

GWG Holdings, Inc.  
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PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT NO. 4

Supplement to Prospectus dated  
February 14, 2017

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GWG HOLDINGS, INC.

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Maximum of 150,000 Shares of Series 2 Redeemable Preferred Stock

This “Prospectus Supplement No. 4 — Supplement to Prospectus dated February 14, 2017,” supplements and amends our prospectus dated February 14, 2017 and our earlier issued Prospectus Supplement No. 1 dated March 15, 2017, Prospectus Supplement No. 2 (sticker) dated March 15, 2017 and Prospectus Supplement No. 3 (sticker) dated April 3, 2017 (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. Capitalized terms contained in this supplement have the same meanings as in the prospectus unless otherwise stated herein.

RECENT EVENTS

On May 12, 2017, we filed our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2017. This prospectus supplement has been prepared primarily to set forth certain information contained in that report.

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 May 15, 2017

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## RISK RELATING TO FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed in this prospectus 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 this prospectus and the following:

- changes in the secondary market for life insurance;
- changes resulting from the evolution of our business model and strategy with respect to the life insurance industry;
- 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;
- risks relating to our ability to license and effectively apply technologies to improve and expand the scope of our business;
- 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;
- cost-of-insurance (premium) increases on our life insurance contracts;
- general economic outlook, including prevailing interest rates;
- performance of our investments in life insurance policies;
- financing requirements;
- risks associated with our merchant cash business;
- litigation risks;
- restrictive covenants contained in borrowing agreements; 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 involves risks and uncertainties. All forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual transactions, results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future transactions, results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

We base these forward-looking statements on current expectations and projections about future events and the information currently available to us. Although we believe that the assumptions for these forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove to be inaccurate. Consequently, no representation or warranty can be given that the estimates, opinions, or assumptions made in or referenced by this prospectus will prove to be accurate. Some of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions are identified in the discussion entitled “Risk Factors”

in this prospectus. We undertake no obligation to update our forward-looking statements. We caution you that the forward-looking statements in (or incorporated by reference into) this prospectus are only estimates and predictions, or statements of 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.

## 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 March 31, 2017, filed with the SEC on May 12, 2017. 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 the condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and the information contained in other sections of this prospectus supplement. This discussion and analysis is based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, our management.

### JOBS Act

On April 5, 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or JOBS Act, was enacted. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an "emerging growth company" can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933 for complying with new or revised accounting standards. This means that an "emerging growth company" can make an election to delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would apply to private companies. We are an emerging growth company and have elected to delay our adoption of new or revised accounting standards and, as a result, we may not comply with new or revised accounting standards at the same time as other public reporting companies that are not "emerging growth companies." This exemption will apply for a period of five years following our first sale of common equity securities under an effective registration statement (September 2019) or until we no longer qualify as an "emerging growth company" as defined under the JOBS Act, whichever is earlier.

### Overview

We are a financial services company disrupting and transforming the life insurance industry and related industries. We built our business by creating opportunities for consumers to obtain significantly more value for their life insurance policies as compared to the traditional options offered by the insurance industry by creating a secondary market. We are enhancing and extending these activities through innovation in our products and services, business processes, financing strategies, and advanced epigenetic technologies. At the same time, we are creating opportunities for investors to receive income and capital appreciation from our investment activities in the life insurance and related industries.

### 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 policies have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements and accordingly believe these to be our critical accounting estimates. Below we discuss the critical accounting policies associated with these estimates as well as certain other critical accounting policies.

### Ownership of Life Insurance Policies — Fair Value Option

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

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

The fair value of our investment in our portfolio of insurance policies 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 policies.

### 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 policies. We currently use a probabilistic method of estimating and valuing the projected cash flows of our portfolio, which we believe to be the preferred and most prevalent valuation method in the industry. In this regard, the most significant assumptions we make are the life expectancy estimates of the insureds and the discount rate applied to the expected future cash flows to be derived from our portfolio.

The 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 policies and more current information compared to the dataset underlying the 2008 Valuation Basic Table. The new 2015 VBT dataset includes 266 million policies compared to the 2008 VBT dataset of 75 million. The experience data in the 2015 VBT dataset includes 2.55 million claims on policies 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 the past, we attempted to update the independent life expectancy estimates on the insured lives in our portfolio, other than insured lives covered under small face amount policies (i.e., \$1 million in face value benefits or less), on a continuous rotating three-year cycle. Currently, however, we are required to attempt to update life expectancies on a rotating two-year cycle under the terms of our senior credit facility with LNV Corporation. Our prior experience in updating life expectancies has generally resulted in shorter life expectancies of the insureds within our portfolio, but often not as short as we earlier projected. For more information about life expectancy estimates and their impact upon our business and financial statements, see Note 4 to our consolidated financial statements.

We are aware of one additional pending cost of insurance (i.e., premium) increase affecting policies in our portfolio.

### Fair Value Components — Required Premium Payments

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

### Fair Value Components — Discount Rate

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



Disclosures.

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

March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
10.96%	10.96%

The change in the discount rate incorporates current information about discount rates applied by other reporting companies owning portfolios of life insurance policies, discount rates observed by us in the life insurance secondary market, market interest rates, credit exposure to the issuing insurance companies, and our estimate of the risk premium a purchaser would require to receive the future cash flows derived from our portfolio of life insurance policies. The discount rate we choose assumes an orderly and arms-length transaction (i.e., a non-distressed transaction in which neither seller nor buyer is compelled to engage in the transaction), which is consistent with related GAAP guidance. The carrying value of policies acquired during each quarterly reporting period are adjusted to their current fair value using the fair value discount rate applied to the entire portfolio as of that reporting date.

We engaged Model Actuarial Pricing System, Inc. (“MAPS”) to prepare a calculation of our life insurance portfolio. MAPS owns and maintains the portfolio pricing software we use. MAPS processed policy data, future premium data, life expectancy estimate data, and other actuarial information to calculate a net present value for our portfolio using the specified discount rate of 10.96%. MAPS independently calculated the net present value of our portfolio of 753 policies to be \$545.4 million and furnished us with a letter documenting its calculation. A copy of such letter is filed as Exhibit 99.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2017, filed May 12, 2017.

#### Deferred Income Taxes

Under ASC 740, Income Taxes (“ASC 740”), deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets that are not considered “more likely than not” to be realized. Realization of deferred tax assets depends upon having sufficient past or future taxable income in periods to which the deductible temporary differences are expected to be recovered or within any applicable carryback or carryforward periods. After assessing the realization of the net deferred tax assets, we believe that 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, which include issuance costs, sales commissions and other direct expenses, 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 financing costs, which are amortized using the interest method over the term of each respective borrowing. The L Bonds are reported net of financing costs, which are amortized using the interest method over the term of each respective borrowing.

#### Principal Revenue and Expense Items

We earn revenues from the following three primary sources.

- **Life Insurance Policy Benefits Realized.** We recognize the difference between the face value of the policy benefits and carrying value when an insured event has occurred and determine that settlement and collection of the policy benefits is realizable and reasonably assured. Revenue from a transaction must meet both criteria in order to be recognized. We generally collect the face value of the life insurance policy from the insurance company within 45 days of our notification of the insured’s mortality.

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

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

Our main components of expense are summarized below.

- **Selling, General and Administrative Expenses.** We recognize and record expenses incurred in our business operations, including operations related to the purchasing and servicing of life insurance policies. These expenses include salaries and benefits, sales, marketing, occupancy and other expenditures.
- **Interest Expense.** We recognize and record interest expenses associated with the costs of financing our life insurance portfolio for the current period. These expenses include interest paid to our senior lenders under our senior credit facilities, interest paid on our L Bonds and other outstanding indebtedness such as our Series I Secured Notes. When we issue debt, we amortize the financing costs associated with such indebtedness over the outstanding term of the financing, and classify it as interest expense.

#### Results of Operations — Three Months Ended March 31, 2017 Compared to the Same Period in 2016

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 Month Ended March 31, 2017	2016
Revenue recognized from the receipt of policy benefits	\$ 16,606,000	\$ 14,627,000
Revenue recognized from the change in fair value of life insurance policies, net of premiums and carrying costs(1)	2,794,000	3,087,000
Gain on life settlements, net	\$ 19,400,000	\$ 17,714,000
Number of policies matured	10	6
The change in fair value related to new policies acquired during the period	\$ 10,602,000	\$ 8,019,000

(1) The discount rate applied to estimate the fair value of the portfolio of life insurance policies we own was 10.96% as of March 31, 2017, compared to 11.08% as of March 31, 2016. The carrying value of policies 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.

#### Expenses.

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017	2016	Increase/ (Decrease)
Employee compensation and benefits(1)	\$ 3,163,000	\$ 2,466,000	\$ 697,000
Interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs)(2)	13,244,000	9,150,000	4,094,000
Legal and professional expenses(3)	947,000	1,206,000	(259,000 )
Other expenses(4)	2,780,000	2,412,000	368,000
Total expenses	\$ 20,134,000	\$ 15,234,000	\$ 4,900,000

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- (1) We hired additional members to our sales, marketing and information technology teams. On March 31, 2016 we employed approximately 66 employees. On March 31, 2017, we employed approximately 70 employees.
- (2) The increase was due to the increase in the average debt outstanding and higher weighted average interest rate on our borrowings.
- (3) Decrease is due to fewer SEC filings and lower costs related to the filings.
- (4) Increase is due to increased sales and marketing costs associated with growing and servicing our financial advisor network as well as increased personnel and infrastructure costs.

*Deferred Income Taxes.* We also provided a valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset related to tax basis capital loss generated with respect to our settlement and subsequent disposal of an earlier investment. As we have no expectation of generating offsetting capital gains with the applicable carryforward period, we do not believe that it is “more likely than not” that the deferred asset will be realized.

*Income Tax Expense.* For the three months ended March 31, 2017, we realized income tax benefits of \$0.1 million. In the same period of 2016, we had an income tax expense of \$1.1 million. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, was 1.1% and 40.6%, respectively, compared to a statutory rate of 34%.

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

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017			March 31, 2016		
Statutory federal income tax	\$ (15,500 )	34.0	%	\$ 908,000	34.0	%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	(1,000 )	3.1	%	175,000	6.5	%
Other permanent differences	16,000	(36.0 )	%	2,000	0.1	%
Total income tax expense	\$ (500 )	1.1	%	\$ 1,085,000	40.6	%

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

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

We finance our business through a combination of life insurance policy 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 policy acquisition, policy servicing, and portfolio-related financing expenditures including paying principal and interest.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$107.0 million and \$121.7 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 policies, paying premiums on existing policies, paying portfolio servicing expenses, and paying principal and interest on our outstanding financing obligations.

#### Financings Summary

We had the following outstanding debt balances as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	As of March 31, 2017			As of December 31, 2016		
Issuer/Borrower	Principal Amount Outstanding	Weighted Average Interest Rate		Principal Amount Outstanding	Weighted Average Interest Rate	
GWG Holdings, Inc. – L Bonds	\$ 391,871,000	7.29	%	\$ 387,067,000	7.23	%
GWG Life, LLC – Series I Secured Notes	10,629,000	8.86	%	16,614,000	8.68	%
GWG DLP Funding IV, LLC – Senior credit facilities	159,470,000	7.47	%	162,725,000	7.34	%
Total	\$ 561,970,000	7.37	%	\$ 566,406,000	7.30	%

In November 2009, our wholly owned subsidiary GWG Life began a private placement of Series I Secured Notes to accredited investors only. This offering was closed in November 2011. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$10.6 million and \$16.6 million, respectively, in principal amount of Series I Secured Notes outstanding.

In June 2011, we concluded a private placement offering of Series A for new investors, 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had approximately \$19.8 million and \$19.7 million of Series A stated value 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.

On September 24, 2014, we consummated an initial public offering of our common stock resulting in the sale of 800,000 shares of common stock at \$12.50 per share and net proceeds of approximately \$8.6 million after the deduction of underwriting commissions, discounts and expense reimbursements.

In January 2015, we began publicly offering up to \$1.0 billion of L Bonds as a follow-on to our earlier \$250.0 million public debt offering. Through March 31, 2017, the total amount of these L Bonds sold, including renewals, was \$710.3 million. As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, we had approximately \$391.9 million and \$387.1 million in principal amount of L Bonds outstanding.

In October 2015, we began publicly offering up to 100,000 shares of our RPS at a per-share price of \$1,000. As of March 31, 2017 we had issued approximately \$87.1 million stated value of RPS.

On February 14, 2017, we began publicly offering up to 150,000 shares of RPS 2 at a per-share price of \$1,000. As of the date of this prospectus supplement we have sold 7,359 shares of RPS 2.

The weighted-average interest rate of our outstanding Series I Secured Notes as of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 was 8.82% and 8.68%, respectively, and the weighted-average maturity at those dates was 1.46 and 1.14 years, respectively. The Series I Secured Notes have renewal features. Since we first issued our Series I Secured Notes, we have experienced \$172.3 million in maturities, of which as of March 31, 2017, \$125.0 million has renewed for an additional term. This has provided us with an aggregate renewal rate of approximately 73% 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 March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 was 7.28% and 7.23%, respectively, and the weighted-average maturity at those dates was 2.23 and 2.13 years, respectively. Our L Bonds have renewal features. Since we first issued our L Bonds, we have experienced \$318.4 million in maturities, of which \$196.8 million has renewed through March 31, 2017 for an additional term. This has provided us with an aggregate renewal rate of approximately 62% for investments in these securities. Effective September 1, 2016, we discontinued the sales and renewals of 6-month and 1-year L Bonds.

Future contractual maturities of Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds at March 31, 2017 are:

	Series I Secured Notes	L Bonds	Total
Years Ending December 31,			
Nine months ending December 31, 2017	\$ 4,538,000	\$ 70,454,000	\$ 74,992,000
2018	2,401,000	109,034,000	111,435,000
2019	1,024,000	103,419,000	104,443,000
2020	1,725,000	37,055,000	38,780,000
2021	941,000	28,901,000	29,842,000
2022	—	18,801,000	18,801,000
Thereafter	—	24,207,000	24,207,000
	\$ 10,629,000	\$ 391,871,000	\$ 402,500,000



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).

We maintain a \$105 million senior credit facility with Autobahn/DZ Bank through DLP III. The senior credit facility is used to pay the premium expenses related to our portfolio of life insurance policies. As of both March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had no amounts outstanding under that senior credit facility, no life insurance policies were pledged, and we maintained an available borrowing base of \$0 million. On September 14, 2016, we paid off the senior credit facility in full with funds received under a new senior credit facility with LNV Corporation as described in Note 6.

On September 14, 2016, we entered into a \$172 million senior credit facility with LNV Corporation in which DLP IV is the borrower. We intend to use the proceeds from this facility to grow and maintain our portfolio of life insurance policies, for liquidity and for general corporate purposes. As of March 31, 2017 we had approximately \$159.5 million outstanding under the senior credit facility.

We expect to meet our ongoing operational capital needs through a combination of the receipt of policy benefits from our portfolio of life insurance policies and net proceeds from our L Bonds and RPS 2 offerings. We expect to meet our policy acquisition, servicing, and financing capital needs principally from the receipt of policy benefits from our portfolio of life insurance policies, net proceeds from our offering of L Bonds and RPS 2, and from our senior credit facilities. We estimate that our liquidity and capital resources are sufficient for our current and projected financial needs for at least the next twelve months. Nevertheless, if we are unable to continue our offerings for any reason (or if we become unsuccessful in selling our securities), and we are unable to obtain capital from other sources, our business will be materially and adversely affected. In addition, our business will be materially and adversely affected if we do not receive the policy benefits we forecast and if holders of our L Bonds or Series I Secured Notes fail to renew with the frequency we have historically experienced. In such a case, we could be forced to sell our investments in life insurance policies to service or satisfy our debt-related and other obligations.

Capital expenditures have historically not been material and we do not anticipate making material capital expenditures in 2017 or beyond.

#### Debt Financings Summary

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

	As of March 31, 2017	As of December 31, 2016
Total senior facilities and other indebtedness		
Face amount outstanding	\$ 159,470,000	\$ 162,725,000
Unamortized selling costs	(6,082,000 )	(6,660,000 )
Carrying amount	\$ 153,388,000	\$ 156,065,000
Series I Secured Notes:		
Face amount outstanding	\$ 10,629,000	\$ 16,614,000
Redemptions in process	534,000	—
Unamortized selling costs	(163,000 )	(209,000 )
Carrying amount	\$ 11,000,000	\$ 16,405,000
L Bonds:		
Face amount outstanding	\$ 391,871,000	\$ 387,067,000
Subscriptions in process	3,642,000	5,882,000
Unamortized selling costs	\$ (12,197,000 )	\$ (11,636,000 )
Carrying amount	\$ 383,316,000	\$ 381,313,000
Portfolio Assets and Secured Indebtedness		

At March 31, 2017, the fair value of our investments in life insurance policies of \$545.4 million plus our cash balance of \$49.9 million and our restricted cash balance of \$48.1 million, plus matured policy benefits receivable of \$9.0 million, totaled \$652.4 million representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of \$90.4 million. At December 31, 2016, the fair value of our investments in life insurance policies of \$511.2 million plus our cash balance of \$78.5 million and our restricted cash balance of \$37.8 million, plus matured policy benefits receivable of \$5.3 million, totaled \$632.9 million, representing an excess of portfolio assets over secured indebtedness of \$66.4

million.

The following forward-looking table seeks to illustrate the impact that a hypothetical sale of our portfolio of life insurance assets at various discount rates would have on our ability to satisfy our debt obligations as of March 31, 2017. In all cases, the sale of the life insurance assets owned by DLP III and DLP IV will be used first to

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satisfy all amounts owing, if any, 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%	15%	16%
Value of portfolio Cash, cash equivalents and policy benefits	\$572,050,000	\$544,815,000	\$519,751,000	\$496,631,000	\$475,257,000	\$455,455,000	\$437,071,000
receivable	107,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000	107,000,000
Total assets	679,050,000	651,815,000	626,751,000	603,631,000	582,257,000	562,455,000	544,071,000
Senior credit facilities	159,471,000	159,471,000	159,471,000	159,471,000	159,471,000	159,471,000	159,471,000
Net after senior credit facilities	519,579,000	492,344,000	467,280,000	444,160,000	422,786,000	402,984,000	384,600,000
Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds	402,500,000	402,500,000	402,500,000	402,500,000	402,500,000	402,500,000	402,500,000
Net after Series I Secured Notes and L Bonds	117,079,000						