given that the estimates, opinions, or assumptions made in or referenced by this prospectus supplement will prove to be accurate. Some of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions are identified in the discussion entitled “Risk Factors” in this prospectus supplement. We caution you that the forward-looking statements in 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 the Company are derived from our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2016, filed with the SEC on November 10, 2016. We have not materially updated this discussion in any way, although it may be presented in a different order than in our Quarterly Report. As indicated in that report, this discussion and analysis is based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management. The statements in this discussion and analysis concerning expectations regarding our future performance, liquidity and capital resources, as well as other non-historical statements in this discussion and analysis, are forward-looking statements. See "Risks Relating to Forward-Looking Statements" above 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 our condensed consolidated financial statements and related notes beginning at page F-1 of this prospectus supplement, as well as our consolidated financial statements and related notes contained within the prospectus.

Overview

GWG Holdings, Inc. is a financial services company participating in the life insurance secondary market. We create opportunities for consumers owning life insurance to obtain significant value for their contracts as compared to the traditional options offered by insurance companies. We also create opportunities for investors to participate in the life insurance alternative investment asset class, not correlated to traditional financial markets. In so doing, we enable investors to take advantage of financial opportunities dominated by banks prior to the 2008 credit crisis.

We seek to build a profitable and large portfolio of life insurance assets that are well diversified in terms of insurance companies and insureds. We believe that diversification is a key risk mitigation strategy to provide consistent cash flows and reliable investment returns from our portfolio. To grow our portfolio and achieve diversification, we offer investors the opportunity to participate in the yield potentially generated by our portfolio of life insurance assets through a variety of financings and securities offerings. We believe we are well positioned to continue providing investors with yield participation opportunities from the life insurance alternative asset class.

Critical Accounting Policies

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires us to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We base our judgments, estimates, and assumptions on historical experience and on various other factors believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. We evaluate our judgments, estimates, and assumptions on a regular basis and make changes accordingly. We believe that the judgments, estimates, and assumptions involved in valuing our investments in life insurance contracts 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 Contracts — Fair Value Option

We account for the purchase of life insurance contracts in accordance with ASC 325-30, Investments in Insurance Contracts, which requires us to use either the investment method or the fair value method. We have elected to account for all of our life insurance contracts using the fair value method.

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

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We initially record our purchase of life insurance contracts at the transaction price, which is the amount paid for the contract, inclusive of all external fees and costs associated with the acquisition. The fair value of our investment in our portfolio of insurance contracts is evaluated at the end of each subsequent reporting period. Changes in the fair value of our portfolio are based on periodic evaluations and are recorded in our consolidated and combined statement of operations as changes in fair value of life insurance contracts.

Fair Value Components — Medical Underwriting

Unobservable inputs, as discussed below, are a critical component of our estimate for the fair value of our investments in life insurance contracts. 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 Society of Actuaries recently finalized the 2015 Valuation Basic Table (“2015 VBT”). The 2015 VBT is based on a much larger dataset of insured lives, face amount of contracts and more current information compared to the dataset underlying the 2008 Valuation Basic Table. The new 2015 VBT dataset includes 266 million contracts compared to the 2008 VBT dataset of 75 million. The experience data in the 2015 VBT dataset includes 2.55 million claims on contracts from 51 insurance carriers. Life expectancies implied by the 2015 VBT are generally longer for male and female nonsmokers between the ages of 65 and 80, while smokers and insureds of both genders over the age of 85 have significantly lower life expectancies. We adopted the 2015 VBT in our valuation process in June 2016.

In September 2015, Equitable Life Insurance Company (“AXA”) announced pending cost-of-insurance rate increases for certain universal life contracts which were effected on March 1, 2016. We identified 14 affected contracts in our portfolio. In April 2016, we received updated contract illustrations from AXA and calculated the change in the fair value of our portfolio resulting from the increased premiums to be a reduction of $2,395,000. This reduction was reflected in our balance sheet as of March 31, 2016. Our review of AXA’s cost-of-insurance rate increases is complete as of September 30, 2016.

We are aware of additional pending cost of insurance increases affecting approximately 1.1% of our portfolio by face amount of benefits. We will adjust our premium schedules and resultant valuation when we have received the required information from the related carriers.

Fair Value Components — Required Premium Payments

We must pay the premiums on the life insurance contracts within our portfolio in order to collect the contract benefit. The same probabilistic model and methodologies used to generate expected cash inflows from the life insurance contract 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 represents the internal rate of return we expect to earn on investments in a contract or in the portfolio as a whole at the stated fair value. The discount rate used to calculate fair value of our portfolio incorporates the guidance provided by ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

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

September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015

11.07%	11.09%

The change in the discount rate incorporates current information about discount rates applied by other reporting companies owning portfolios of life insurance contracts, 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 risk premium a purchaser would require to receive the future cash flows derived from our portfolio of life insurance contracts. Because we use the discount rate to arrive at the fair value of our portfolio, the rate we choose necessarily assumes an orderly and arms-length transaction (i.e., a non-distressed transaction in which neither seller nor buyer is compelled to engage in the transaction). The carrying value of contracts 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 Systems ("MAPS"), to prepare a calculation of our life insurance portfolio. MAPS owns and maintains the portfolio pricing software we use. MAPS processed contract 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 11.07%. MAPS independently calculated the net present value of our portfolio of 625 contracts to be $477.6 million and furnished us with a letter documenting its calculation. A copy of such letter is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to this report.

Deferred Income Taxes

Under ASC 740, Income Taxes, 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 it is "more likely than not" that we will be able to realize all of our deferred tax assets other than those which are expected to result in a capital loss.

Deferred Financing and Issuance Costs

Financing costs incurred under the senior credit facilities were capitalized and are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the senior credit facilities. The Series I Secured Note obligations are reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions, and other direct expenses, which are amortized using the interest method over the term of each respective borrowing. The L Bonds are reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions, and other direct expenses, which are amortized using the interest method over the term of each respective borrowing. The Series A, as described in Note 9, was reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions, including the fair value of warrants issued, and other direct expenses, which were amortized using the interest method as interest expense over a three-year redemption period. As of December 31, 2015, these costs have been fully amortized. Selling and issuance costs of RPS and MCA Preferred Stock, described in Notes 10 and 11, are netted against additional paid-in-capital.

Principal Revenue and Expense Items

We earn revenues from the following three primary sources.

- Life Insurance Contract Benefits Realized. We recognize the difference between the face value of the contract benefits and carrying value when an insured's mortality event occurs. We generally collect the face value of the life insurance contract benefit from the insurance company within 45 days of recognizing the revenue.

- Change in Fair Value of Life Insurance Contracts. We value our portfolio investments for each reporting period in accordance with the fair value principles discussed herein, which includes the expected payment of premiums for future periods as shown in our consolidated financial statements net premium costs.

- Sale of a Life Insurance Contract. In the event of a sale of a contract, we recognize gain or loss as the difference between the sale price and the carrying value of the contract on the date of the receipt of payment on such sale.

Our main components of expense are summarized below.

• Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. We recognize and record expenses incurred in our business operations, including operations related to the purchasing and servicing of life insurance contracts. These expenses include salaries and benefits, sales, marketing, occupancy and other expenditures.

• Interest and Dividends. We recognize and record interest expenses associated with the costs of financing our life insurance portfolio for the current period. These expenses include interest paid to our senior lender under our senior credit facilities, interest paid on our L Bonds and other outstanding indebtedness such as our Series I Secured Notes, and dividends on our Series A and our RPS. When we issue debt, we amortize the issuance costs associated with such indebtedness over the outstanding term of the financing, and classify it as interest expense.

Results of Operations — Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 Compared to the Same Periods in 2015

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

Revenue.

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	2015
Revenue recognized from the receipt of contract benefits	$ 4,221,000	$ 277,000	$ 26,986,000	$ 25,909,000
Revenue (expense) recognized from the change in fair value of life insurance contracts, net of premiums and carrying costs(1)	9,289,000	7,912,000	24,621,000	7,538,000
Gain on life insurance contracts, net	$ 13,510,000	$ 8,189,000	$ 51,607,000	$ 33,447,000
Number of contracts matured	4	1	16	8
The change in fair value related to new contracts acquired	$ 11,668,000	$ 7,423,000	$ 29,509,000	$ 12,546,000

(1) The discount rate applied to estimate the fair value of the portfolio of life insurance contracts we own was 11.07% as of both September 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015. The carrying value of contracts acquired during each quarterly reporting period is adjusted to current fair value using the fair value discount rate applied to the entire portfolio as of that reporting date (see Note 4 to our condensed consolidated financial statements).

Expenses.

	Three Months Ended September 30,			**Nine Months Ended September 30,**		
	2016	**2015**	**Increase (Decrease)**	**2016**	**2015**	**Increase**
Employee compensation and benefits[(1)]	$ 2,912,000	$ 2,308,000	$ 604,000	$ 8,450,000	$ 6,181,000	$ 2,269,000
Interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs and preferred stock dividends)[(2)]	11,984,000	8,650,000	3,334,000	32,010,000	23,149,000	8,861,000
Legal and professional expenses[(3)]	587,000	822,000	(235,000)	3,097,000	1,988,000	1,109,000

Other expenses(4)	2,863,000	2,232,000	631,000	7,608,000	5,646,000	1,962,000
Total expenses	$ 18,346,000	$ 14,012,000	$ 4,334,000	$ 51,165,000	$ 36,964,000	$ 14,201,000

(1) We hired additional members to our sales, marketing, legal and information technology teams. At the end of 2015 we employed approximately 50 employees, and at September 30, 2016 we employed approximately 67 employees.

(2) The increase in the current period was due to the increase in our average debt outstanding.

(3) Increase is due to SEC filings and other costs related to securities offerings and on-going compliance.

(4) Increase is due to increased public relations, sales and marketing costs associated with growing and servicing our network of independent financial advisors.

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Income Tax Expense.

The following table reconciles our income tax expense at the statutory federal tax rate to our actual income tax expense:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
Statutory federal income tax (benefit)	$ (1,561,000)	34.0 %	$ (1,948,000)	34.0 %	$ 489,000	34.0 %	$ 1,117,000	34.0 %
State income taxes (benefit), net of federal benefit	(227,000)	4.9 %	(334,000)	5.8 %	240,000	16.7 %	(105,000)	3.2 %
Series A preferred stock dividends	354,000	(7.7)%	175,000	(3.1)%	732,000	51.0 %	526,000	16.0 %
Other permanent differences	15,000	(0.3)%	9,000	(0.1)%	18,000	1.3 %	31,000	1.0 %
Total income tax expense (benefit)	$ (1,419,000)	30.9 %	$ (2,098,000)	36.6 %	$ 1,479,000	102.9 %	$ 665,000	20.2 %

The most significant temporary differences between GAAP net income and taxable net income are the treatment of interest costs with respect to the acquisition of the life insurance contracts and revenue recognition with respect to the fair value of life insurance portfolio.

The primary permanent difference between our effective tax rate and the statutory federal rate are the accrual of preferred stock dividend expense, state income taxes, and other non-deductible expenses. The dividends charged to interest expense were $1.0 million and $0.5 million during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and $2.2 million and $1.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We finance our business through a combination of life insurance contract benefit receipts, origination fees, equity offerings, debt offerings, and our senior credit facilities. We have used our debt offerings and our senior credit facilities primarily for contract acquisition, contract servicing, and portfolio-related financing expenditures including paying principal and interest.

As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had approximately $117.2 million and $74.4 million, respectively, in combined available cash, cash equivalents, policy benefits receivable, if any, and available borrowing base surplus capacity, if any, under our senior credit facilities for the purpose of purchasing additional life insurance contracts, paying premiums on existing contracts, paying portfolio servicing expenses, and paying principal and interest on our outstanding financing obligations.

Debt Financings Summary

We had the following outstanding debt balances as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015:

Issuer/Borrower	As of September 30, 2016 Principal Amount Outstanding		As of September 30, 2016 Weighted Average Interest Rate		As of December 31, 2015 Principal Amount Outstanding		As of December 31, 2015 Weighted Average Interest Rate	
GWG Holdings, Inc. – L Bonds	$	384,586,000	7.16	%	$	282,171,000	7.18	%
GWG Life, LLC – Series I Secured Notes		17,830,000	8.63	%		23,578,000	8.47	%
Credit Facility – Autobahn Funding Company LLC (See Note 5 to our consolidated financial statements)		—	—			65,011,000	5.58	%
Credit Facility – LNV Corporation (See Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements)		71,250,000	6.45	%		—	—	
Total	$	473,666,000	7.10	%	$	370,760,000	6.98	%

Our total senior credit facilities and other indebtedness balance as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was $473.7 million and $370.8 million, respectively. At September 30, 2016, the total outstanding face amount of our Series I Secured Notes outstanding was $17.8 million, less unamortized selling costs of $0.3 million, resulting in a carrying amount of $17.5 million. At December 31, 2015, the total outstanding face amount of our Series I

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Secured Notes outstanding was $23.6 million, less unamortized selling costs of $0.3 million, resulting in a carrying amount of $23.3 million. At September 30, 2016, the total outstanding face amount of L Bonds was $384.6 million plus $6.9 million of subscriptions in process, less unamortized selling costs of $11.6 million resulting in a carrying amount of $379.9 million. At December 31, 2015, the total outstanding face amount of L Bonds was $282.2 million plus $3.0 million of subscriptions in process, less unamortized selling costs of $8.2 million resulting in a carrying amount of $277.0 million.

The weighted-average interest rate of our outstanding Series I Secured Notes as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was 8.63% and 8.47%, respectively, and the weighted-average maturity at those dates was 1.31 and 1.06 years, respectively. The Series I Secured Notes have renewal features. Since we first issued our Series I Secured Notes, we experienced $165.1 million in maturities, of which $125.0 million renewed for an additional term as of September 30, 2016. This provided us with an aggregate renewal rate of approximately 76% for investments in these securities. Effective September 1, 2016, we no longer renew the Series I Secured Notes.

The weighted-average interest rate of our outstanding L Bonds as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 was 7.16% and 7.18%, respectively, and the weighted-average maturity at those dates was 2.10 and 2.02 years, respectively. Our L Bonds have renewal features. As of September 30, 2016, $252.4 million in aggregate principal amount of our L Bonds had matured since issuance, of which $168.3 million renewed for an additional term. The aggregate renewal rate is approximately 67% for investments in these securities.

Future contractual maturities of Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds at December 31, 2016 are:

Years Ending December 31,	Series I Secured Notes		L Bonds		Total	
2016	$	1,177,000	$	23,548,000	$	24,725,000
2017		10,522,000		112,987,000		123,509,000
2018		2,401,000		101,130,000		103,531,000
2019		1,023,000		78,098,000		79,121,000
2020		1,766,000		19,291,000		21,057,000
Thereafter		941,000		49,532,000		50,473,000
	$	17,830,000	$	384,586,000	$	402,416,000

The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are secured by all of our assets, and are subordinate to our senior credit facilities. The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are pari passu with respect to a security interest in our assets pursuant to an intercreditor agreement (see Notes 7 and 8 to our consolidated financial statements).

We maintain a $105 million revolving senior credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank through DLP III. The revolving senior credit facility is used to pay the premium expenses related to our portfolio of life insurance contracts. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had approximately $0 million and $65.0 million, respectively, outstanding under the revolving senior credit facility, and maintained an available borrowing base surplus of $76.6 million and $40.0 million, respectively.

On September 14, 2016, we entered into a $172 million senior secured term loan with LNV Corp. through GWG Funding DLP IV. We intend to use the proceeds from this facility primarily to grow and maintain our portfolio of life insurance contracts, for liquidity and for general corporate purposes. As of September 30, 2016 we had approximately $71.2 million outstanding under the senior credit facility.

Capital expenditures have historically not been material and we do not anticipate making material capital expenditures in 2016 or beyond.

Corporate Financing History

In November 2009, our wholly owned subsidiary GWG Life offered Series I Secured Notes in a private placement to accredited investors only. This offering was closed in November 2011. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, we had approximately $17.8 million and $23.6 million, respectively, in principal amount of Series I Secured Notes outstanding.

In September 2011, we concluded a private placement offering of Series A, having received an aggregate $24.6 million in subscriptions for our Series A. These subscriptions consisted of $14.0 million in conversions of outstanding Series I Secured Notes and $10.6 million of new investments. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, we had approximately $19.8 million and $20.8 million stated value of Series A outstanding.

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.

In September 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 offering to our earlier $250.0 million public debt offering. Through September 30, 2016, the total amount of these L Bonds sold, including renewals, was $637.1 million. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, we had approximately $384.6 million and $282.2 million, respectively, 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 September 30, 2016 we had issued approximately $33.2 million stated value of RPS.

Portfolio Assets and Secured Indebtedness

At September 30, 2016, the fair value of our investments in life insurance contracts of $477.6 million plus our cash balance of $18.8 million, our restricted cash balance of $15.7 million and our life insurance contract benefits receivable of $6.1 million, totaled $518.2 million, representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of $44.5 million. At December 31, 2015, the fair value of our investments in life insurance contracts of $356.6 million plus our cash balance of $34.4 million and our restricted cash balance of $2.3 million, totaled $393.3 million, representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of $22.5 million. The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are secured by all of our assets and are subordinate to our senior credit facilities. The L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes are pari passu with respect to a security interest in our assets pursuant to an intercreditor agreement.

The following forward-looking table seeks to illustrate the impact of the sale of our portfolio of life insurance assets at various discount rates in order to satisfy our debt obligations as of September 30, 2016. In all cases, the sale of the life insurance assets owned by DLP III and DLP IV will be used first to satisfy all amounts owing under the respective senior credit facilities. The net sale proceeds remaining after satisfying all obligations under the senior credit facilities would be applied to L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes on a pari passu basis.

Portfolio Discount Rate	**10%**	**11%**	**12%**	**13%**	**14%**
Value of portfolio	$ 503,331,000	$ 479,200,000	$ 456,979,000	$ 436,470,000	$ 417,501,000
Cash, cash equivalents and life insurance contract benefits receivable	40,591,000	40,591,000	40,591,000	40,591,000	40,591,000
Total assets	543,922,000	519,791,000	497,570,000	477,061,000	458,092,000
Revolving senior credit facility	71,250,000	71,250,000	71,250,000	71,250,000	71,250,000
Net after revolving senior credit facility	472,672,000	448,541,000	426,320,000	405,811,000	386,842,000
	402,416,000	402,416,000	402,416,000	402,416,000	402,416,000

Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds					
Net after Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds	70,256,000	46,125,000	23,904,000	3,395,000	(15,574,000)
Impairment to Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds	No impairment	No impairment	No impairment	No impairment	Impairment

The table illustrates that our ability to fully satisfy amounts owing under the L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes would likely be impaired upon the sale of all of our life insurance assets at a price equivalent to a discount rate of approximately 13.18% or higher. At December 31, 2015, the impairment occurred at a discount rate of approximately 12.58% or higher. The discount rates used to calculate the fair value of our portfolio were 11.07% and 11.09% as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

The table does not include any allowance for transactional fees and expenses associated with a portfolio sale (which expenses and fees could be substantial), and is provided to demonstrate how various discount rates used to value our portfolio could affect our ability to satisfy amounts owing under our debt obligations in light of our senior secured lender's right to priority payments. You should read the above table in conjunction with the information contained in other sections of this report, including our discussion of discount rates included under the "Critical Accounting Policies — Fair Value Components – Discount Rate" caption above. This discussion and analysis is based on the beliefs of our management, as well as significant assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management.

Cash Flows

The payment of premiums and servicing costs to maintain life insurance contracts represents our most significant requirement for cash disbursement. When a contract is purchased, we are able to calculate the minimum premium payments required to maintain the contract in-force. As the insured ages, premium payments increase (see Note 3 to our consolidated financial statements). Nevertheless, the probability of actually needing to pay the premiums decreases as the probability of mortality increases. These scheduled premiums and associated probabilities are factored into our expected internal rate of return and cash-flow modeling. Beyond premiums, we incur contract servicing costs, including annual trustee, tracking costs, and debt servicing costs, including principal and interest payments, all of which are excluded from our internal rate of return calculations. Until we receive a stable amount of proceeds from the contract benefits, we intend to pay these costs from our senior credit facilities, when permitted, and through the issuance of debt securities, including the L Bonds, and equity securities including our RPS.

The amount of payments for anticipated premiums and servicing costs (excluding debt 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, 2016	$ 10,449,000	$ 188,000	$ 10,637,000
2017	43,155,000	750,000	43,905,000
2018	46,847,000	750,000	47,597,000
2019	50,813,000	750,000	51,563,000
2020	56,633,000	750,000	57,383,000
2021	63,222,000	750,000	63,972,000
	$ 271,119,000	$ 3,938,000	$ 275,057,000

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

Quarter End Date	Portfolio Face Amount	12-Month Trailing Benefits Collected	12-Month Trailing Premiums Paid	12-Month Trailing Benefits/Premium Coverage Ratio
December 31, 2013	740,648,000	16,600,000	21,733,000	76.4 %
March 31, 2014	771,940,000	12,600,000	21,930,000	57.5 %
June 30, 2014	784,652,000	6,300,000	22,598,000	27.9 %
September 30, 2014	787,964,000	4,300,000	23,121,000	18.6 %
December 31, 2014	779,099,000	18,050,000	23,265,000	77.6 %
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	193.6 %
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	%

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We believe that the portfolio cash flow results set forth above are consistent with our general investment thesis: that the life insurance contract 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 results on a period-to-period basis will remain inconsistent until such time as we achieve our goal of acquiring a larger, more diversified portfolio of life insurance contracts. As our receipt of life insurance contract benefits increases, we expect to increasingly use these cash flows to begin paying down our outstanding indebtedness and purchase additional life insurance contracts.

Inflation

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

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

GWG Holdings is party to an office lease with U.S. Bank National Association as the landlord. Effective September 1, 2015, GWG Holdings entered into a second amendment to the lease with U.S. Bank National Association (Second Amendment to Lease). The Second Amendment to Lease increases the office space area to 17,687 square feet and extends the lease expiration date by approximately ten years (see Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements).

Credit Risk

We review the credit risk associated with our portfolio of life insurance contracts when estimating its fair value. In evaluating the contracts' 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 contracts by generally purchasing life insurance contracts issued only from companies with an investment-grade credit rating by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, or A.M. Best Company. See "Portfolio Credit Risk Management" below.

Interest Rate Risk

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

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures disclosed by 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 is not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for comparable amounts prepared in accordance with GAAP. Please see our financial statements and related notes contained herein.

We use non-GAAP financial measures for maintaining compliance with covenants contained in our borrowing agreements and for planning and forecasting purposes. The application of current GAAP standards during a period of significant growth in our business, in which period we are building a large and actuarially diverse portfolio of life insurance, results in current period operating performance that may not be reflective of our long-term earnings potential. Management believes that our non-GAAP financial measures permit investors to better focus on this long-term earnings performance without regard to the volatility in GAAP financial results that can occur during this phase of growth.

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Therefore, in contrast to a GAAP fair valuation (mark-to-market), we seek to measure the accrual of the actuarial gain occurring within the portfolio of life insurance contracts at our expected internal rate of return 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 contracts according to a mortality table as the insureds' age increases. By comparing the actuarial gain accruing within our portfolio of life insurance contracts against our adjusted costs during the same period, we can estimate, manage and evaluate the overall financial profitability of our business without regard to mark-to-market volatility. We use this information to balance our life insurance contract 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 could have a disproportionately positive or negative impact on GAAP results in any particular period.

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

In addition, the Indenture governing our L Bonds and the note issuance and security agreement governing our Series I Secured Notes require us to maintain a "debt coverage ratio" designed to ensure that the expected cash flows from our portfolio of life insurance contracts is able to adequately service our total outstanding indebtedness. This ratio is calculated using non-GAAP measures in the method described below, again without regard to GAAP-based fair value measures.

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

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
GAAP net income (loss)	$ (2,997,000)	$ (3,631,000)	$ (42,000)	$ (2,620,000)
Unrealized fair value gain(1)	(21,073,000)	(14,517,000)	(53,846,000)	(26,651,000)
Adjusted cost basis increase(2)	19,948,000	13,345,000	51,689,000	37,988,000
Accrual of unrealized actuarial gain(3)	11,769,000	9,201,000	29,339,000	21,417,000
Total adjusted non-GAAP net income(4)	$ 7,647,000	$ 4,398,000	$ 27,140,000	$ 30,134,000

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

(2) Adjusted cost basis is increased to include interest, premiums and servicing fees which are not capitalized under GAAP (non-GAAP cost basis).

(3) Accrual of actuarial gain at expected internal rate of return based on the non-GAAP cost basis for the period.

(4) We must maintain an annual positive consolidated net income, calculated on a non-GAAP basis, to maintain compliance with our revolving credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank.

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

	As of September 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
GAAP net worth	$ 46,345,000	$ 16,145,000
Less intangible assets(1)	(20,320,000)	(11,562,000)
GAAP tangible net worth	26,025,000	4,583,000
Unrealized fair value gain(2)	(247,889,000)	(194,043,000)
Adjusted cost basis increase(3)	230,532,000	190,645,000
Accrual of unrealized actuarial gain(4)	140,693,000	111,355,000
Total adjusted non-GAAP tangible net worth	$ 149,361,000	$ 112,540,000

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

(2) Reversal of cumulative unrealized GAAP fair value gain on life insurance contracts.

(3) Adjusted cost basis is increased to include interest, premiums and servicing fees, which are not capitalized under GAAP.

(4) Accrual of cumulative actuarial gain at expected internal rate of return based the non-GAAP cost basis.

Excess Spread. Our revolving senior credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank requires us to maintain a 2.00% "excess spread" between our weighted-average expected internal rate of return of our portfolio of life insurance contracts and the revolving senior credit facility's interest rate. The expected internal rate of return on the portfolio is the rate of return the portfolio would earn if all future cash flows occurred over time in proportion to the likelihood of their projected occurrence. Expected future cash flows represent the size of each potential payment (premiums and contract benefits), multiplied by the probability of that particular payment occurring. This calculation is known as the "probabilistic expectation" and it is based on actuarial estimations of life expectancy. For instance, a required premium payment of $10,000 might be projected for a given contract at a date five years from now. If there is a 50% chance of survival for the next five years, then that particular expected cash-outflow is calculated at $5,000. Similarly, if the contract benefit amount on the same contract is $1 million, then during the next five years, the probable expected cash-inflow of contract benefits will total $500,000 with the other $500,000 projected to occur over the remaining life of the insured. The rate of return generated by the net of all such future expected cash flows for the portfolio is thus the expected IRR for the portfolio.

A presentation of our excess spread and our total excess spread is set forth below. Management uses the "total excess spread" to gauge expected profitability of our investments, and uses the "excess spread" to monitor compliance with our borrowing.

	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Weighted-average expected IRR(1)	11.65 %	11.11 %
Weighted-average senior credit facility interest rate(2)	6.45 %	5.58 %
Excess spread	5.20 %	5.53 %

Total weighted-average interest rate on indebtedness for borrowed money(3)	7.10	%	6.98	%
Total excess spread(4)	4.55	%	4.13	%

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

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Investment Cost Basis	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
GAAP fair value	$ 477,585,000	$ 356,650,000
Unrealized fair value gain(A)	(247,889,000)	(194,043,000)
Adjusted cost basis increase(B)	230,532,000	190,645,000
Investment cost basis(C)	$ 460,228,000	$ 353,252,000

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

(B) Adjusted cost basis is increased to include interest, premiums and servicing fees which are not capitalized under GAAP.

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

(2) This is the weighted-average interest rate for both senior credit facilities as of the measurement date.

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

Indebtedness	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Senior credit facilities	$ 71,250,000	$ 65,011,000
Series I Secured Notes	17,830,000	23,578,000
L Bonds	384,586,000	282,171,000
Total	$ 473,666,000	$ 370,760,000
Interest Rates on Indebtedness		
Senior credit facilities	6.45 %	5.58 %
Series I Secured Notes	8.63 %	8.47 %
L Bonds	7.16 %	7.18 %
Weighted-average interest rates paid on indebtedness	7.10 %	6.98 %

(4) Calculated as the weighted-average expected IRR (1) minus the weighted-average interest rate on interest-bearing indebtedness (3).

Debt Coverage Ratio and Subordination Ratio. Our L Bond and Series I Secured Notes 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 and cash equivalents and the net present value of the life insurance portfolio. The “subordination ratio” for our L Bonds is calculated by dividing the total interest-bearing indebtedness that is senior to L Bonds and Series I Secured Notes by the sum of the company’s cash and cash equivalents and the net present value of the life insurance portfolio. The “subordination ratio” must be less than 50%. For purposes of both ratio calculations, the net present value of the life insurance portfolio is calculated using a discount rate equal to the weighted average interest rate paid on all indebtedness. As of the date of this report, the subordination ratio provisions under the Indenture have expired.

	As of September 30,	As of December 31,

	2016		2015	
Life insurance portfolio contract benefits	$ 1,272,078,000		$ 944,844,000	
Discount rate of future cash flows	7.10	%	6.98	%
Net present value of Life insurance portfolio contract benefits	$ 586,332,000		$ 435,738,000	
Cash and cash equivalents	34,462,000		36,767,000	
Life insurance contract benefits receivable	6,129,000		—	
Total Coverage	626,923,000		472,505,000	
Senior credit facilities	71,250,000		65,011,000	
Series I Secured Notes	17,830,000		23,578,000	
L Bonds	384,586,000		282,171,000	
Total Indebtedness	$ 473,666,000		$ 370,760,000	
Debt Coverage Ratio	75.55	%	78.47	%
Subordination Ratio	11.36	%	13.76	%

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As of September 30, 2016, we were in compliance with both the debt coverage ratio and the subordination ratio.

Non-GAAP Expected Portfolio Internal Rate of Return at Purchase. The non-GAAP expected portfolio internal rate of return (IRR) at purchase is calculated as the weighted average (by face amount of contract benefits) of the IRR expected at the time of purchase for all life insurance contracts in the portfolio. This non-GAAP measure isolates our IRR expectation at purchase and utilizes our underwriting life expectancy assumptions at the time. This measure does not change with the passage of time as compared to our non-GAAP cost basis that increases with the payment of premiums, financing costs, and the effective life expectancy which changes over time, both of which are used to calculate our expected portfolio IRR.

	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Life insurance portfolio contract benefits	$ 1,272,078,000	$ 944,844,000
Total number of polices	625	396
Non-GAAP Expected Portfolio Internal Rate of Return at Purchase	15.70 %	15.71 %

We have in the past reported non-GAAP net asset value among our other non-GAAP financial measures. We have determined, however, to cease reporting this measure primarily because we do not believe that it is sufficiently additive to our existing non-GAAP measures in aiding users of our financial statements and disclosures to measure and evaluate our financial condition or operating results. Moreover, we are not aware of other reporting companies in our industry that use this measure to evaluate their financial condition or operating results.

Portfolio Information

Our portfolio of life insurance contracts, owned by our subsidiaries as of September 30, 2016, is summarized below:

Life Insurance Portfolio Summary

Total portfolio face value of contract benefits	$ 1,272,078,000
Average face value per contract	$ 2,035,000
Average face value per insured life	$ 2,263,000
Weighted average age of insured (yrs.)*	81.8
Weighted average life expectancy estimate (yrs.)*	6.8
Total number of contracts	625
Number of unique lives	562
Demographics	73% Males; 27% Females
Number of smokers	24
Largest contract as % of total portfolio	0.79 %
Average contract as % of total portfolio	0.16 %
Average annual premium as % of face value	3.33 %

* Averages presented in the table are weighted averages.

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Our portfolio of life insurance contracts, owned by our wholly owned subsidiaries as of September 30, 2016, organized by the insured's current age and the associated number of contracts and contract benefits, is summarized below:

Distribution of Contracts and Contract Benefits by Current Age of Insured

Min Age	Max Age	Contracts	Contract Benefits		Wtd. Avg. Life Expectancy (yrs.)	Percentage of Total Number of Contracts		Contract Benefits	
90	96	55	$	105,815,000	2.4	8.8	%	8.3	%
85	89	155	$	331,989,000	4.8	24.8	%	26.1	%
80	84	152	$	385,904,000	6.7	24.3	%	30.3	%
75	79	115	$	251,466,000	9.2	18.4	%	19.8	%
70	74	87	$	120,791,000	9.8	13.9	%	9.5	%
65	69	61	$	76,113,000	10.1	9.8	%	6.0	%
Total		625	$	1,272,078,000	6.8	100.0	%	100.0	%

Our portfolio of life insurance contracts, owned by our wholly owned subsidiaries as of September 30, 2016, organized by the insured's estimated life expectancy estimates and associated contract benefits, is summarized below:

Distribution of Contracts by Current Life Expectancies of Insured

Min LE (Months)	Max LE (Months)	Contracts	Contract Benefits		Percentage of Total Number of Contracts		Contract Benefits	
6	47	160	$	275,036,000	25.6	%	21.6	%
48	71	145		300,501,000	23.2	%	23.6	%
72	95	112		249,118,000	17.9	%	19.6	%
96	119	97		223,012,000	15.5	%	17.6	%
120	143	63		134,822,000	10.1	%	10.6	%
144	202	48		89,589,000	7.7	%	7.0	%
Total		625	$	1,272,078,000	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. We track these medical conditions within the following ten primary disease categories: (1) cancer, (2) cardiovascular, (3) cerebrovascular, (4) dementia, (5) diabetes, (6) multiple, (7) neurological disorders, (8) no disease, (9) other, and (10) respiratory diseases. Our primary disease categories are summary generalizations based on the ICD-9 codes we track on each insured individuals within our portfolio. ICD-9 codes, published by the World Health Organization, are used worldwide for medical diagnoses and treatment systems, as well as morbidity and mortality statistics. Currently, the only primary disease category within our portfolio that represents a concentration of over 10% is cardiovascular, which constitutes 21.25% of the value of our portfolio.

Portfolio Credit Risk Management

We rely on the payment of life insurance contract benefit claims by life insurance companies as our most significant source of cash flow. The life insurance assets we own represent obligations of third-party life insurance companies to pay face value of the life insurance contract benefits. As a result, we manage this credit risk exposure by generally purchasing contracts issued by insurance companies with investment-grade ratings from Standard & Poor's, and diversifying our portfolio among a number of insurance companies.

As of September 30, 2016, 97.0% of our life insurance contracts, by face value benefits, were issued by insurance companies that maintained an investment-grade rating (BBB- or better) by Standard & Poor's. Our largest life insurance company credit exposures and their respective Standard & Poor's credit rating of their respective financial strength and claims paying ability is set forth below:

Rank	Contract Benefits		Percentage of Contract Benefit Amount		Insurance Company	Ins. Co. S&P Rating
1	$	182,494,000	14.3	%	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
2	$	165,255,000	13.0	%	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
3	$	145,721,000	11.5	%	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
4	$	129,116,000	10.1	%	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
5	$	89,806,000	7.1	%	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
6	$	57,250,000	4.5	%	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
7	$	50,975,000	4.0	%	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
8	$	48,095,000	3.8	%	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
9	$	45,300,000	3.6	%	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
10	$	44,990,000	3.5	%	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
		959,002,000	75.4	%		

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 track the yields on certain publicly traded life insurance company bonds as this information is part of the data we consider when valuing our portfolio of life insurance contracts for our financial statements according to GAAP. Also we believe that these yields provide investors a market-based perspective on the financial strength of the largest life insurance companies backing our portfolio.

Name of Bond	Maturity	YTM		Duration (Years)	Bond S&P Rating
AXA 7.125%	12/15/2020	1.54	%	4.2	BBB
Manulife Finl 4.15%	3/4/2026	2.83	%	9.4	A
Lincoln National Corp Ind 3.35%	3/9/2025	3.05	%	8.7	A-
Amer Intl Grp 4.875%	6/1/2022	2.48	%	5.7	A-
Protective Life 7.375%	10/15/2019	2.18	%	3.0	A-
Metro Life Gbl Fd1 4.75%	9/17/2021	3.01	%	5.0	AA-
Prudential Finl Inc Mtns Book 4.5%	5/15/2024	2.97	%	7.9	A
Average yield on insurance bonds		2.58	%	6.3	

The table above indicates the current yields to maturity (YTM) for the senior bonds of selected life insurance carriers with durations, on average, that are similar to our life insurance portfolio. The average yield to maturity of these bonds was 3.02%, which, we believe, reflects in part the financial market's judgement 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 contract benefits is senior in rank to any other obligation. This "super senior" priority is not reflected in the yield to maturity in the table and, if considered, would result in a lower yield to maturity all else being equal. As such, as long as the respective premium payments have been made, it is highly likely that the owner of the life insurance contract will collect the insurance contract benefit upon the mortality of the insured.

The complete detail of our portfolio of life insurance contracts, owned by our wholly owned subsidiaries as of September 30, 2016, organized by the current age of the insured and the associated contract benefits, sex, estimated life expectancy, issuing insurance carrier, and the credit rating of the issuing insurance carrier, is set forth below.

Life Insurance Portfolio Detail
(as of September 30, 2016)

	Face Amount		Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
1	$	1,100,000	Male	96	17	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
2	$	184,000	Male	95	38	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
3	$	219,000	Male	95	38	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
4	$	8,000,000	Female	95	14	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
5	$	4,000,000	Male	95	25	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
6	$	1,500,000	Female	95	24	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
7	$	3,200,000	Male	95	15	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
8	$	1,000,000	Female	94	22	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
9	$	250,000	Male	94	23	North American Company for Life and Health Insurance	A+
10	$	264,000	Female	94	11	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
11	$	125,000	Female	94	6	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
12	$	3,500,000	Male	93	29	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
13	$	500,000	Male	93	7	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
14	$	2,000,000	Female	93	7	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
15	$	500,000	Female	93	41	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
16	$	250,000	Male	93	7	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
17	$	1,682,773	Female	92	40	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
18	$	572,429	Female	92	26	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
19	$	3,000,000	Male	92	31	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
20	$	500,000	Female	92	55	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
21	$	5,000,000	Female	92	43	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
22	$	400,000	Female	92	59	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
23	$	5,000,000	Female	92	23	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
24	$	1,000,000	Female	92	26	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
25	$	300,000	Female	92	17	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
26	$	3,845,000	Female	92	36	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
27	$	500,000	Male	91	40	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
28	$	5,000,000	Male	91	23	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
29	$	500,000	Female	91	15	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
30	$	3,500,000	Female	91	62	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
31	$	3,100,000	Female	91	25	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
32	$	1,500,000	Female	91	54	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
33	$	3,000,000	Female	91	25	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
34	$	5,000,000	Female	91	31	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
35	$	5,000,000	Female	91	12	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
36	$	500,000	Male	91	41	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A

37	$	1,000,000	Male	91	7	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
38	$	1,203,520	Male	91	33	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
39	$	1,350,000	Female	91	27	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
40	$	600,000	Female	91	15	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
41	$	5,000,000	Female	90	38	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
42	$	2,500,000	Female	90	38	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
43	$	2,500,000	Male	90	45	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
44	$	1,000,000	Female	90	40	United of Omaha Life Insurance Company	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)[1]	LE (mo.)[2]	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
45	$ 375,000	Male	90	33	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
46	$ 1,103,922	Female	90	51	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
47	$ 1,000,000	Female	90	54	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
48	$ 250,000	Female	90	54	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
49	$ 500,000	Female	90	34	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
50	$ 2,500,000	Female	90	4	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
51	$ 2,500,000	Female	90	4	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
52	$ 500,000	Female	90	27	Nationwide Life and Annuity Insurance Company	A+
53	$ 715,000	Female	90	45	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
54	$ 2,225,000	Female	90	74	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
55	$ 3,500,000	Female	90	32	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
56	$ 1,000,000	Female	89	45	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
57	$ 248,859	Female	89	25	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
58	$ 500,000	Female	89	57	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
59	$ 250,000	Male	89	60	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
60	$ 4,000,000	Female	89	61	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
61	$ 5,000,000	Male	89	42	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
62	$ 1,200,000	Male	89	42	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
63	$ 1,200,000	Male	89	42	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
64	$ 1,050,000	Male	89	34	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
65	$ 3,000,000	Male	89	85	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
66	$ 1,000,000	Male	89	44	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
67	$ 500,000	Male	89	52	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
68	$ 4,785,380	Female	89	32	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
69	$ 1,803,455	Female	89	55	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
70	$ 1,529,270	Female	89	55	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
71	$ 800,000	Male	89	54	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
72	$ 5,000,000	Male	89	41	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
73	$ 500,000	Female	89	41	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
74	$ 400,000	Female	89	41	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
75	$ 3,000,000	Female	89	70	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
76	$ 200,000	Male	89	40	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
77	$ 4,445,467	Male	89	47	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company	A+
78	$ 1,500,000	Male	89	35	Union Central Life Insurance Company	A+
79	$ 7,500,000	Male	89	39	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
80	$ 3,600,000	Female	89	54	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
81	$ 3,000,000	Male	89	33	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
82	$ 2,000,000	Male	89	36	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
83	$ 100,000	Female	89	46	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
84	$ 100,000	Female	89	46	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
85	$ 396,791	Male	89	26	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
86	$ 1,500,000	Male	89	93	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
87	$ 1,000,000	Male	88	45	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-

88	$	2,000,000	Male	88	45	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
89	$	5,000,000	Male	88	41	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
90	$	5,000,000	Female	88	27	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
91	$	3,000,000	Male	88	36	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
92	$	1,200,000	Male	88	62	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
93	$	6,000,000	Female	88	46	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-

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	Face Amount		Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
94	$	250,000	Male	88	40	Wilton Reassurance Life Insurance Company	N/A
95	$	330,000	Male	88	60	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
96	$	175,000	Male	88	60	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
97	$	335,000	Male	88	60	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
98	$	3,000,000	Male	88	65	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
99	$	2,000,000	Female	88	40	Beneficial Life Insurance Company	N/A
100	$	250,000	Female	88	40	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
101	$	1,000,000	Female	88	30	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
102	$	1,250,000	Male	88	27	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
103	$	300,000	Male	88	27	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
104	$	10,000,000	Female	88	61	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
105	$	2,500,000	Male	88	37	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
106	$	8,500,000	Male	88	68	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
107	$	1,000,000	Female	88	41	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
108	$	2,000,000	Female	88	41	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
109	$	500,000	Female	88	45	Beneficial Life Insurance Company	N/A
110	$	800,000	Male	88	44	National Western Life Insurance Company	A
111	$	1,269,017	Male	88	25	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
112	$	5,000,000	Male	88	68	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
113	$	4,513,823	Female	88	18	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
114	$	2,000,000	Male	88	78	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
115	$	2,000,000	Male	88	78	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
116	$	2,000,000	Male	88	78	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
117	$	309,000	Male	88	27	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
118	$	2,000,000	Female	88	64	U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company	A+
119	$	1,365,000	Female	87	82	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
120	$	1,000,000	Female	87	76	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
121	$	200,000	Female	87	75	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
122	$	1,000,000	Male	87	38	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
123	$	1,000,000	Male	87	29	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
124	$	1,000,000	Female	87	19	State Farm Life Insurance Company	AA-
125	$	2,000,000	Male	87	85	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
126	$	209,176	Male	87	81	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
127	$	2,328,547	Male	87	34	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
128	$	2,000,000	Male	87	34	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
129	$	1,000,000	Male	87	23	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
130	$	500,000	Male	87	69	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
131	$	750,000	Female	87	71	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
132	$	1,500,000	Female	87	71	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
133	$	400,000	Female	87	71	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
134	$	1,250,000	Female	87	71	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
135	$	2,000,000	Male	87	50	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
136	$	3,000,000	Female	87	54	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
137	$	347,211	Male	87	30	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
138	$	1,800,000	Male	87	41	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
139	$	2,000,000	Male	87	51	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
140	$	1,750,000	Male	87	51	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+

141	$	4,000,000	Male	87	41	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
142	$	2,000,000	Male	87	25	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
143	$ 1,425,000	Male	87	63	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
144	$ 1,500,000	Male	87	48	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
145	$ 1,500,000	Male	86	27	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
146	$ 1,500,000	Female	86	96	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
147	$ 3,750,000	Male	86	63	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
148	$ 2,000,000	Male	86	43	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
149	$ 3,000,000	Male	86	43	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
150	$ 1,000,000	Male	86	29	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
151	$ 2,000,000	Female	86	73	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
152	$ 1,000,000	Male	86	43	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
153	$ 3,000,000	Female	86	71	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
154	$ 125,000	Male	86	53	Jackson National Life Insurance Company	AA
155	$ 1,500,000	Male	86	66	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
156	$ 1,000,000	Male	86	45	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
157	$ 5,000,000	Male	86	75	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
158	$ 1,500,000	Male	86	38	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
159	$ 1,500,000	Male	86	38	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
160	$ 5,000,000	Male	86	60	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
161	$ 500,000	Male	86	31	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
162	$ 1,980,000	Male	86	40	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
163	$ 1,000,000	Male	86	36	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
164	$ 500,000	Male	86	39	New England Life Insurance Company	AA-
165	$ 4,000,000	Female	86	41	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
166	$ 284,924	Male	86	51	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
167	$ 5,000,000	Female	86	80	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
168	$ 500,000	Female	86	25	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
169	$ 3,500,000	Female	86	95	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
170	$ 800,000	Male	86	40	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
171	$ 5,000,000	Female	85	88	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
172	$ 1,000,000	Female	85	71	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
173	$ 6,000,000	Female	85	98	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
174	$ 5,000,000	Male	85	53	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
175	$ 1,433,572	Male	85	44	Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of NY	N/A
176	$ 2,000,000	Male	85	42	National Life Insurance Company	A
177	$ 1,000,000	Female	85	34	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
178	$ 2,147,816	Female	85	107	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
179	$ 4,200,000	Female	85	105	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
180	$ 750,000	Male	85	75	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
181	$ 4,000,000	Male	85	26	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
182	$ 1,000,000	Male	85	65	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
183	$ 2,000,000	Female	85	86	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+

184	$	2,000,000	Female	85	62	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
185	$	5,000,000	Male	85	62	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
186	$	2,400,000	Male	85	27	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
187	$	3,000,000	Male	85	80	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
188	$	8,500,000	Male	85	93	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
189	$	600,000	Male	85	88	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
190	$	7,600,000	Female	85	85	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
191	$	250,000	Male	85	18	Midland National Life Insurance Company	A+

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	Face Amount		Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
192	$	250,000	Male	85	41	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
193	$	2,500,000	Female	85	58	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
194	$	2,500,000	Male	85	47	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
195	$	3,000,000	Male	85	47	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
196	$	2,000,000	Male	85	73	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
197	$	7,600,000	Male	85	89	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
198	$	3,000,000	Female	85	36	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
199	$	250,000	Male	85	68	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
200	$	1,800,000	Female	85	50	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
201	$	1,703,959	Male	85	58	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
202	$	3,000,000	Male	85	49	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
203	$	500,000	Male	85	11	Great Southern Life Insurance Company	N/A
204	$	2,247,450	Female	85	49	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
205	$	1,000,000	Male	85	46	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
206	$	400,000	Male	85	39	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
207	$	1,000,000	Male	85	81	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
208	$	1,000,000	Male	85	51	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
209	$	3,500,000	Male	85	54	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
210	$	2,500,000	Male	85	54	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
211	$	10,000,000	Male	84	116	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
212	$	87,677	Female	84	47	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
213	$	1,000,000	Male	84	51	Texas Life Insurance Company	N/A
214	$	500,000	Male	84	92	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
215	$	1,000,000	Male	84	57	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
216	$	3,000,000	Male	84	30	U.S. Financial Life Insurance Company	A+
217	$	325,000	Male	84	53	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
218	$	175,000	Male	84	53	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
219	$	850,000	Male	84	48	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
220	$	600,000	Male	84	61	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
221	$	1,900,000	Male	84	54	American National Insurance Company	A
222	$	500,000	Male	84	35	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
223	$	500,000	Male	84	35	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
224	$	5,000,000	Male	84	46	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
225	$	385,000	Male	84	62	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
226	$	500,000	Male	84	62	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
227	$	75,000	Male	84	39	Fidelity and Guaranty Insurance Company	BBB-
228	$	10,000,000	Male	84	62	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
229	$	1,500,000	Male	84	67	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
230	$	250,000	Male	84	41	The Ohio State Life Insurance Company	N/A
231	$	3,500,000	Female	84	77	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
232	$	1,000,000	Female	84	89	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
233	$	1,000,000	Female	84	66	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
234	$	5,000,000	Female	84	65	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
235	$	3,000,000	Female	84	57	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
236	$	750,000	Male	84	67	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-

237	$	4,500,000	Male	84	61	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
238	$	1,250,000	Female	84	51	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
239	$	2,275,000	Male	84	80	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
240	$	10,000,000	Male	84	72	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+

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	Face Amount		Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
241	$	340,000	Female	84	75	Jackson National Life Insurance Company	AA
242	$	2,300,000	Male	84	13	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
243	$	3,500,000	Male	84	60	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
244	$	6,217,200	Female	84	94	Phoenix Life Insurance Company	B+
245	$	2,500,000	Female	84	62	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
246	$	5,000,000	Female	84	48	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
247	$	1,275,000	Male	84	44	General American Life Insurance Company	A+
248	$	2,000,000	Female	84	86	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
249	$	1,000,000	Male	84	41	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
250	$	750,000	Male	84	78	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
251	$	5,000,000	Male	84	71	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
252	$	3,000,000	Male	83	56	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
253	$	1,500,000	Male	83	56	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
254	$	2,000,000	Female	83	94	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
255	$	1,500,000	Male	83	61	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
256	$	2,000,000	Male	83	75	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
257	$	5,000,000	Male	83	97	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
258	$	250,000	Male	83	132	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
259	$	1,995,000	Female	83	69	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
260	$	4,000,000	Male	83	46	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
261	$	10,000,000	Male	83	69	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
262	$	1,000,000	Male	83	59	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
263	$	1,000,000	Male	83	59	Jackson National Life Insurance Company	AA
264	$	417,300	Male	83	90	Jackson National Life Insurance Company	AA
265	$	5,000,000	Male	83	68	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
266	$	2,000,000	Male	83	59	Ohio National Life Assurance Corporation	AA-
267	$	1,000,000	Male	83	59	Ohio National Life Assurance Corporation	AA-
268	$	500,000	Female	83	92	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
269	$	350,000	Male	83	26	Jackson National Life Insurance Company	AA
270	$	5,000,000	Female	82	68	Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of NY	N/A
271	$	5,000,000	Male	82	80	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
272	$	6,000,000	Male	82	96	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
273	$	8,000,000	Male	82	73	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
274	$	850,000	Female	82	89	Zurich Life Insurance Company	AA-
275	$	550,000	Male	82	106	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
276	$	500,000	Male	82	54	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
277	$	1,680,000	Female	82	59	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
278	$	1,000,000	Female	82	86	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
279	$	1,250,000	Male	82	89	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
280	$	3,000,000	Female	82	61	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
281	$	1,000,000	Male	82	55	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
282	$	1,250,000	Female	82	75	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
283	$	1,000,000	Male	82	47	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
284	$	1,500,000	Male	82	60	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
285	$	700,000	Male	82	91	Banner Life Insurance Company	AA-
286	$	3,000,000	Male	82	88	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
287	$	10,000,000	Male	82	60	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+

288	$	1,750,000	Male	82	72	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
289	$	5,000,000	Male	82	62	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
290	$ 300,000	Female	82	64	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
291	$ 250,000	Male	82	70	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
292	$ 3,500,000	Male	82	76	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
293	$ 2,502,000	Male	82	136	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
294	$ 10,000,000	Male	82	102	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
295	$ 250,000	Female	82	93	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
296	$ 3,000,000	Male	82	115	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
297	$ 1,700,000	Male	82	54	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
298	$ 1,210,000	Male	82	56	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
299	$ 3,000,000	Female	82	96	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
300	$ 7,000,000	Male	82	76	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
301	$ 8,000,000	Male	81	118	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
302	$ 3,000,000	Male	81	81	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
303	$ 4,000,000	Male	81	72	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
304	$ 500,000	Male	81	46	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
305	$ 3,000,000	Male	81	136	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
306	$ 300,000	Female	81	90	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
307	$ 200,000	Male	81	64	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
308	$ 150,000	Male	81	64	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
309	$ 150,000	Male	81	64	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
310	$ 350,000	Male	81	64	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
311	$ 1,187,327	Male	81	88	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
312	$ 5,000,000	Male	81	99	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
313	$ 800,000	Male	81	70	North American Company for Life And Health Insurance	A+
314	$ 2,000,000	Male	81	20	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
315	$ 1,000,000	Female	81	80	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
316	$ 6,000,000	Male	81	113	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
317	$ 320,987	Female	81	96	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
318	$ 130,000	Male	81	43	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
319	$ 5,500,000	Male	81	113	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
320	$ 1,000,000	Male	81	114	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
321	$ 2,000,000	Female	81	80	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
322	$ 4,000,000	Male	81	87	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
323	$ 2,000,000	Male	81	74	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
324	$ 2,000,000	Male	81	74	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
325	$ 4,300,000	Female	81	101	American National Insurance Company	A
326	$ 200,000	Male	81	59	Kansas City Life Insurance Company	N/A
327	$ 2,000,000	Female	81	67	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
328	$ 1,500,000	Female	81	68	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
329	$ 1,000,000	Male	81	49	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
330	$ 200,000	Male	81	40	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
331	$ 500,000	Male	81	40	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
332	$ 3,000,000	Male	80	35	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
333	$ 3,000,000	Male	80	35	Minnesota Life Insurance Company	A+

334	$	3,000,000	Male	80	35	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
335	$	5,000,000	Male	80	89	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
336	$	5,000,000	Male	80	89	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
337	$	3,601,500	Male	80	85	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
338	$	1,000,000	Male	80	87	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
339	$ 5,000,000	Male	80	80	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
340	$ 5,000,000	Male	80	120	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
341	$ 150,000	Male	80	85	MetLife Insurance Company USA	A+
342	$ 1,009,467	Male	80	51	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
343	$ 7,000,000	Male	80	77	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
344	$ 100,000	Male	80	57	North American Company for Life And Health Insurance	A+
345	$ 1,000,000	Male	80	108	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
346	$ 5,000,000	Male	80	49	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
347	$ 6,799,139	Male	80	114	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
348	$ 476,574	Male	80	64	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
349	$ 2,250,000	Male	80	85	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
350	$ 775,000	Male	80	115	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
351	$ 1,000,000	Female	80	115	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
352	$ 6,000,000	Male	80	111	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
353	$ 1,445,000	Female	80	97	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
354	$ 1,500,000	Female	80	97	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
355	$ 1,000,000	Male	80	78	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
356	$ 200,000	Male	80	50	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
357	$ 1,000,000	Male	80	102	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
358	$ 6,000,000	Male	80	98	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
359	$ 5,000,000	Female	80	108	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
360	$ 750,000	Male	80	61	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
361	$ 5,000,000	Male	80	170	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
362	$ 3,000,000	Male	80	87	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
363	$ 5,000,000	Male	79	129	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
364	$ 3,000,000	Male	79	78	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
365	$ 5,000,000	Male	79	71	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
366	$ 500,000	Male	79	60	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
367	$ 1,000,000	Male	79	106	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
368	$ 1,250,000	Male	79	91	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
369	$ 3,000,000	Female	79	81	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
370	$ 4,000,000	Male	79	43	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
371	$ 2,500,000	Male	79	79	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
372	$ 2,500,000	Male	79	79	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
373	$ 500,000	Female	79	108	Columbus Life Insurance Company	AA
374	$ 4,000,000	Female	79	86	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
375	$ 4,000,000	Male	79	140	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
376	$ 325,000	Male	79	36	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
377	$ 1,750,000	Male	79	56	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
378	$ 5,000,000	Male	79	96	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-

379	$	3,750,000	Male	79	52	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
380	$	550,000	Male	79	72	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
381	$	300,000	Male	79	72	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
382	$	2,000,000	Female	79	50	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
383	$	1,200,000	Female	78	126	Athene Annuity & Life Assurance Company	A-
384	$	1,000,000	Male	78	98	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
385	$	2,840,000	Male	78	91	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
386	$	750,000	Male	78	82	North American Company for Life and Health Insurance	A+
387	$	1,000,000	Male	78	82	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-

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	Face Amount		Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
388	$	500,000	Male	78	82	North American Company for Life and Health Insurance	A+
389	$	50,000	Male	78	40	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
390	$	4,000,000	Male	78	62	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
391	$	1,000,000	Female	78	68	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
392	$	1,000,000	Female	78	123	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
393	$	2,000,000	Male	78	94	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
394	$	2,000,000	Male	78	94	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
395	$	5,000,000	Male	78	113	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
396	$	1,000,000	Male	78	115	Principal Life Insurance Company	A+
397	$	2,000,000	Male	78	100	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
398	$	6,250,000	Male	78	185	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
399	$	490,620	Male	78	80	Ameritas Life Insurance Corporation	A+
400	$	600,000	Male	78	77	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
401	$	400,000	Male	78	113	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
402	$	730,000	Male	77	96	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
403	$	5,000,000	Male	77	142	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
404	$	300,000	Male	77	73	Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company	A+
405	$	5,000,000	Male	77	131	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
406	$	3,000,000	Male	77	91	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
407	$	3,000,000	Female	77	101	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
408	$	5,000,000	Male	77	136	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
409	$	5,000,000	Male	77	136	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
410	$	200,000	Female	77	139	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
411	$	1,100,000	Male	77	133	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
412	$	3,000,000	Male	77	97	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
413	$	2,000,000	Female	77	113	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
414	$	10,000,000	Male	77	127	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
415	$	2,500,000	Male	77	134	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
416	$	2,500,000	Male	77	134	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
417	$	1,000,000	Male	77	98	Athene Annuity & Life Assurance Company of New York	A-
418	$	7,000,000	Female	77	116	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
419	$	100,946	Female	77	154	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
420	$	350,000	Male	77	106	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
421	$	600,000	Male	77	106	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
422	$	1,000,000	Male	77	77	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
423	$	2,000,000	Male	77	113	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
424	$	200,000	Male	77	111	Prudential Insurance Company of America	AA-
425	$	2,000,000	Female	77	162	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
426	$	150,000	Male	77	99	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
427	$	2,000,000	Male	77	58	Athene Annuity & Life Assurance Company	A-

428	$	7,097,434	Male	77	153	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
429	$	5,000,000	Male	77	54	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
430	$	1,000,000	Male	76	122	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
431	$	750,000	Male	76	107	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
432	$	250,000	Male	76	98	Midland National Life Insurance Company	A+
433	$	3,000,000	Male	76	51	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
434	$	200,000	Male	76	65	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
435	$	500,000	Male	76	96	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
436	$	3,000,000	Male	76	108	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
437	$ 5,000,000	Male	76	108	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
438	$ 8,000,000	Male	76	94	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
439	$ 100,000	Male	76	53	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
440	$ 4,000,000	Female	76	137	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
441	$ 500,000	Male	76	88	AIG Life Insurance Company	A+
442	$ 1,000,000	Male	76	155	Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of NY	N/A
443	$ 355,700	Male	76	103	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
444	$ 5,000,000	Male	76	54	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
445	$ 250,000	Male	76	135	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
446	$ 1,000,000	Male	76	112	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
447	$ 2,000,000	Male	76	146	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
448	$ 7,500,000	Female	76	173	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
449	$ 3,000,000	Female	76	110	General American Life Insurance Company	A+
450	$ 100,000	Male	76	67	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
451	$ 300,000	Female	76	133	Minnesota Life Insurance Company	A+
452	$ 250,000	Male	76	88	United of Omaha Life Insurance Company	AA-
453	$ 600,000	Male	75	69	United of Omaha Life Insurance Company	AA-
454	$ 500,000	Male	75	87	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
455	$ 1,000,000	Male	75	93	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
456	$ 1,000,000	Male	75	96	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
457	$ 500,000	Male	75	89	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
458	$ 500,000	Male	75	103	United of Omaha Life Insurance Company	AA-
459	$ 750,000	Male	75	27	North American Company for Life And Health Insurance	A+
460	$ 8,000,000	Female	75	131	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
461	$ 250,000	Female	75	155	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
462	$ 300,000	Male	75	36	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
463	$ 172,245	Female	75	54	Symetra Life Insurance Company	A
464	$ 5,004,704	Male	75	133	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
465	$ 2,000,000	Male	75	119	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
466	$ 190,000	Male	75	103	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
467	$ 100,000	Male	75	151	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
468	$ 5,000,000	Male	75	129	AIG Life Insurance Company	A+
469	$ 4,000,000	Male	75	108	Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of NY	N/A
470	$ 89,626	Female	75	117	Union Central Life Insurance Company	A+
471	$ 2,000,000	Male	75	94	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
472	$ 10,000,000	Female	75	134	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
473	$ 1,000,000	Female	75	150	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
474	$ 500,000	Male	75	72	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
475	$ 250,000	Male	75	73	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
476	$ 500,000	Male	75	95	Delaware Life Insurance Company	BBB+
477	$ 370,000	Female	75	125	Minnesota Life Insurance Company	A+
478	$ 500,000	Male	74	33	Midland National Life Insurance Company	A+
479	$ 3,000,000	Male	74	71	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+

480	$	500,000	Male	74	61	William Penn Life Insurance Company of New York	AA-
481	$	2,500,000	Male	74	103	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
482	$	500,000	Male	74	134	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
483	$	8,600,000	Male	74	152	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
484	$	3,000,000	Male	74	103	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
485	$	800,000	Male	74	122	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-

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	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
486	$ 1,500,000	Male	74	126	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
487	$ 1,500,000	Male	74	126	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
488	$ 1,500,000	Male	74	126	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
489	$ 2,500,000	Male	74	136	Banner Life Insurance Company	AA-
490	$ 400,000	Male	74	80	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
491	$ 10,000,000	Male	74	144	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
492	$ 1,784,686	Male	74	153	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
493	$ 250,000	Female	74	171	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
494	$ 500,000	Male	73	122	Ameritas Life Insurance Corporation	A+
495	$ 370,000	Male	73	122	Ameritas Life Insurance Corporation	A+
496	$ 750,000	Male	73	130	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
497	$ 1,000,000	Female	73	120	United of Omaha Life Insurance Company	AA-
498	$ 500,000	Male	73	106	William Penn Life Insurance Company of New York	AA-
499	$ 250,000	Male	73	18	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
500	$ 100,000	Male	73	110	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
501	$ 500,000	Male	73	128	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
502	$ 2,000,000	Male	73	120	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
503	$ 1,500,000	Male	73	120	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
504	$ 300,000	Male	73	114	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
505	$ 250,000	Male	73	68	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
506	$ 2,500,000	Male	73	104	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
507	$ 2,000,000	Male	73	131	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
508	$ 800,000	Male	73	84	Commonwealth Annuity and Life Insurance Company	A-
509	$ 267,988	Male	73	52	Minnesota Life Insurance Company	A+
510	$ 300,000	Male	73	111	New England Life Insurance Company	AA-
511	$ 1,167,000	Male	73	50	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
512	$ 1,500,000	Male	73	108	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
513	$ 1,000,000	Female	73	144	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
514	$ 10,000,000	Male	73	118	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
515	$ 1,000,000	Male	72	130	AIG Life Insurance Company	A+
516	$ 2,500,000	Male	72	51	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
517	$ 400,000	Male	72	195	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
518	$ 3,000,000	Male	72	75	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
519	$ 2,000,000	Male	72	100	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
520	$ 2,000,000	Male	72	100	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
521	$ 5,000,000	Male	72	128	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
522	$ 250,000	Female	72	108	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
523	$ 2,500,000	Male	72	114	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
524	$ 2,500,000	Male	72	114	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
525	$ 1,350,000	Male	72	100	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-

526	$	230,000	Male	72	117	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
527	$	139,398	Female	72	23	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
528	$	190,000	Female	72	191	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
529	$	420,000	Male	72	131	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
530	$	75,000	Female	72	102	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
531	$	600,000	Male	72	84	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
532	$	4,000,000	Male	72	141	MONY Life Insurance Company of America	A+
533	$	420,000	Male	72	122	RiverSource Life Insurance Company	A+
534	$	100,000	Male	72	137	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-

	Face Amount	Gender	Age (ALB)(1)	LE (mo.)(2)	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
535	$ 250,000	Male	71	50	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
536	$ 650,000	Female	71	72	Security Life of Denver Insurance Company	A
537	$ 500,000	Male	71	120	Ohio National Life Assurance Corporation	AA-
538	$ 232,000	Male	71	179	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
539	$ 185,000	Male	71	131	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
540	$ 40,000	Male	71	31	Banner Life Insurance Company	AA-
541	$ 750,000	Male	71	125	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
542	$ 1,250,000	Male	71	99	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
543	$ 1,500,000	Female	71	153	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
544	$ 5,000,000	Male	71	91	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
545	$ 500,000	Male	71	92	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
546	$ 500,000	Male	71	92	North American Company for Life And Health Insurance	A+
547	$ 300,000	Male	71	195	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
548	$ 100,000	Male	71	44	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
549	$ 150,000	Male	71	34	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
550	$ 150,000	Male	71	34	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
551	$ 1,000,000	Male	71	54	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
552	$ 202,700	Male	71	117	Farmers New World Life Insurance Company	N/A
553	$ 5,000,000	Male	71	151	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
554	$ 250,000	Female	70	120	Ohio National Life Assurance Corporation	AA-
555	$ 2,000,000	Male	70	172	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
556	$ 400,000	Male	70	161	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
557	$ 100,000	Male	70	101	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
558	$ 92,000	Female	70	199	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
559	$ 175,000	Female	70	111	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
560	$ 1,500,000	Male	70	71	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
561	$ 250,000	Male	70	184	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
562	$ 1,500,000	Male	70	105	Midland National Life Insurance Company	A+
563	$ 500,000	Male	70	111	Lincoln Benefit Life Company	BBB+
564	$ 700,000	Male	70	116	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
565	$ 750,000	Male	69	134	North American Company for Life And Health Insurance	A+
566	$ 1,000,000	Male	69	191	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
567	$ 1,200,000	Male	69	126	Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
568	$ 2,500,000	Male	69	161	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
569	$ 2,500,000	Male	69	161	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
570	$ 4,000,000	Male	69	133	MetLife Insurance Company USA	A+
571	$ 500,000	Male	69	42	Voya Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company	A
572	$ 1,000,000	Male	69	87	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
573	$ 2,000,000	Male	69	113	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
574	$ 1,000,000	Male	69	113	Genworth Life Insurance Company	BB
575	$ 250,000	Female	69	158	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
576	$ 1,000,000	Male	69	163	Accordia Life and Annuity Company	A-
577	$ 1,000,000	Male	69	61	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-

578	$	1,000,000	Male	69	131	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
579	$	1,000,000	Male	69	131	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
580	$	156,538	Female	69	107	New York Life Insurance Company	AA+
581	$	2,000,000	Male	69	51	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
582	$	2,000,000	Male	69	51	Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	A+
583	$	1,000,000	Male	69	153	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-

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	Face Amount		Gender	Age (ALB)[(1)]	LE (mo.)[(2)]	Insurance Company	S&P Rating
584	$	400,000	Female	69	142	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
585	$	300,000	Male	69	90	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
586	$	1,000,000	Male	68	138	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
587	$	250,000	Female	68	75	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
588	$	750,000	Male	68	161	Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company	AA+
589	$	2,000,000	Male	68	173	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
590	$	150,000	Male	68	117	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
591	$	600,000	Male	68	88	William Penn Life Insurance Company of New York	AA-
592	$	5,616,468	Male	68	180	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
593	$	1,100,000	Male	68	156	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
594	$	3,000,000	Male	68	193	John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)	AA-
595	$	400,000	Male	67	191	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
596	$	3,000,000	Male	67	100	Reliastar Life Insurance Company	A
597	$	2,000,000	Male	67	100	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
598	$	2,000,000	Male	67	100	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
599	$	1,000,000	Male	67	48	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
600	$	1,000,000	Male	67	78	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
601	$	350,000	Female	67	85	Assurity Life Insurance Company	N/A
602	$	5,000,000	Male	67	105	Athene Annuity & Life Assurance Company	A-
603	$	1,000,000	Male	67	149	Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada (U.S.)	AA-
604	$	800,000	Male	67	129	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
605	$	800,000	Male	67	129	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
606	$	229,725	Female	67	107	Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BBB+
607	$	490,000	Male	67	97	AXA Equitable Life Insurance Company	A+
608	$	220,581	Male	67	25	American General Life Insurance Company	A+
609	$	1,000,000	Male	67	109	The Savings Bank Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts	A-
610	$	320,000	Male	67	162	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-
611	$	250,000	Male	67	163	Pruco Life Insurance Company	AA-
612	$	125,000	Male	67	50	Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company	BB
613	$	250,000	Male	67	199	Zurich Life Insurance Company	AA-
614	$	650,000	Male	67	185	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
615	$	400,000	Male	66	132	Jackson National Life Insurance Company	AA
616	$	500,000	Female	66	171	Banner Life Insurance Company	AA-
617	$	350,000	Male	66	97	RiverSource Life Insurance Company	A+
618	$	200,000	Male	66	163	Prudential Insurance Company of America	AA-
619	$	200,000	Male	66	163	Prudential Insurance Company of America	AA-
620	$	750,000	Male	66	128	Pacific Life Insurance Company	A+
621	$	500,000	Male	66	136	Transamerica Life Insurance Company	AA-

622	$	500,000	Female	66	132	AIG Life Insurance Company	A+
623	$	265,000	Male	65	159	Protective Life Insurance Company	AA-
624	$	10,000,000	Male	65	65	Lincoln National Life Insurance Company	AA-
625	$	540,000	Male	65	172	West Coast Life Insurance Company	AA-
	$	1,272,077,891					

(1) Person's age on last birthday (ALB)

(2) The insured's life expectancy estimate, other than for a small face value insurance contract (i.e., a contract with $1 million in face value benefits or less), is the average of two life expectancy estimates provided by independent third-party medical-actuarial underwriting firms at the time of purchase, actuarially adjusted through the measurement date. Numbers in this column represent months.

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OTHER INFORMATION

Origination, Underwriting and Technology

We focus on purchasing high quality life insurance assets through our origination practices and underwriting procedures. In general, these practices and procedures strive to meet published guidelines for rated securitizations of life insurance portfolios. At the same time, we seek innovative value-added tools, services, and methodologies to improve both the accuracy and efficiency with which we evaluate and acquire life insurance assets.

Since 2013, we have focused on developing our direct origination channels through which we may purchase life insurance policies without the involvement of a life settlement broker, thereby eliminating commission costs and timing delays in the acquisition. We expect to continue allocating considerable resources towards developing our direct origination channels, primarily by outreach and relationship building with financial advisors (who may also sell our investment securities), life insurance agents, and consumers.

Our success in direct origination has presented us with the opportunity to purchase a greater number of "small face" life insurance policies with a face value benefit of $1,000,000 or less. We believe this opportunity is meaningful since the majority of life insurance policies outstanding are small face policies, and policy diversification is critical in obtaining normalized actuarial performance. Historically, however, small face policies have not been available to purchasers of life insurance contracts because the secondary market industry participants have significantly relied on life settlement brokers who are paid a commission determined as a percentage of the face value benefit of the purchased policy, to present purchase opportunities. Not surprisingly, because larger commissions are associated with larger face value life insurance contracts, brokers have focused on larger contracts and the industry has developed origination practices and underwriting procedures to accommodate such practices. As a result, the industry's traditional approaches to underwriting and purchasing life insurance assets are ill suited for small face policies. For example, procuring complete medical records, two separate life expectancy reports, and engaging in related activities, can be time consuming and expensive, and these same costs cannot be justified when purchasing smaller life insurance assets.

To more fully realize the potential of the direct origination channel we have built, we have developed what we believe to be an efficient, cost-effective, and reliable method of underwriting and purchasing small face policies. In sum, our method is focused on obtaining enough medical information to generate reliable life expectancy estimates, and thereby make informed purchase decisions. We expect to refine this process over time and, to the extent possible, use new technologies to enhance this process and our overall business.

To that end, we have recently announced the execution of our option to exclusively license "DNA Methylation Based Predictor of Mortality" technology from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) and discovered by Dr. Steven Horvath. In 2013, Dr. Horvath reported that human cells have a mechanism that records "biological age" progression, based on DNA methylation that is independent from "chronological age." In 2016, Dr. Horvath discovered a specific set of DNA methylation-based bio-markers that are highly predictive of all-cause mortality. The discovery was made through a statistical analysis of bio-markers found in DNA samples from over 13,000 individuals whose health was studied for decades. The implications of Dr. Horvath's discovery are simple and profound: Individual lifespans can now be estimated with significantly greater precision. We intend to implement aspects of this technology in our underwriting protocols and to explore how this technology may have commercial value to the primary life insurance, long-term care, and annuity businesses.

RISK FACTOR UPDATE

The following risk factors are hereby added to the prospectus. You should read these risk factors carefully and in conjunction with the other risk factors *disclosed in the prospectus.*

Accuracy of the life expectancy estimates and mortality curves we use for small face contracts could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition.

As of September 30, 2016, we owned 306 "small face" life insurance policies (i.e., a contract with $1 million in face value benefits or less) having $164 million in face value of insurance benefits. The underwriting processes and mortality curves we use to evaluate, price and purchase small face contracts may be different from, and, as a result, may not be as reliable as, the processes we use for life insurance contracts with larger face values of benefits. While we obtain life expectancy reports from third-party evaluators based on medical evidence, the processes used to develop these life expectancy reports are less extensive than traditional methods. Although we have professional actuarial guidance in the use and application of mortality curves to price and value small face contracts, the application of these mortality curves may not be as reliable as or more subject to adjustment than the processes we use for larger face value of benefits. As the face value of our small face contracts increases relative to the size of our total portfolio, the accuracy with which we have estimated life expectancies and mortality curves for these contracts will become increasingly material to our business. Any shortcomings in the processes we have used to evaluate, price, purchase and value the small face contracts we own could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition. Any such outcomes would likely have a negative and possibly material effect on the price of our common stock and our ability to satisfy our debts.

We may in the future rely, in part, on new and unproven technology as part of our underwriting processes. If the mortality predictions we obtain through use of this technology proves inaccurate, our results of operation and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We recently exercised our option to license, on an exclusive basis, new technology that we believe may be applied to assist us with the mortality predictions in the course of underwriting and valuing life insurance contracts. This technology, however, has not yet been commercially applied in the manner we envision, and it possible that we will be unable to elicit more accurate mortality predictions through its use. It is also possible that the mortality predictions we obtain through the use of this technology will prove inaccurate, and perhaps materially so. In such a case, our failure to accurately forecast mortalities could have a material and adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition, which could in turn materially and negatively affect the price of our common stock and our ability to satisfy our debts.

The technology we license may subject us to claims of infringement or invalidity from third parties, and the magnitude of this risk to our business generally rises if and as we become more successful in employing and relying on the technology. Any such claims would be complex and costly, and adverse outcomes could undermine

the competitive advantages we seek.

Our reliance on technology will subject us to the risk that other parties may assert, rightly or wrongly, that our intellectual property rights are invalid or violate the rights of those parties, as well as the risk that our intellectual property rights will be infringed upon by third parties. Any outcome that invalidates our intellectual property rights or that otherwise diminishes the competitive advantages obtained, at least in part, through the use of those rights could have a material and adverse effect on our competitive position and our prospects.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

GWG HOLDINGS, INC.

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GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 30, 2016 (unaudited)		December 31, 2015	
	ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$	18,773,828	$	34,425,105
Restricted cash		15,688,025		2,341,900
Investment in life insurance contracts, at fair value		477,585,100		356,649,715
Secured MCA advances		6,113,831		—
Life insurance contract benefits receivable		6,129,022		—
Other assets		3,131,107		2,461,045
TOTAL ASSETS	$	527,420,913	$	395,877,765
	LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
LIABILITIES				
Senior Credit Facilities	$	63,699,385	$	63,279,596
Series I Secured Notes		17,553,307		23,287,704
L Bonds		379,858,737		276,482,796
Accounts payable		2,442,449		1,517,440
Interest payable		13,633,640		12,340,061
Other accrued expenses		645,343		1,060,786
Deferred taxes, net		3,242,586		1,763,968
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$	481,075,447	$	379,732,351
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK (par value $0.001; shares authorized 40,000,000; shares outstanding 2,649,665 and 2,781,735; liquidation preference of $19,872,000 and $20,863,000 on September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively)		19,772,931		20,784,841
REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK (par value $0.001; shares authorized 100,000; shares outstanding 33,201; liquidation preference of $33,176,600 on September 30, 2016)		33,176,600		—
COMMON STOCK (par value $0.001: shares authorized 210,000,000; shares issued and outstanding 5,980,190 and 5,941,790 on September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015)		5,980		5,942
Additional paid-in capital		15,226,449		17,149,391
Accumulated deficit		(21,836,494)		(21,794,760)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		46,345,466		16,145,414

TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	$	527,420,913	$	395,877,765

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

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GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
REVENUE				
Gain on life insurance contracts, net	$ 13,509,755	$ 8,189,261	$ 51,606,815	$ 33,446,556
MCA income	286,225	—	654,441	—
Interest and other income	124,998	93,841	341,098	233,516
TOTAL REVENUE	13,920,978	8,283,102	52,602,354	33,680,072
EXPENSES				
Interest expense	11,983,968	8,650,149	32,009,934	23,149,030
Employee compensation and benefits	2,912,463	2,308,246	8,450,168	6,180,886
Legal and professional fees	586,830	822,077	3,097,312	1,988,261
Other expenses	2,863,212	2,231,341	7,608,057	5,646,402
TOTAL EXPENSES	18,346,473	14,011,813	51,165,471	36,964,579
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(4,425,495)	(5,728,711)	1,436,883	(3,284,507)
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	(1,428,130)	(2,097,633)	1,478,617	(664,905)
NET LOSS	$ (2,997,365)	(3,631,078)	$ (41,734)	$ (2,619,602)
Loss attributable to preferred shareholders	421,026	343,644	1,103,896	1,041,648
INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	$ (2,576,339)	(3,287,434)	$ 1,062,162	$ (1,577,954)
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE				
Basic	$ (0.50)	(0.61)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.44)
Diluted	$ (0.50)	(0.61)	$ 0.13	$ (0.44)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING				
Basic	5,978,322	5,937,320	5,962,938	5,894,956
Diluted	5,978,322	5,937,320	8,092,196	5,894,956

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net loss	$ (2,997,365)	$ (3,631,078)	$ (41,734)	$ (2,619,602)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash flows from operating activities:				
Gain on life insurance contracts	(21,073,226)	(14,516,881)	(53,846,155)	(26,651,363)
Amortization of deferred financing and issuance costs	2,765,743	1,933,776	6,077,905	1,891,772
Deferred income taxes	(1,428,130)	(1,916,686)	1,478,617	(664,905)
Preferred stock dividends payable	333,565	173,993	663,614	509,225
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:				
Life insurance contract benefits receivable	700,000	2,142,986	(6,129,022)	1,392,986
Other assets	419,836	(417,990)	(617,630)	(774,539)
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:				
Due to related party	(80,949)	—	(182,730)	—
Accounts payable and other accrued expenses	(3,216,990)	2,534,269	(2,024,234)	3,836,715
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(24,577,516)	(13,697,611)	(54,621,369)	(23,079,711)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investment in life insurance contracts	(25,770,326)	(13,626,842)	(74,470,362)	(23,850,860)
Carrying value of matured life insurance contracts	1,078,889	80,000	7,381,132	3,822,983
Investment in Secured MCA advances	(1,965,896)	—	(7,613,310)	—
Proceeds from Secured MCA advances	220,911	—	1,246,703	—
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(26,436,422)	(13,546,842)	(73,455,837)	(20,027,877)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Net borrowings on (repayments of) Senior Credit Facilities	(10,761,048)	—	6,238,952	(7,150,000)
Payments for redemption of Series I Secured Notes	(541,275)	(890,586)	(6,264,018)	(4,508,130)

Proceeds from issuance of L Bonds	64,350,430	37,122,127	135,477,090	87,620,483
Payments for issuance and redemption of L Bonds	(14,373,447)	(19,363,047)	(37,036,922)	(32,376,104)
Proceeds from (increase in) restricted cash	(4,527,232)	651,630	(13,346,126)	(2,975,507)
Issuance of common stock	31,515	—	244,185	582,000
Proceeds from issuance of preferred stock	20,786,332	—	31,287,541	—
Payments for issuance and redemption of preferred stock	(2,556,859)	(21,187)	(4,174,773)	(295,185)
NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	52,408,416	17,498,937	112,425,929	40,897,557
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,394,478	(9,745,516)	(15,651,277)	(2,210,031)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
BEGINNING OF PERIOD	17,379,350	38,198,189	34,425,105	30,662,704
END OF PERIOD	$ 18,773,828	$ 28,452,673	$ 18,773,828	$ 28,452,673

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS — CONTINUED
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION				
Interest and preferred dividends paid	$ 11,516,000	$ 5,385,000	$ 28,683,000	$ 18,529,000
Premiums paid	$ 11,785,000	$ 6,603,000	$ 29,225,000	$ 19,069,000
Stock-based compensation	$ 162,000	$ 176,000	$ 213,000	$ 208,000
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Series I Secured Notes:				
Conversion of accrued interest and commissions payable to principal	$ 47,000	$ 61,000	$ 234,000	$ 188,000
L Bonds:				
Conversion of accrued interest and commissions payable to principal	$ 854,000	$ 491,000	$ 1,515,000	$ 929,000
Issuance of Series A Preferred Stock in lieu of cash dividends	$ 170,000	$ 172,000	$ 509,000	$ 507,000
Investment in life insurance contracts included in accounts payable	$ 1,603,000	$ 559,000	$ 1,603,000	$ 559,000

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

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

(1) Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business — Through its wholly owned subsidiaries, GWG Holdings, Inc. owns a portfolio of life insurance contracts. As of the date of this report, our portfolio had an aggregate fair value of $477.6 million. We earn income from changes in the fair value of our portfolio and through the benefits we receive from the life insurance contracts we own. We are also involved in other lines of business, including a business that collects commissions for facilitating the conversion of term life insurance contracts into universal, or permanent, life insurance, and a business that participates in the merchant cash advance industry by advancing sums to merchants and lending money to businesses that advance sums to merchants. Operating results for the three- and nine-month periods included in this report are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2016.

GWG Holdings, Inc. and all of its subsidiaries are incorporated and organized in Delaware. Unless the context otherwise requires or we specifically so indicate, all references in these footnotes to “we,” “us,” “our,” “our Company,” “GWG or the “Company” refer to GWG Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries collectively and on a consolidated basis. References to the full names of particular entities, such as “GWG Holdings, Inc.” or “GWG Holdings,” are meant to refer only to the particular entity referenced.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions affecting the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue during the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions, which are based on current facts, historical experience, and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company’s estimates. The most significant estimates with regard to these consolidated financial statements relate to (1) the determination of the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of our investments in life insurance contracts, and (2) the value of our deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — We consider cash in demand deposit accounts and temporary investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. We maintain our cash and cash equivalents with highly rated financial institutions. The balances in our bank accounts may exceed Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limits. We periodically evaluate the risk of exceeding insured levels and may transfer funds as we deem appropriate.

Life Insurance Contracts — ASC 325-30, Investments in Insurance Contracts (“ASC 325-30”), permits a reporting entity to account for its investments in life insurance contracts using either the investment method or the fair value method. We elected to use the fair value method to account for our life insurance contracts. Under the fair value method, we recognize our initial investment at the purchase price. At each subsequent reporting period, we re-measure the investment at fair value in its entirety and recognize the change in fair value as revenue in the current period net of premiums paid. We use the term “life insurance contracts” to have the same meaning as “life insurance policies.”

We also recognize realized gain (revenue) from a life insurance contract upon one of the two following events: (1) our receipt of notice or verified mortality of the insured; or (2) our sale of the contract, filing of change-of-ownership forms and receipt of payment. In the case of mortality, the gain (or loss) we recognize is the difference between the contract benefits and the carrying values of the contract once we receive notice or verify the mortality of the insured. In the case of a contract sale, the gain (or loss) we recognize is the difference between the sale price and the carrying value of the contract on the date of our receipt of sale proceeds.

In a case where our acquisition of a contract is not complete as of a reporting date, but we have nonetheless advanced direct costs and deposits for the acquisition, those costs and deposits are recorded as "other assets" on our balance sheet until the acquisition is complete and we secured title to the contract. On September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, a total of $34,000 and $31,000, respectively, of our "other assets" comprised direct costs and deposits that we advanced for contract acquisitions.

Other Assets — GWG acquired the exclusive option to license "DNA Methylation Based Predictor of Mortality" technology from the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). The technology was discovered by Dr. Steven Horvath and is featured in the September 2016 edition of Aging. In 2013, Dr. Horvath reported that human cells

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

(1) Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

have a mechanism that records biological aging progression based on DNA methylation that is independent from chronological aging progression. In 2016, Dr. Horvath discovered a specific set of DNA methylation-based bio-markers that are highly predictive of all-cause mortality. The discovery was made through a statistical analysis of bio-markers found in DNA samples from over 13,000 individuals whose health had been studied for decades. The implications of Dr. Horvath's discovery are simple and profound: A biostatistician can review a specific set of identified bio-markers and develop a highly predictive analytical model of an individual's lifespan. The cost of entering into this exclusive option agreement is listed as "other assets".

Deferred Financing and Issuance Costs — Loans advanced to us under our senior credit facilities, as described in Notes 5 and 6, are reported net of financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the facility. The Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds, as respectively described in Notes 7 and 8, are reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions and other direct expenses, which are amortized using the interest method over the term of those borrowings. The Series A Preferred Stock, as described in Note 9, is reported net of issuance costs, sales commissions (including the fair value of warrants issued) and other direct expenses, all of which were fully amortized using the interest method as of December 31, 2015. Selling and issuance costs of Redeemable Preferred Stock and MCA Preferred Stock, described in Notes 10 and 11, are netted against additional paid-in-capital.

Earnings (loss) per Share — Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to non-redeemable interests are calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the reported period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share are calculated based on the potential dilutive impact of our outstanding Series A Preferred Stock, Redeemable Preferred Stock, warrants and stock options.

Recently Adopted Pronouncements — On April 7, 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-03, Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs ("ASU 2015-03"), as part of its simplification initiative. ASU 2015-03 changes the presentation of debt issuance costs by presenting those costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability. Amortization of the costs is reported as interest expense. We adopted ASU 2015-03 effective January 1, 2016, as required for public reporting entities.

Reclassification — Certain 2015 amounts have been reclassified to conform to ASU 2015-03, and that adoption reduced our assets, together with a corresponding reduction to our liabilities, by approximately $2,288,000 as of December 31, 2015. There was no impact on our statements of operations in 2015, and these reclassifications had no effect on our reported consolidated net income or loss for prior periods.

(2) Restrictions on Cash

Under the terms of our senior credit facilities (discussed in Notes 5 and 6), we are required to maintain collection and escrow accounts that are used to fund the acquisition of contracts, pay annual contract premiums, pay interest and other charges under the facility, and collect contract benefits. The agent for the lender authorizes the disbursements from these accounts. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, there was a balance of $15,688,000, and $2,342,000, respectively, in these restricted cash accounts.

(3) Investment in Life Insurance Contracts

Life insurance contracts are valued based on unobservable inputs that are significant to their overall fair value. Changes in the fair value of these contracts are recorded as gain or loss on life insurance contracts, net of cash premiums paid on those contracts, in our consolidated statements of operations. Fair value is determined on a discounted cash flow basis that incorporates life expectancy assumptions derived from reports obtained from widely accepted life expectancy providers, assumptions relating to cost-of-insurance (premium) rates and other assumptions. The discount rate we apply incorporates current information about discount rate applied by other reporting companies owning portfolios of life insurance contracts, the discount rates observed in the life insurance secondary market, market interest rates, our credit exposure to the insurance companies that issued the life insurance contracts and management's estimate of the risk premium a purchaser would require to receive the future cash flows derived from our portfolio as a whole.

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

(3) Investment in Life Insurance Contracts (cont.)

As a result of management's analysis, discount rates of 11.07% and 11.09% were applied to our portfolio as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

We recognized life insurance benefits of $5,300,000 and $357,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to contracts with a carrying value of $1,078,000 and $80,000, respectively, and as a result recorded realized gains of $4,221,000 and $277,000. We recognized life insurance benefits of $34,367,000 and $29,732,000 during the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to contracts with a carrying value of $7,381,000 and $3,823,000, respectively, and as a result recorded realized gains of $26,986,000 and $25,909,000.

Reconciliation of gain on life insurance contracts:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Change in fair value	$ 21,073,000	$ 14,517,000	$ 53,846,000	$ 26,651,000
Premiums and other fees	(11,784,000)	(6,605,000)	(29,225,000)	(19,114,000)
Contract maturities	4,221,000	277,000	26,986,000	25,909,000
Gain on life insurance contracts, net	$ 13,510,000	$ 8,189,000	$ 51,607,000	$ 33,446,000

We currently estimate that premium payments and servicing fees required to maintain our current portfolio of life insurance contracts in force for the next five years, assuming no mortalities, are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Premiums	Servicing	Premiums and Servicing Fees
Three months ending December 31, 2016	$ 10,449,000	$ 188,000	$ 10,637,000
2017	43,155,000	750,000	43,905,000
2018	46,847,000	750,000	47,597,000
2019	50,813,000	750,000	51,563,000
2020	56,633,000	750,000	57,383,000
2021	63,222,000	750,000	63,972,000
	$ 271,119,000	$ 3,938,000	$ 275,057,000

Management anticipates funding the premium payments estimated above with proceeds from our senior credit facilities, proceeds from additional debt and equity financing, and proceeds from maturities of life insurance contracts. The proceeds of these capital sources may also be used for the purchase, financing, and maintenance of additional life insurance contracts.

(4) Fair Value Definition and Hierarchy

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement ("ASC 820"), establishes a hierarchical disclosure framework that prioritizes and ranks the level of market price observability used in measuring assets and liabilities at fair value. Market price observability is affected by a number of factors, including the type of investment, the characteristics specific to the investment and the state of the marketplace, including the existence and transparency of transactions between market participants. Assets and liabilities with readily available and actively quoted prices, or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in an orderly market, generally will have a higher degree of market price observability and a lesser degree of judgment used in measuring fair value. ASC 820 maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring the use of observable inputs whenever available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect assumptions about how market participants price an asset or liability developed based on the best available information. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the “exit price”) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

GWG HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

(4) Fair Value Definition and Hierarchy (cont.)

The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability of inputs as follows:

• Level 1 — Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

• Level 2 — Valuations based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

• Level 3 — Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of observable inputs can vary by types of assets and liabilities and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, whether an instrument is established in the marketplace, the liquidity of markets and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by management in determining fair value is greatest for assets and liabilities categorized in Level 3.

Level 3 Valuation Process

The estimated fair value of our portfolio of life insurance contracts is determined on a quarterly basis by our portfolio management committee, taking into consideration changes in discount rate assumptions, estimated premium payments and life expectancy estimate assumptions, as well as any changes in economic and other relevant conditions. The discount rate incorporates (i) current information about discount rate applied by other reporting companies owning portfolios of life insurance contracts, (ii) the discount rates observed in the life insurance secondary market, (iii) market interest rates, (iv) our credit exposure to the insurance company that issued the life insurance contract and (v) management’s estimate of the risk premium a purchaser would require to receive the future cash flows derived from our portfolio as a whole.

These inputs are then used to estimate the discounted cash flows from the portfolio using the Model Actuarial Pricing System probabilistic portfolio price model, which estimates the cash flows using various mortality probabilities and scenarios. The valuation process includes a review by senior management as of each valuation date. We also engage a third-party expert to independently test the accuracy of the valuations using the inputs we provide on a quarterly basis. See Exhibit 99.1 filed herewith.

The following table reconciles the beginning and ending fair value of our Level 3 investments in our portfolio of life insurance contracts for the periods ended September 30, as follows:

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Beginning balance	$ 431,820,000	$ 301,499,000	$ 356,650,000	$ 282,883,000
Purchases	25,770,000	13,626,000	74,470,000	23,851,000
Maturities (carrying value)	(1,078,000)	(80,000)	(7,381,000)	(3,823,000)

Net change in fair value	21,073,000	14,517,000	53,846,000	26,651,000
Ending balance (September 30)	$ 477,585,000	$ 329,562,000	$ 477,585,000	$ 329,562,000

We periodically update the independent life expectancy estimates on the insured lives in our portfolio, other than insured lives covered under small face amount contracts (i.e., $1 million in face value benefits or less), on a continuous rotating three-year cycle. Accordingly, we update life expectancies for approximately one-twelfth of our portfolio each quarter.

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(4) Fair Value Definition and Hierarchy (cont.)

The following table summarizes the inputs utilized in estimating the fair value of our portfolio of life insurance contracts:

	As of September 30, 2016	As of December 31, 2015
Weighted-average age of insured, years	81.8	82.6
Weighted-average life expectancy, months	81.8	79.3
Average face amount per contract	$ 2,035,000	$ 2,386,000
Discount rate	11.07 %	11.09 %

These assumptions are, by their nature, inherently uncertain and the effect of changes in estimates may be significant. For example, if the life expectancy estimates were increased or decreased by four and eight months on each outstanding contract, and the discount rates were increased or decreased by 1% and 2%, while all other variables were held constant, the fair value of our investment in life insurance contracts would increase or (decrease) as summarized below:

Change in Fair Value of the Investment in Life Insurance Contracts

	Change in life expectancy estimates			
	minus 8 months	minus 4 months	plus 4 months	plus 8 months
September 30, 2016	$ 64,713,000	$ 32,215,000	$ (31,450,000)	$ (62,258,000)
December 31, 2015	$ 48,339,000	$ 24,076,000	$ (23,501,000)	$ (46,482,000)

	Change in discount rate			
	minus 2%	minus 1%	plus 1%	plus 2%
September 30, 2016	$ 50,097,000	$ 23,990,000	$ (22,096,000)	$ (42,492,000)
December 31, 2015	$ 35,024,000	$ 16,786,000	$ (15,485,000)	$ (29,803,000)

Other Fair Value Considerations

The carrying value of receivables, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities and low credit risk. Using the income-based valuation approach, the estimated fair value of our Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds, having a combined aggregate face value of $402,416,000 as of September 30, 2016, is approximately $414,023,000 based on a weighted-average market interest rate of 6.36%. The carrying value of the senior credit facilities reflects interest charged at the commercial paper rate or 12-month LIBOR, as applicable, plus an applicable margin. The margin represents our credit risk, and the strength of the portfolio of life insurance contracts collateralizing the debt. The overall rate reflects market, and the carrying value of the facility approximates fair value.

Our wholly owned subsidiary GWG MCA Capital, Inc. (“GWG MCA”) participates in the merchant cash advance by directly advancing sums to merchants and lending money, on a secured basis, to companies that advance sums to merchants. Each quarter, we review the carrying value of these advances and loans, and determine if an impairment reserve is necessary. At September 30, 2016, one of our secured loans to Nulook Capital LLC was potentially impaired. The secured loan to Nulook Capital LLC had an outstanding balance of $3,215,000 and a loan loss reserve of $400,000 at September 30, 2016. We deem fair value to be the estimated collectible value on each loan or advance made from GWG MCA. Where we estimate the collectible amount to be less than the outstanding balance, we record a reserve for the difference.

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(4) Fair Value Definition and Hierarchy (cont.)

The following table summarizes outstanding warrants as of September 30, 2016:

Month issued	Warrants issued	Fair value per share		Risk free rate		Volatility		Term
December 2011	68,937	$	0.22	0.42	%	25.25	%	5 years
March 2012	38,130	$	0.52	0.38	%	36.20	%	5 years
June 2012	161,840	$	1.16	0.41	%	47.36	%	5 years
July 2012	144,547	$	1.16	0.41	%	47.36	%	5 years
September 2012	2,500	$	0.72	0.31	%	40.49	%	5 years
September 2014	16,000	$	1.26	1.85	%	17.03	%	5 years
	431,954							

(5) Credit Facility — Autobahn Funding Company LLC

Through our subsidiaries GWG DLP Funding II, LLC ("DLP II") and GWG DLP Funding III, LLC ("DLP III"), we are party to a $105 million revolving senior credit facility with Autobahn Funding Company LLC ("Autobahn"), with a maturity date of June 30, 2018. The facility is governed by a Credit and Security Agreement (the "Agreement"), and DZ Bank AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank ("DZ Bank") acts as the agent for Autobahn under the Agreement. On September 14, 2016, we paid off the revolving senior credit facility in full with funds received from a new senior secured term loan with LNV Corporation as described in Note 6.

Advances under the facility bear interest at a commercial paper rate of the lender at the time of the advance, or at the lender's cost of borrowing plus 4.25%. We make interest payments on a monthly basis. The effective rate of interest was 5.42% at September 14, 2016 and 5.58% at December 31, 2015. The weighted-average effective interest rate, after excluding an unused line fee, was 5.46% and 5.42% for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively, and 5.54% and 5.81% for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

The amount outstanding under this facility was $0 and $65,011,000 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. GWG Holdings is a performance guarantor of the various obligations of GWG Life, LLC ("GWG Life"), as servicer, under the Agreement. Obligations under the facility are secured by our pledge of ownership in our life insurance contracts to DZ Bank through an arrangement under which Wells Fargo serves as a securities intermediary.

The Agreement has certain financial (as described below) and non-financial covenants, and we were in compliance with these covenants at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

We have agreed to maintain (i) a positive consolidated net income on a non-GAAP basis (as defined and calculated under the Agreement) for each complete fiscal year, (ii) a tangible net worth on a non-GAAP basis (again, as defined and calculated under the Agreement) of not less than $45 million, and (iii) maintain cash and eligible investments of $15 million or above. Consolidated non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP tangible net worth as of and for the four quarters ended September 30, 2016, as calculated under the Agreement, was $33,877,000 and $149,361,000, respectively.

Total funds available for additional borrowings under the facility at December 31, 2015, was $39,989,000. At September 30, 2016, the amount outstanding was $0 and there were no policies pledged to the facility.

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(6) Credit Facility — LNV Corporation

On September 14, 2016, we entered into a senior secured term loan with LNV Corporation ("LNV") as lender through our subsidiary GWG DLP Funding IV, LLC ("DLP IV") as borrower. The facility is governed by a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement"), with CLMG Corp. ("CLMG") acting as administrative agent on behalf of the lender under the Loan Agreement. The Loan Agreement makes available a total of up to $172,300,000 in credit with a maturity date of September 14, 2026. Additional quarterly advances are available under the Loan Agreement. Interest will accrue on amounts borrowed under the agreement at an annual interest rate, determined as of each date of 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) 5.75% per annum. Interest payments are made on a quarterly basis.

At September 30, 2016, the amount outstanding under this facility was $71,250,000 and total funds available for additional borrowing, net of required reserve, was $76,629,000.

Obligations under the facility are secured by a security interest in DLP IV's assets, for the benefit of the lenders under the Loan Agreement, through an arrangement under which Wells Fargo serves as security intermediary.

The Loan Agreement requires DLP IV to maintain a reserve account in an amount sufficient to pay 12 months of servicing, administrative and third party expenses identified under the Loan Agreement, and 12 months of debt service as calculated under the Loan Agreement. As of November 10, 2016, the amount set aside in the reserve account is $27,500,000.

The Agreement has no financial covenants and certain non-financial reporting covenants, and we were in compliance with these covenants at September 30, 2016.

(7) Series I Secured Notes

Series I Secured Notes ("Notes") are legal obligations of GWG Life and were privately offered and sold from August 2009 through June 2011. The Notes are secured by the assets of GWG Life and are subordinate to obligations under our senior credit facilities (see Notes 5 and 6). We are party to a Third Amended and Restated Note Issuance and Security Agreement dated November 1, 2011, as amended, under which GWG Life is obligor, GWG Holdings is guarantor, and Lord Securities Corporation serves as trustee of the GWG Life Trust ("Trust"). This agreement contains certain financial and non-financial covenants, and we were in compliance with these covenants at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

The Notes were sold with original maturity dates ranging from six months to seven years, and with fixed interest rates varying from 5.65% to 9.55% depending on the term of the Note. The Notes have renewal features under which we may elect to permit their renewal, subject to the right of bondholders to elect to receive payment at maturity. Effective September 1, 2016, we no longer anticipate renewing the Notes.

Interest on the Notes is payable monthly, quarterly, annually or at maturity depending on the election of the investor. At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the weighted-average interest rate of our Notes was 8.63% and 8.47%, respectively. The principal amount of Notes outstanding was $17,830,000 and $23,578,000 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The difference between the amount outstanding on the Notes and the carrying amount on our balance sheet is due to netting of unamortized deferred issuance costs. Overall, interest expense includes amortization of deferred financing and issuance costs of $82,000 and $275,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and $49,000 and $260,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30,

2015. Future expected amortization of deferred financing costs is $277,000 in total over the next six years.

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(7) Series I Secured Notes (cont.)

Future contractual maturities of Notes payable and future amortization of their deferred financing costs at September 30, 2016 are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Contractual Maturities	Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs
Three months ending December 31, 2016	$ 1,177,000	$ 5,000
2017	10,522,000	88,000
2018	2,401,000	49,000
2019	1,023,000	22,000
2020	1,766,000	55,000
Thereafter	941,000	58,000
	$ 17,830,000	$ 277,000

(8) L Bonds

Our L Bonds are legal obligations of GWG Holdings. Obligations under the L Bonds are secured by the assets of GWG Holdings and by GWG Life, as a guarantor, and are subordinate to the obligations under our senior credit facilities (see Notes 5 and 6). We began publicly offering and selling L Bonds in January 2012 under the name "Renewable Secured Debentures." These debt securities were re-named "L Bonds" in January 2015. L Bonds are publicly offered and sold on a continuous basis under a registration statement permitting us to sell up to $1.0 billion in principal amount of L Bonds. We are party to an indenture governing the L Bonds dated October 19, 2011, as amended ("Indenture"), under which GWG Holdings is obligor, GWG Life is guarantor, and Bank of Utah serves as indenture trustee. The Indenture contains certain financial and non-financial covenants, and we were in compliance with these covenants at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Effective September 1, 2016, we discontinued the sales of 6-month and 1-year L Bonds. In addition, effective September 1, 2016, the L Bond interest rates changed to 5.50%, 6.25%, 7.50% and 8.50% for the 2-, 3-, 5- and 7-year L Bonds, respectively. The bonds have renewal features under which we may elect to permit their renewal, subject to the right of bondholders to elect to receive payment at maturity. Interest is payable monthly or annually depending on the election of the investor.

At September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the weighted-average interest rate of our L Bonds was 7.16% and 7.18%, respectively. The principal amount of L Bonds outstanding was $384,586,000 and $282,171,000 at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. The difference between the amount of outstanding L Bonds and the carrying amount on our balance sheets is due to netting of unamortized deferred issuance costs and cash receipts for new issuances in process. Amortization of deferred issuance costs was $2,073,000 and $5,362,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and $1,892,000 and $4,232,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. Future expected amortization of deferred financing costs as of September 30, 2016 is $11,622,000 in total over the next eight years.

Future contractual maturities of L Bonds, and future amortization of their deferred financing costs, at September 30, 2016 are as follows:

Years Ending December 31,	Contractual Maturities	Amortization of Deferred

				Financing Costs
Three months ending December 31, 2016	$	23,548,000	$	115,000
2017		112,987,000		1,708,000
2018		101,130,000		3,106,000
2019		78,098,000		3,222,000
2020		19,291,000		784,000
Thereafter		49,532,000		2,687,000
	$	384,586,000	$	11,622,000

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(9) Convertible Preferred Stock

From July 2011 until September 2012, we privately offered shares of Series A Preferred Stock ("Series A") of GWG Holdings at $7.50 per share. In the offering, we sold an aggregate of 3,278,000 shares for gross consideration of $24,582,000. Holders of Series A are entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 10% per annum, paid quarterly. Dividends on the Series A are included as interest expense in the statements of operations. Under certain circumstances described in the Certificate of Designation for the Series A, additional Series A shares may be issued in lieu of cash dividends at the rate of $7.00 per share.

Holders of Series A are entitled to a liquidation preference equal to the stated value of their preferred shares (i.e., $7.50 per share) plus accrued but unpaid dividends. Holders of Series A may presently convert each share of their Series A into 0.75 shares of our common stock at the rate of $10.00 per share.

As of September 30, 2016, we issued an aggregate of 447,000 shares of Series A in satisfaction of $3,129,000 in dividends on the Series A, and an aggregate of 696,000 shares of Series A were converted into 522,000 shares of our common stock. As of September 30, 2016, we had 2,650,000 Series A shares outstanding with respect to which we incurred aggregate issuance costs of $2,838,000, all of which is included as a component of additional paid-in capital.

Purchasers of Series A in our offering received warrants to purchase an aggregate of 431,954 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of $12.50 per share. The grant date fair value of these warrants was $428,000. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, none of these warrants were exercised, and the weighted-average remaining life of these warrants was 0.68 and 1.43 years, respectively.

In September 2012, we completed a public offering of our common stock and, as a result, the Series A was reclassified from temporary equity to permanent equity. We may redeem Series A shares under the Certificate of Designation at a price equal to 110% of their liquidation preference ($7.50 per share) at any time. As of September 30, 2016, we have redeemed an aggregate of 277,000 shares of Series A.

(10) Redeemable Preferred Stock

Beginning November 30, 2015, we began publicly offering up to 100,000 shares of Redeemable Preferred Stock ("RPS") at $1,000 per share. Holders of RPS are entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of 7% per annum, paid monthly. Dividends on the RPS are included as interest expense in the statements of operations. Under certain circumstances described in the Certificate of Designation for the RPS, additional shares of RPS may be issued in lieu of cash dividends.

The RPS ranks senior to our common stock and pari passu with our Series A, and entitles its holders to a liquidation preference equal to the stated value per share (i.e., $1,000) plus accrued but unpaid dividends. Holders of RPS may presently convert their RPS into our common stock at a conversion price equal to the volume-weighted average price of our common stock for the 20 trading days immediately prior to the date of conversion, subject to a minimum conversion price of $15.00 and in an aggregate amount limited to 15% of the stated value of RPS originally purchased by such holder from us and still held by such holder.

Holders of RPS may request that we redeem their RPS at a price equal to their liquidation preference at a price equal to their stated value plus accrued but unpaid dividends, less an applicable redemption fee, if any. Nevertheless, the Certificate of Designation for RPS permits us to decline requests for redemption in certain circumstances. Subject to certain restrictions and conditions, we may also redeem shares of RPS without a redemption fee upon a holder's death, total disability or bankruptcy. In addition, after one year from the date of original issuance, we may, at our option, call and redeem shares of RPS at a price equal to their liquidation preference.

As of September 30, 2016, we had sold 33,201 shares of RPS for aggregate gross consideration of $33,177,000, and incurred approximately $2,399,000 of selling costs related to the sale of those shares.

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(11) GWG MCA Capital, Inc — 9% Preferred Stock

Beginning March 31, 2016, GWG MCA began privately offering up to 2,000,000 shares of GWG MCA 9% Preferred Stock ("MCA Preferred") at $10.00 per share. Holders of MCA Preferred are entitled to cumulative dividends at a rate of 9% per annum, paid monthly. Dividends on the MCA Preferred are included as interest expense in the statements of operations. As of September 30, 2016, a total of 7,155 shares of MCA Preferred had been sold for aggregate gross consideration of $72,000 and approximately $7,000 of selling costs related to the sale of these shares were incurred.

Holders of MCA Preferred were redeemed as of September 30, 2016 at the stated value of their shares plus accrued but unpaid dividends.

(12) Income Taxes

We had a current income tax liability of $0 as of both September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015. The components of current and deferred income tax expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, respectfully, consisted of the following:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Income tax provision (benefit):				
Current:				
Federal	$ —			