VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

HALF-YEAR REPORT (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD TO 30 JUNE 2019

COMPANY NUMBER 9385218

VICTORY PARK CAPITAL

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VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMPANY

VPC Specialty Lending Investments PLC (the "Company" or "VSL") provides asset-backed lending to emerging and established businesses ("Portfolio Companies") with the goal of building long-term, sustainable income generation. The Company focuses on providing capital to vital segments of the economy, which for regulatory and structural reasons are underserved by the traditional banking industry. These segments include, among others, small business lending, working capital products, consumer finance and real estate. The Company offers shareholders access to a diversified portfolio of opportunistic credit investments originated by non-bank lenders with a focus on the rapidly developing technology-enabled lending sector. Through rigorous diligence and credit monitoring, the Company generates stable income with significant downside protection. The Company is incorporated in the UK, listed on the premium segment of the Official List and admitted to trading on the London Stock Exchange's main market.

The Company's investment objectives are to:

- generate an attractive total return for shareholders of consistent distributable income and capital growth through asset-backed lending;
- achieve portfolio diversification by investing in emerging and established businesses across different industries and geographies with the goal of building long-term, sustainable value; and
- enable shareholders to benefit from equity upside through equity-linked securities issued in conjunction with asset-backed lending.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AND NET ASSET VALUE AS AT 30 JUNE 2019 (UNAUDITED)

	AS AT 30 JUNE 2019	AS AT 30 JUNE 2018	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018
Total net assets attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent Company (on a consolidated basis)	£299,952,260	£331,717,046	£327,733,367
Net Asset Value per share	92.23p	90.74p	91.01p
Share price	72.20p	79.00p	76.80p
Discount to Net Asset Value	-21.72%	-12.94%	-15.61%
Total Shareholder Return (based on share price)[1]	-0.78%	6.41%	8.46%
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation	£11,269,718	£13,658,706	£28,952,340
NAV (Cum Income) Return[1]	5.73%	4.27%	8.96%
Revenue Return on ordinary activities after taxation	£12,287,817	£18,009,685	£37,044,878
Revenue Return	4.46%	5.51%	11.41%
Dividends per Ordinary Share[2]	4.00p	4.00p	8.00p
Shares repurchased (in the period)	(34,881,241)	(4,616,891)	(10,077,064)
Shares in issue (at the end of the period)	325,229,642	365,571,056	360,110,883

All the terms and alternative performance measures above are defined on page 49.

[1]Net of issue costs.
[2]Dividends declared and paid which relate to the period.

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC
CHAIRMAN’S STATEMENT

I am pleased to present the Half-Year Report of VPC Specialty Lending Investments PLC for the six-month period to 30 June 2019. During the period under review, the Company delivered an income return of 4.46%, a capital return of 1.27%, and a total return of 5.73%. The total return for the first half of the year continues the strong and consistent performance of the Company’s investments following a record total return of 8.96% for 2018.

The declared quarterly dividends for the first half of the year totalled 4.00 pence per share and were fully covered by the total NAV return generated by the Company during the period. This continues to represent the long-term dividend target for the Company. The Company produced consistent and recurring income returns during the period, sourced from a diversified portfolio of senior secured floating rate balance sheet investments, which we believe continue to offer attractive risk-adjusted returns.

INVESTMENTS

The Company is fully invested in a diversified portfolio of balance sheet investments and continues to deliver strong returns. The investment portfolio consists of 24 balance sheet investments, 29 equity investments and the residual marketplace loan and securitisation investments. The balance sheet investments and equity investments make up 86% and 10% of the Company’s NAV, respectively.

During the period, one of the Company’s investments, Oakam Ltd. (“Oakam”), exited administration following the approval of its Company Voluntary Arrangement with unsecured creditors and the subsequent approval from the Financial Conduct Authority to re-engage in consumer lending. Victory Park Capital Advisors, LLC (“VPC” or the “Investment Manager”) and Oakam subsequently reached an agreement on an amended financing agreement and Oakam separately closed on a £6.0 million equity investment by Akrod Limited. This equity investment allowed Oakam to fulfil its outstanding liabilities, support the VPC borrowing base, and provide growth capital. Through this restructuring process, we expect to be repaid on our investment in 2020.

The Company also announced that VPC had reached an agreement to sell the Company’s equity investment in Upstart Network, Inc. The sale, which closed in July, resulted in a $3.1 million realised gain for the Company. Many of our other equity investments closed on recent equity rounds, leading to strong capital returns of 0.66% during the period from all equity investments. The share buyback also contributed to returns, adding approximately 2.04% over the period.

SHARE PRICE DISCOUNT MANAGEMENT AND GEARING

During the period, the Company bought back a total of 34,881,241 shares at an average price of 71.36 pence per share, representing 9.69% of the Company’s issued shares as at 31 December 2018. There were significant trading volumes during the period as a result of events we believe to be unrelated to the fundamental performance of the Company. These included the sale of the holding by a fund managed by Woodford Investment Management Ltd. (“Woodford”) as well as the ejection and subsequent reinstatement of the Company in the FTSE Russell All Share Index. Further details are provided below. These events presented a favourable opportunity to buy back shares in sizeable numbers.

On 30 April 2019, Woodford notified the Company that it intended selling the shares under its control in the Company. We worked with the Company’s broker, Jefferies, to place substantially all of the shares with a mix of existing and new shareholders as well as to repurchase a tranche of shares using the buyback. Woodford had been a supportive shareholder in the Company prior to the sale.

The addition of gearing has allowed us to take advantage of buyback opportunities that are accretive to the Company given recent market prices and the wide discount to NAV, while continuing to deploy capital into new and existing investments. The gearing is in the form of US Dollar borrowings, which also assist the Company to hedge its US Dollar exposure in a flexible and cost-effective manner. We closed the period with a look-through gearing ratio of 0.42x, which is well below the limit of 1.50x outlined in the IPO Prospectus, and is a conservative level of gearing for a portfolio of senior debt investments. It should be noted that approximately half the borrowings are non-recourse to the Company and are linked to specific investments.

Clearly, the best form of discount management over time is to have strong and consistent investment performance and be able to demonstrate that to existing and potential shareholders. We have also taken measures to broaden our contact with the market through the appointment of Winterflood as joint broker as well as a variety of other initiatives that are starting to bear fruit.

FTSE ALL SHARE INDEX

In June 2019, we were notified by the index provider FTSE Russell that the Company’s shares did not meet the FTSE Index liquidity requirements to be included within the FTSE All Share Index. We promptly filed a formal appeal to protect the interests of the Company’s shareholders that cited an omission of data in the formula used by FTSE Russell to calculate the liquidity requirements. On 29 July 2019, our successful formal appeal resulted in FTSE Russell confirming the reinstatement of the Company in the FTSE All Share Index with effect from 1 August 2019, following the recognition of a liquidity data error in their calculation at the June 2019 Index review.

OUTLOOK

We are focused on continuing the positive momentum from the first half of the year through to the year end and the continuation vote in 2020. We are acutely aware of the discount of the share price to NAV and we are determined to continue to use the variety of tools at our disposal to mitigate this. We are heartened that there has already been some progress in reducing the discount since 30 June 2019. The discount to the most recently published NAV as at 31 July 2019, less the dividend declared in August, has narrowed the discount to 12.27% based on the closing share price of 80.00 pence per share as at 25 September 2019.

We believe shareholders are starting to appreciate the strength and consistency of our investment performance as well as the efforts we have made to attract new shareholders. We continue to monitor the Company's foreign currency exposure closely and the Company's US Dollar investment exposure remains fully hedged. The addition of the gearing facility allows us to reduce the cash drag within the Company while also providing us with a reserve to deal with currency volatility that might accompany Brexit.

Kevin Ingram
Chairman
25 September 2019

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC
INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REPORT

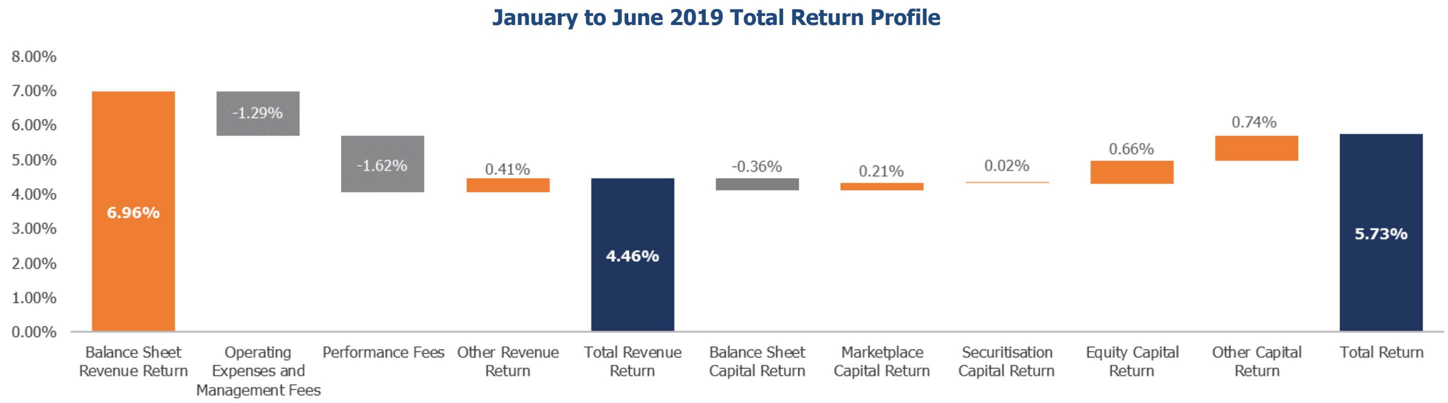
SUMMARY

The Company experienced a strong total return during the first half of the year, primarily driven by credit performance across our portfolio of balance sheet investments combined with increases in the values of our equity investments. The income generated by the balance sheet investments averaged 1.16% per month during the period which allowed us to continue to distribute a quarterly dividend of 2.00 pence per share. This remains the long-term target dividend for the Company. Notably, we have generated a gross revenue return from the balance sheet investments of greater than 1.00% in 11 of the past 12 months.

PERFORMANCE REVIEW

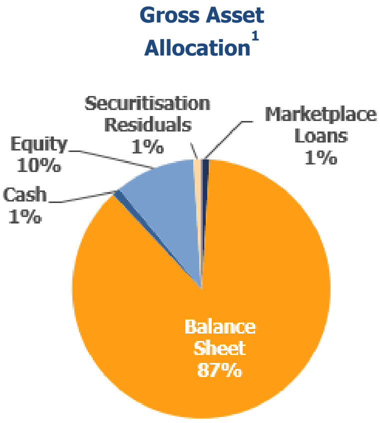
The Company generated a total return of 5.73% for shareholders during the first half of the year and declared dividends for the period of 4.00 pence per share. The NAV per share as at 30 June 2019 was 92.23p compared to a share price of 72.20p at the end of June, implying a price to NAV discount of 21.72%.

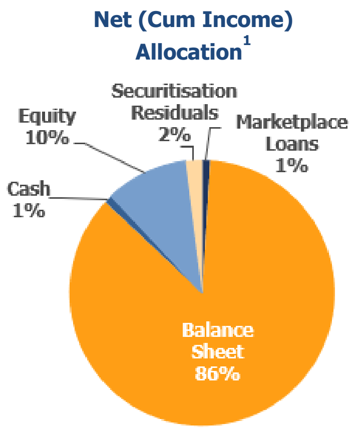
The Company generated gross revenue returns of 6.96% as a percentage of NAV. The other revenue return of 0.41% was made up of interest earned on the Company's outstanding cash balances and the impact of share buybacks. Expenses were -2.91% for a net revenue return of 4.46%. Capital returns contributed 1.27%, comprising -0.36% from balance sheet IFRS 9 reserves, 0.21% from marketplace investments, 0.02% from securitisation residuals, 0.66% from equity investments and 0.74% from other capital returns, primarily related to share buybacks offset by the cost of the Company's foreign exchange hedging program, for a net total return of 5.73%. Share buybacks accounted for one time increases in the NAV of 2.04% for the period.

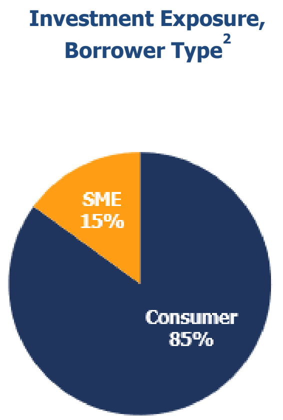


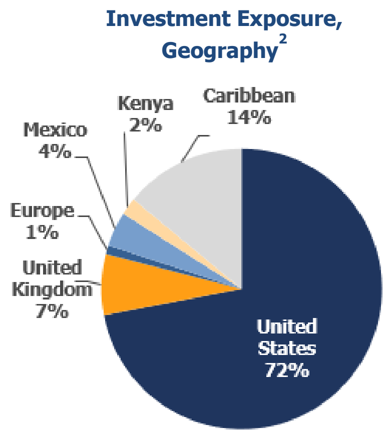
PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

As at 30 June 2019, consumer exposure accounted for 85% of the invested portfolio, while small business exposure accounted for 15%. Investments in US portfolio companies accounted for 72% of the invested portfolio, and investments in UK portfolio companies accounted for 7%, with the remainder being European, Latin American and African exposure. Investments in the balance sheet portfolio accounted for 86% of NAV with equity investments comprising 10% of NAV.









At the end of June 2019, the Company had investments in 36 portfolio companies across the US, UK, Europe, Latin America and Africa, primarily consisting of balance sheet investments in 24 portfolio companies. As part of these investments, the Company has equity exposure to 29 portfolio companies through equity securities or convertible notes.

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[1]Percentages calculated on a look-through basis to the Company's investee entities and SPVs.
[2]Calculations using gross asset exposure and not reduced for gearing. Excludes cash.

SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 2019

- **January 2019:** We received a repayment of our balance sheet investment in Fundbox, Ltd., comprising 7.24% of NAV and the final amortisation payment of the Avant 2016-A C Note investment. The proceeds were redeployed into existing balance sheet investments and also used to reduce the gearing facility.
- **February 2019:** Elevate Credit, Inc. ("Elevate" NYSE: ELVT) announced the amendment and extension of its facility with VPC, which we view as positive for our shareholders as Elevate will continue to be a key investment for the Company's investment portfolio for the foreseeable future.
- **February 2019:** We declared a dividend of 2.00 pence per share for the three-month period to 31 December 2018.
- **March 2019:** Subsequent to the amendment of the Elevate facility, we increased the non-recourse gearing facility on Elevate's Rise facility, lowering the cost of funds and decreasing the Company's net exposure to Elevate while providing a return in line with the initial terms of the facility prior to the amendment in February.
- **April 2019:** We closed on a new balance sheet investment in Counsel Financial Holdings LLC, a specialty non-bank commercial lender that originates and services senior secured loans to law firms. We also closed on a new low cost, non-recourse gearing facility on Elevate's Elastic facility, which reduced our net exposure to Elevate by 6.34%. We also repurchased 9,549,811 shares at an average price of 71.53 pence per share.
- **May 2019:** We declared a dividend of 2.00 pence per share for the three-month period to 31 March 2019.
- **June 2019:** We generated the highest recorded gross revenue return of 1.23% for the month (excluding one-time fees) and announced the first of two built-in upsizes on the Company's gearing facility to USD 100 million from USD 75 million. We also purchased 15,009,212 shares at an average price of 68.35 pence per share.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- **July 2019:** We completed the sale of our equity investment in Upstart Network, Inc. for a realised gain of USD 3.1 million, which the Company had recognised substantially all the value in the NAV as at 30 June 2019. FTSE Russell confirmed the reinstatement of the Company in the FTSE All Share index following our successful appeal against the ejection resulting from an error in the trading volumes used by FTSE Russel during the June 2019 index review.
- **August 2019:** We announced the redesign of our website to centralise information for current and prospective shareholders and modified the monthly NAV announcements to include key return statistics and highlights from the monthly reporting.
- **August 2019:** We declared a dividend of 2.00 pence per share for the three-month period to 30 June 2019.
- **September 2019:** From 30 June 2019 through the date of this report the Company has repurchased 3,769,682 shares at an average price of 77.71 pence per share. The discount to the most recently published NAV as at 31 July 2019, less the dividend declared in August, has narrowed to 12.27% based on the closing share price of 80.00 pence per share as at 25 September 2019.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Although there are several risks and uncertainties, we believe that the most significant include:

- **Changes in interest rates:** While the Company's investment portfolio primarily consists of floating rate credit facilities with interest rate floors, changes in interest rates could affect our investments, the profitability of the portfolio companies and that of the underlying borrowers, potentially leading to lower returns or changes in repayments or default rates of the underlying borrowers. Lower interest rates may also lead to increased refinancing activity.
- **Potential risk of refinancing:** The Company retains a right of first refusal ("ROFR") to match the credit facility terms offered by any third-party on most of the Company's investments. In an instance where the market pricing and underlying risk for these deals are not in line with the Company's investment objectives, we will not exercise the ROFRs. We have a significant pipeline of undrawn capacity as well as new deal flow that allows us to quickly reinvest the liquidity generated by a potential refinancing event in the near term. The increasingly competitive environment might affect the ability to quickly reinvest capital if this trend continues over the long-term.
- **Potential impact of Brexit:** When reviewing our investment portfolio, we feel that it is fairly insulated from the impact of Brexit as most of the Company's credit exposure lies outside the UK, and most of our risk lies within the margin requirements related to the Company's hedging programme. With our credit facility from CapitalSource, we have a sufficient amount of the facility available to allow the Company to sustain a further significant drop in Sterling without affecting the Company's hedges or its ability to meet margin requirements.

OUTLOOK

Overall, we are pleased with the Company's performance during the first half of 2019 and will continue to focus on generating value through our existing and future investments. We continue to believe that the Company's shares are materially undervalued and are confident that the market will eventually recognise our progress in reshaping the portfolio to produce consistently strong returns. We believe our investment portfolio offers favourable returns relative to other areas of the credit markets while simultaneously carrying lower levels of overall risk.

While we often discuss the underlying credit performance of our balance-sheet investments, it is also important to emphasise that we have additional layers of protection beyond our direct asset security. Due to the structured nature of our balance-sheet investments, including (in most cases) corporate guarantees and significant first-loss protection, our investments are not affected by changes in credit performance until a platform defaults and all corporate resources (separate from our borrowing base of loan collateral) are exhausted. In addition to monitoring the credit performance, we monitor the overall corporate performance of our portfolio companies, including attending board meetings as an observer and having weekly update calls with management.

The success and overall health of the platforms is our first line of defence, and we only rely on our asset security in the case of corporate default. Although every portfolio company has different corporate resources, which shift from quarter to quarter, this source of security offers an additional layer of protection beyond the first-loss protection directly within our borrowing base of loan assets. In particular, the current make-up of our portfolio has strong corporate credit protection. The larger positions are profitable and operate at significant scale with large cash balances, while some of our smaller positions have recently raised significant amounts of equity and are in the process of scaling their credit portfolios. While we completed the first half of the year substantially fully invested, these growing platforms will provide significant reinvestment opportunities for the company in the event of refinancings in the next year.

Victory Park Capital Advisors, LLC
Investment Manager
25 September 2019

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD TO 30 JUNE 2019

The Directors acknowledge responsibility for the Half-Year Financial Report and confirm that to the best of their knowledge:

(a) the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 as adopted by the European Union and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit for the period of the Group as required by the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules ("DTR") 4.2.4 R;

(b) the Interim Management Report (including the Chairman's Statement and the Investment Manager's Report) includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7 R (indication of important events that have occurred during the six-month period to 30 June 2019 and their impact on the set of consolidated financial statements and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year); and

(c) the Half-Year Financial Report includes a fair review of the information concerning related party transactions as required by DTR 4.2.8 R.

Signed on behalf of the Board by:

Kevin Ingram
Chairman
25 September 2019

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC
INTERIM MANAGEMENT REPORT
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

This Interim Management Report has been prepared solely to provide additional information to shareholders to assess the strategies of VPC Specialty Lending Investments PLC with its subsidiaries (together "the Group"). The Interim Management Report should not be relied on by any other party or for any other purpose.

The Interim Management Report contains certain forward-looking statements. These statements are made by the Directors in good faith based on the information available to them up to the time of their approval of the Half-Year Financial Report but such statements should be treated with caution due to the inherent uncertainties, including both economic and business risk factors, underlying any such forward-looking information.

ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Group are described in the Chairman's Statement and in the Investment Manager's Report. Refer to the Chairman's Statement on pages 4 and 5 and the Investment Manager's Report on pages 6 through 8 of the Half-Year Financial Report. Further refer to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

STRATEGY AND INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The important events that have occurred during the period under review and the key factors influencing the consolidated financial statements are described in the Chairman's Statement and in the Investment Manager's Report.

Refer to the Chairman's Statement on pages 4 and 5 and the Investment Manager's Report on pages 6 through 8 of the Half-Year Financial Report.

GOING CONCERN

As stated in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Directors are satisfied that the Group has sufficient resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, a period not less than 12 months from the date of this Half-Year Report. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

There are a number of potential risks and uncertainties which could have a material impact on the Group's performance over the remaining six months of the financial period and could cause actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results. Refer to the Investment Manager's Report on pages 6 through 8 of the Half-Year Financial Report as well as Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements for the potential risks and uncertainties. The principal risks and uncertainties are consistent with those disclosed in the Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 which can be found on the Company's website.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial and operational highlights of the Group can be found on page 3 of the Half-Year Financial Report.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are disclosed in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

	NOTE	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019 £	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018 £	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		5,711,644	3,624,359	3,269,332
Cash posted as collateral		23,616	6,693,841	2,282,428
Derivative financial assets		2,184,348	-	1,241,936
Interest receivable		4,218,337	2,922,707	3,476,653
Dividend and distribution receivable		42,811	547,020	619,040
Other assets and prepaid expenses		845,493	384,379	772,749
Loans at amortised cost	3,7	365,060,505	317,932,665	306,781,153
Investment assets designated as held at fair value through profit or loss	3	54,388,363	57,617,259	66,644,557
Total assets		**432,475,117**	**389,722,230**	**385,087,848**
Liabilities				
Management fee payable	8	165,777	185,499	153,301
Performance fee payable	8	4,895,679	-	2,277,215
Amounts payable under agreements to repurchase		-	5,463,386	1,341,981
Derivative financial liabilities		-	5,186,245	471,607
Unsettled share buyback payable		105,898	-	-
Deferred income		656,600	660,143	544,585
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	8	1,254,502	1,021,018	989,615
Notes payable	6	125,353,998	45,197,631	51,329,831
Total liabilities		**132,432,454**	**57,713,922**	**57,108,135**
Total assets less total liabilities		**300,042,663**	**332,008,308**	**327,979,713**
Capital and reserves				
Called-up share capital	11	20,300,000	20,300,000	20,300,000
Share premium account		161,040,000	161,040,000	161,040,000
Other distributable reserve		146,667,123	176,087,545	171,731,558
Capital reserve		(48,921,393)	(43,685,832)	(47,783,336)
Revenue reserve		19,602,445	16,713,124	21,196,678
Currency translation reserve		1,264,085	1,262,209	1,248,467
Total equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Parent Company		**299,952,260**	**331,717,046**	**327,733,367**
Non-controlling interests	15	90,403	291,262	246,346
Total equity		**300,042,663**	**332,008,308**	**327,979,713**
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share	10	92.23p	90.74p	91.01p

These consolidated financial statements of VPC Specialty Lending Investments PLC registered number 9385218 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Kevin Ingram
Chairman
25 September 2019

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	NOTE	(UNAUDITED) REVENUE £	(UNAUDITED) CAPITAL £	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL £
Revenue				
Net gain (loss) on investments	4	-	1,987,626	1,987,626
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		-	(2,651,535)	(2,651,535)
Interest income	4	20,848,744	290,854	21,139,598
Other income	4	1,496,322	-	1,496,322
Total return		**22,345,066**	**(373,055)**	**21,972,011**
Expenses				
Management fee	8	1,776,871	-	1,776,871
Performance fee	8	4,895,679	-	4,895,679
Credit impairment losses	7	-	560,492	560,492
Other expenses		1,043,331	84,552	1,127,883
Total operating expenses		**7,715,881**	**645,044**	**8,360,925**
Finance costs		2,341,368	-	2,341,368
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation		12,287,817	(1,018,099)	11,269,718
Taxation on ordinary activities		-	-	-
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation		**12,287,817**	**(1,018,099)**	**11,269,718**
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders		12,287,817	(1,138,057)	11,149,760
Non-controlling interests		-	119,958	119,958
Return per Ordinary Share (basic and diluted)		3.54p	-0.33p	3.21p
Other comprehensive income				
Currency translation differences		-	18,862	18,862
Total comprehensive income		12,287,817	(999,237)	11,288,580
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders		12,287,817	(1,122,439)	11,165,378
Non-controlling interests		-	123,202	123,202

The total column of this statement represents the Group's statement of comprehensive income, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union. The supplementary revenue and capital columns are both prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC"). All items in the above Statement derive from continuing operations.

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME continued

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	NOTE	(UNAUDITED) REVENUE £	(UNAUDITED) CAPITAL £	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL £
Revenue				
Net gain (loss) on investments	4	-	333,221	333,221
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		-	(1,741,549)	(1,741,549)
Interest income	4	21,064,753	(580,634)	20,484,119
Other income	4	1,370,945	-	1,370,945
Total return		**22,435,698**	**(1,988,962)**	**20,446,736**
Expenses				
Management fee	8	1,716,611	55,466	1,772,077
Performance fee	8	-	-	-
Credit impairment losses	7	-	1,829,727	1,829,727
Other expenses		1,118,706	213,913	1,332,619
Total operating expenses		**2,835,317**	**2,099,106**	**4,934,423**
Finance costs		1,590,696	45,446	1,636,142
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation		18,009,685	(4,133,514)	13,876,171
Taxation on ordinary activities		-	-	-
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation		**18,009,685**	**(4,133,514)**	**13,876,171**
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders		18,009,685	(4,331,457)	13,678,228
Non-controlling interests		-	197,943	197,943
Return per Ordinary Share (basic and diluted)		4.93p	-1.18p	3.75p
Other comprehensive income				
Currency translation differences		-	6,037	6,037
Total comprehensive income		18,009,685	(4,127,477)	13,882,208
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders		18,009,685	(4,350,979)	13,658,706
Non-controlling interests		-	223,502	223,502

The total column of this statement represents the Group's statement of comprehensive income, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union. The supplementary revenue and capital columns are both prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC"). All items in the above Statement derive from continuing operations.

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	NOTE	(AUDITED) REVENUE £	(AUDITED) CAPITAL £	(AUDITED) TOTAL £
Revenue				
Net gain (loss) on investments	4	-	(2,237,867)	(2,237,867)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		-	(3,690,284)	(3,690,284)
Interest income	4	45,018,101	818,323	45,836,424
Other income	4	3,020,243	-	3,020,243
Total return		**48,038,344**	**(5,109,828)**	**42,928,516**
Expenses				
Management fee	8	3,424,009	74,322	3,498,331
Performance fee	8	2,277,215	-	2,277,215
Credit impairment losses	7	-	2,566,435	2,566,435
Other expenses		2,540,943	292,783	2,833,726
Total operating expenses		**8,242,167**	**2,933,540**	**11,175,707**
Finance costs		2,751,299	49,170	2,800,469
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation		37,044,878	(8,092,538)	28,952,340
Taxation on ordinary activities		-	-	-
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation		**37,044,878**	**(8,092,538)**	**28,952,340**
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders		37,044,878	(8,428,961)	28,615,917
Non-controlling interests		336,423	336,423	(2,611,712)
Return per Ordinary Share (basic and diluted)		10.13p	-2.31p	7.83p
Other comprehensive income				
Currency translation differences		-	27,823	27,823
Total comprehensive income		37,044,878	(8,064,715)	28,980,163
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders		37,044,878	(8,462,225)	28,582,653
Non-controlling interests		397,510	397,510	(5,668,208)

The total column of this statement represents the Group's statement of comprehensive income, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the European Union. The supplementary revenue and capital columns are both prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC"). All items in the above Statement derive from continuing operations.

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	(UNAUDITED) CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL £	(UNAUDITED) SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT £	(UNAUDITED) OTHER DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) CAPITAL RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) REVENUE RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY £	(UNAUDITED) NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS £	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL EQUITY £
Opening balance at 1 January 2019	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**171,731,558**	**(47,783,336)**	**21,196,678**	**1,248,467**	**327,733,367**	**246,346**	**327,979,713**
Amounts paid on buyback of Ordinary Shares	-	-	(25,064,435)	-	-	-	(25,064,435)	-	(25,064,435)
Contributions by non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributions to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(279,145)	(279,145)
Return on ordinary activities after taxation	-	-	-	(1,138,057)	12,287,817	-	11,149,760	119,958	11,269,718
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	-	-	(13,882,050)	-	(13,882,050)	-	(13,882,050)
Other comprehensive income									
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	15,618	15,618	3,244	18,862
Closing balance at 30 June 2019	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**146,667,123**	**(48,921,393)**	**19,602,445**	**1,264,085**	**299,952,260**	**90,403**	**300,042,663**

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY continued
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2018

	(UNAUDITED) CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL £	(UNAUDITED) SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT £	(UNAUDITED) OTHER DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) CAPITAL RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) REVENUE RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE £	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY £	(UNAUDITED) NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS £	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL EQUITY £
Opening balance at 1 January 2018	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**179,761,790**	**(35,643,747)**	**12,661,243**	**1,281,731**	**339,401,017**	**842,521**	**340,243,538**
Changes on initial application of IFRS 9	-	-	-	(3,710,628)	-	-	(3,710,628)	(62,402)	(3,773,030)
Restated balance at 1 January 2018	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**179,761,790**	**(39,354,375)**	**12,661,243**	**1,281,731**	**335,690,389**	**780,119**	**336,470,508**
Amounts paid on buyback of Ordinary Shares	-	-	(3,674,245)	-	-	-	(3,674,245)	-	(3,674,245)
Contributions by non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributions to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(712,359)	(712,359)
Return on ordinary activities after taxation	-	-	-	(4,331,457)	18,009,685	-	13,678,228	197,943	13,876,171
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	-	-	(13,957,804)	-	(13,957,804)	-	(13,957,804)
Other comprehensive income									
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	(19,522)	(19,522)	25,559	6,037
Closing balance at 30 June 2018	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**176,087,545**	**(43,685,832)**	**16,713,124**	**1,262,209**	**331,717,046**	**291,262**	**332,008,308**

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY continued

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	(AUDITED) CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL £	(AUDITED) SHARE PREMIUM ACCOUNT £	(AUDITED) OTHER DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVE £	(AUDITED) CAPITAL RESERVE £	(AUDITED) REVENUE RESERVE £	(AUDITED) CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE £	(AUDITED) TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY £	(AUDITED) NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS £	(AUDITED) TOTAL EQUITY £
Opening balance at 1 January 2018	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**179,761,790**	**(35,643,747)**	**12,661,243**	**1,281,731**	**339,401,017**	**842,521**	**340,243,538**
Changes on initial application of IFRS 9	-	-	-	(3,710,628)	-	-	(3,710,628)	(62,402)	(3,773,030)
Restated balance at 1 January 2018	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**179,761,790**	**(39,354,375)**	**12,661,243**	**1,281,731**	**335,690,389**	**780,119**	**336,470,508**
Amounts paid on buyback of Ordinary Shares	-	-	(8,030,232)	-	-	-	(8,030,232)	-	(8,030,232)
Contributions by non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distributions to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(931,283)	(931,283)
Return on ordinary activities after taxation	-	-	-	(8,428,961)	37,044,878	-	28,615,917	336,423	28,952,340
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	-	-	(28,509,443)	-	(28,509,443)	-	(28,509,443)
Other comprehensive income									
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	(33,264)	(33,264)	61,087	27,823
Closing balance at 31 December 2018	**20,300,000**	**161,040,000**	**171,731,558**	**(47,783,336)**	**21,196,678**	**1,248,467**	**327,733,367**	**246,346**	**327,979,713**

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019 £	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018 £	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Total comprehensive income	11,288,580	13,882,208	28,980,163
Adjustments for:			
- Interest income	(21,139,598)	(18,337,535)	(45,836,424)
- Dividend and distribution income	(1,496,322)	(1,138,556)	(2,906,808)
- Finance costs	2,341,368	1,636,142	2,800,469
- Exchange (gains) losses	2,651,535	1,741,549	3,690,284
Total	**(6,354,437)**	**(2,216,192)**	**(13,385,751)**
Unrealised (appreciation) depreciation on investment assets designated as held at fair value through profit or loss	2,083,558	(1,462,877)	(3,742,589)
Unrealised (appreciation) depreciation on derivative financial assets	(942,412)	3,297,847	2,055,911
Unrealised appreciation (depreciation) on derivative financial liabilities	(471,607)	5,186,245	471,607
Decrease (increase) in other assets and prepaid expenses	(72,744)	413,790	25,420
Increase (decrease) in management fee payable	12,476	(234,840)	(267,038)
Increase in performance fee payable	2,617,333	-	2,277,215
Increase (decrease) in deferred income	112,015	(116,371)	(231,929)
Decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(331,301)	(1,135,434)	(1,398,061)
Impairment of loans	560,492	1,829,727	2,566,435
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	**(2,786,627)**	**5,561,895**	**(11,628,780)**
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Interest received	20,397,914	18,990,855	45,935,798
Dividends received	2,072,551	1,122,362	2,932,029
Purchase of investment assets designated as held at fair value through profit or loss	(8,716,424)	(3,663,164)	(15,969,370)
Sale of investment assets designated as held at fair value through profit or loss	22,975,781	7,092,047	9,644,595
Purchase of loans	(118,797,805)	(60,167,948)	(155,249,273)
Redemption or sale of loans	59,957,961	43,078,883	148,575,012
Cash posted as collateral	2,258,812	(2,266,540)	2,144,873
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities	**(19,851,210)**	**4,186,495**	**38,013,664**

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS continued

FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019 £	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018 £	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Dividends distributed	(13,882,050)	(13,957,804)	(28,509,443)
Treasury shares repurchased	(24,958,537)	(3,868,927)	(8,224,914)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(279,145)	(712,359)	(931,283)
Decrease in amounts payable under agreements to repurchase	(1,335,644)	(3,478,171)	(7,773,133)
Increase in note payable	73,201,232	899,210	6,065,331
Finance costs paid	(1,744,049)	(1,618,005)	(2,551,108)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	**31,001,807**	**(22,736,056)**	**(41,924,550)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	8,363,970	(12,987,666)	(15,539,666)
Exchange gains (losses) on cash and cash equivalents	(5,921,658)	(1,741,459)	455,424
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	3,269,332	18,353,574	18,353,574
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**5,711,644**	**3,624,359**	**3,269,332**

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

VPC Specialty Lending Investments PLC (the "Parent Company") with its subsidiaries (together "the Group") is focused on asset-backed lending to emerging and established businesses with the goal of building long-term, sustainable income generation. The Company identifies investment opportunities across various industries and geographies to offer shareholders access to a diversified portfolio of opportunistic credit investments originated by non-bank lenders with a focus on the rapidly developing technology-enabled lending sector. The Parent Company was incorporated in England and Wales on 12 January 2015 with registered number 9385218. The Parent Company commenced its operations on 17 March 2015 and intends to carry on business as an investment trust within the meaning of Chapter 4 of Part 24 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

The Group's investment manager is Victory Park Capital Advisors, LLC (the "Investment Manager"), a US Securities and Exchange Commission registered investment adviser. The Investment Manager also acts as the Alternative Investment Fund Manager of the Group under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("AIFMD"). The Parent Company is defined as an Alternative Investment Fund and is subject to the relevant articles of the AIFMD.

The Group will invest directly or indirectly into available opportunities, including by making investments in, or acquiring interests held by, third party funds (including those managed by the Investment Manager or its affiliates). Direct investments may include consumer loans, SME loans, advances against corporate trade receivables and/or purchases of corporate trade receivables ("Debt Instruments") originated by platforms which engage with and directly lend to borrowers ("Portfolio Companies"). Such Debt Instruments may be subordinated in nature, or may be second lien, mezzanine or unsecured loans. Indirect investments may include investments in Portfolio Companies (or in structures set up by Portfolio Companies) through the provision of credit facilities ("Credit Facilities"), equity or other instruments. Additionally, the Group's investments in Debt Instruments and Credit Facilities may be made through subsidiaries of the Company or through partnerships or other structures. The Group may also invest in other specialty lending related opportunities through any combination of debt facilities, equity or other instruments.

As at 30 June 2019 the Company had total issued equity in the form of 382,615,665 Ordinary Shares (31 December 2018: 382,615,665; 30 June 2018: 382,615,665) of which 325,229,642 were outstanding (31 December 2018: 360,110,883; 30 June 2018: 365,571,056) and 57,386,023 were held as treasury shares (31 December 2018: 22,504,782; 30 June 2018: 17,044,609). These shares are listed on the premium segment of the Official List of the Financial Conduct Authority and trade on the London Stock Exchange's main market for listed securities.

Northern Trust Hedge Fund Services LLC (the "Administrator") has been appointed as the administrator of the Group. The Administrator is responsible for the Group's general administrative functions, such as the calculation and publication of the Net Asset Value ("NAV") and maintenance of the Group's accounting records.

For any terms not herein defined, refer to Part X of the IPO Prospectus. The Parent Company's IPO Prospectus dated 26 February 2015 is available on the Parent Company's website, www.vpcspecialtylending.com. The audited financial statement information contained within the consolidated financial statements are also available on the Parent Company's website.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies followed by the Group are set out below:

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements present the financial performance of the Group for the six-month period to 30 June 2019. These statements have been prepared in accordance with the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as adopted by the European Union.

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2019 have not been audited or reviewed by the Group's auditors and do not constitute statutory financial statements as defined in Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. They do not include all financial information required for full annual financial statements. The consolidated financial statements and the comparative financial statements have been prepared using the accounting policies adopted in the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, as modified by the valuation of investments and derivative financial instruments at fair value. Having assessed the principal risks, the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

Where presentational guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice ("SORP") for investment trusts issued by the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC") in November 2014 and updated in January 2017 and February 2018 with consequential amendments is consistent with the requirements of IFRS, the Directors have sought to prepare the consolidated financial statements on a basis compliant with the recommendations of the SORP.

The Parent Company and Group's presentational currency is Pound Sterling (£). Pound Sterling is also the functional currency because it is the currency of the Parent Company's share capital and the currency which is most relevant to the majority of the Parent Company's shareholders. The Group enters into forward currency Pound Sterling hedges where operating activity is transacted in a currency other than the functional currency.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved where the Parent Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The Parent Company controls an entity when the Parent Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its investment and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries have been applied on a consistent basis to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Parent Company. The period ends for the subsidiaries are consistent with the Parent Company.

Subsidiaries of the Parent Company, where applicable, have been consolidated on a line by line basis as the Parent Company does not meet the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 because it does not measure and evaluate the performance of all its investments on the fair value basis of accounting.

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less impairment. The Parent Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition, there is objective evidence that investments in subsidiaries are impaired. Investments in subsidiaries are non-monetary items and therefore, the costs of investment in currencies other than Pound Sterling are translated to at the rate of exchange ruling on the date the investment is made.

Presentation of Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with the guidance set out by the AIC, supplementary information which analyses the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income between items of revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Income

In the instance where the retained earnings of the Parent Company's investment in a subsidiary are negative, all income from that investment is allocated to the capital reserve for both the Group and the Parent Company.

For financial instruments measured at amortised cost, the effective interest rate method is used to measure the carrying value of a financial asset or liability and to allocate associated interest income or expense in the revenue account over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

In calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees received and paid, costs borne that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and all other premiums or discounts above or below market rates.

Dividend income from investments is taken to the revenue account on an ex-dividend basis. Bank interest and other income receivable is accounted for on an effective interest basis. Dividend income from investments is reflected in Other income on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Further disclosure can be found in Note 4.

Distributions from investments in funds are accounted for on an accrual basis as of the date the Group is entitled to the distribution. The income is treated as revenue return provided that the underlying assets of the investments comprise solely income generating loans, or investments in lending platforms which themselves generate net interest income. Distributions from investments in funds is reflected in Other income on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Further disclosure can be found in Note 4.

Interest income from Investment assets designated as held at fair value through profit or loss are reflected in Other income on the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Further disclosure can be found in Note 4.

Finance costs

Finance costs are recognised using the effective interest rate method. The Group currently charges all finance costs to either revenue or capital based on retained earnings of the investment that generates the fees from the prospective of the Parent Company.

Expenses

Expenses not directly attributable to generating a financial instrument are recognised as services are received, or on the performance of a significant act which means the Group has become contractually obligated to settle those amounts.

The Group currently charges all expenses, including investment management fees and performance fees, to either revenue or capital based on the retained earnings of the investment that generates the fees from the perspective of the Parent Company. All operating expenses of the Parent Company are charged to revenue as the current expectation is that the majority of the Group and Parent Company's return will be generated through revenue rather than capital gains on investments.

At 30 June 2019, no management fees (31 December 2018: £74,322; 30 June 2018: £55,466) have been charged to the capital return of the Group. Refer to Note 8 for further details of the management and performance fees.

All expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Dividends payable to shareholders

Dividends payable to shareholders are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity when they are paid or have been approved by shareholders in the case of a final dividend and become a liability to the Parent Company.

Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date.

In line with the recommendations of SORP for investment trusts issued by the AIC, the allocation method used to calculate tax relief on expenses presented against capital returns in the supplementary information in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is the "marginal basis".

Under this basis, if taxable income is capable of being offset entirely by expenses presented in the revenue return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, then no tax relief is transferred to the capital return column.

Investment trusts which have approval as such under section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are not liable for taxation on capital gains.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities in one of the following categories below. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets and liabilities were acquired. The classification of financial assets and liabilities are determined at initial recognition.

For Debt Instruments, two criteria are used to determine how financial assets should be classified and measured:

- The entity's business model (i.e. how an entity manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows by collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both); and
- The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset (i.e. whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest).

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"):

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The carrying amount of these assets is adjusted by any expected credit loss allowance recognised and measured as described further in this note.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through the Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"), except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses on the investments amortised cost which is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and recognised in Income. Interest income from these financial assets in included in Income using the effective interest rate method ("ERIM").

Equity instruments are measured at FVTPL, unless they are not held for trading purposes, in which case an irrevocable election can be made on initial recognition to measure them at FVOCI with no subsequent reclassification to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. All equity positions are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets measured at FVTPL are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at their fair value. Fair value gains and losses, together with interest coupons and dividend income, are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income within net trading income in the period in which they occur. The fair values of assets and liabilities traded in active markets are based on current bid and offer prices respectively. If the market is not active, the Group establishes a fair value by using valuation techniques. In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

For financial liabilities, most of the pre-existing requirements for classification and measurement previously included in IAS 39 were carried forward unchanged into IFRS 9.

Business model assessment

The Group will assess the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level in order to generate cash flows because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to the Investment Manager. That is, whether the Group's objective is solely to collect the contractual cash flows from the assets or is to collect both the contractual cash flows and cash flows arising from the sale of assets. If neither of these are applicable, then the financial assets are classified as part of the other business model and measured at FVTPL.

The information that will be considered by the Group in determining the business model includes:

- The stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice, including whether the strategy focuses on earning contractual interest revenue, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching duration of the financial assets to the duration of the liabilities that are funding those assets or realising cash flows through the sale of assets;
- Past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected;
- How the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Investment Manager;

- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed; and
- The frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity. However, information about sales activity is not considered in isolation, but as part of an overall assessment of how the Investment Manager's stated objective for managing the financial assets is achieved and how cash flows are realised.

Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a reasonable profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the contractual terms of the instrument will be considered to see if the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. In making the assessment, the following features will be considered:

- Contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- Prepayment and extension terms;
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets, e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements; and
- Features that modify consideration for the time value of money, e.g. periodic reset of interest rates.

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. The reclassification that has taken place forms the start of the first reporting period following the change. Such changes are expected to be very infrequent.

Expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost

The Credit impairment losses in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income includes the change in expected credit losses which are recognised for loans and advances to customers, other financial assets held at amortised cost and certain loan commitments.

At initial recognition, allowance is made for expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month expected credit losses). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is made for expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime expected credit losses). Financial assets where 12-month expected credit losses are recognised are considered to be Stage 1; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in Stage 2; and financial assets which have defaulted or are otherwise considered to be credit impaired are allocated to Stage 3.

The measurement of expected credit losses will primarily be based on the product of the instrument's probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD"), taking into account the value of any collateral held or other mitigants of loss and including the impact of discounting using the effective interest rate ("EIR").

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months ("12M PD"), or over the remaining lifetime ("Lifetime PD") of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Group expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months ("12M EAD") or over the remaining lifetime ("Lifetime EAD"). For example, for a revolving commitment, the Group includes the current drawn balance plus any further amount that is expected to be drawn up to the current contractual limit by the time of default, should it occur.
- LGD represents the Group's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default. LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The estimated credit loss ("ECL") is determined by projecting the PD, LGD, and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure. Movements between Stage 1 and Stage 2 are based on whether an instrument's credit risk as at the reporting date has increased significantly relative to the date it was initially recognised. Where the credit risk subsequently improves such that it no longer represents a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the asset is transferred back to Stage 1.

General expectations with regards to expected losses on loans at a given level of delinquency are assessed based on (a) an analysis of loan collateral and credit enhancement (for collateralised balance sheet investments), and (b) historical roll rates on the marketplace loans (marketplace loans). Impairments are recognised once a loan is deemed to have a non-trivial likelihood of facing a material loss. The expected credit loss allowance reflects the increasing likelihood of loss as (a) collateral and credit enhancement become diminished or impaired (for collateralised balance sheet investments), or (b) loans progress to more advanced stages of delinquency (marketplace loans) as more payments are missed and are calculated based on historical performance of similar loans within the Group's investment portfolio. As loans progress through the levels of delinquency, the Group applies a greater amount of expected credit loss allowance on the loan balance.

Unless identified at an earlier stage, the credit risk of financial assets is deemed to have increased significantly when more than 30 days past due. The Group does not rebut the presumption in IFRS 9 that all financial assets that are more than 30 days past due have experienced a significant increase in credit risk. The assessment as to when a financial asset has experienced a significant increase in the probability of default requires the application of management judgement.

In addition, the Group considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one of the following have occurred:

- Significant increase in credit spread;
- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and/or economic conditions in which the borrower operates;
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring;
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower;
- Significant change in collateral value which is expected to increase the risk of default; or
- Early signs of cashflow or liquidity problems.

Movements between Stage 2 and Stage 3 are based on whether financial assets are credit impaired as at the reporting date. The determination of credit-impairment under IFRS 9 will be similar to the individual assessment of financial assets for objective evidence of impairment under IAS 39. Assets can move in both directions through the stages of the impairment model.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased significantly will vary by portfolio and will include a backstop based on delinquency. IFRS 9 contains a rebuttable presumption that default occurs no later than when a payment is 90 days past due which the Group does not rebut. For both collateralised balance sheet loans and marketplace loans, if a loan is delinquent for more than 90 days, has four missed payments or considered by management as unlikely to pay their obligations in full without realisation of collateral, the Group reserves at least 85% of the balance of the delinquent loan. A loan is normally written off, either partially or in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery (as a result of the customer's insolvency, ceasing to trade or other reason) and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment losses recorded. The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a loan or group of loans is impaired. In performing such analysis, the Company assesses the probability of default based on the level of collateral and credit enhancement (collateralised balance sheet loans) and on the number of days past due, using recent historical rates of default on loan portfolios with credit risk characteristics similar to those of the Company or past history if sufficient data is available to demonstrate a reliable loss profile (marketplace loans).

Inputs into the assessment of whether a financial instrument is in default and their significance may vary over time to reflect changes in circumstances.

Under IFRS 9, when determining whether the credit risk (i.e. the risk of default) on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on historical experience, credit assessment and forward-looking information is used.

The measurement of expected credit losses for each stage and the assessment of significant increases in credit risk must consider information about past events and current conditions as well as reasonable and supportable forward-looking information. A “base case” view of the future direction of relevant economic variables and a representative range of other possible forecasts scenarios. The process will involve developing two or more additional economic scenarios and considering the relative probabilities of each outcome. The base case will represent a most likely outcome and be aligned with information used for other purposes, such as strategic planning and budgeting. The number of scenarios used and their attributes are reassessed at each reporting date by investment. The scenario weightings are determined by a combination of statistical analysis and expert credit judgement, taking account of the range of possible outcomes each chosen scenario is representative of.

The estimation and application of forward-looking information requires significant judgement. PD, LGD and EAD inputs used to estimate Stage 1 and Stage 2 credit loss allowances, are modelled based on the macroeconomic variables (or changes in macroeconomic variables) that are most closely correlated with credit losses in the relevant portfolio. As with any economic forecasts, the projections and likelihoods of occurrence are subject to a high degree of inherent uncertainty and therefore the actual outcomes may be significantly different to those projected. The Group considers these forecasts to represent its best estimate of the possible outcomes and has analysed the non-linearities and asymmetries within the Group’s different portfolios to establish that the chosen scenarios are appropriately representative of the range of possible scenarios.

Other forward-looking considerations not otherwise incorporated within the above scenarios, such as the impact of any regulatory, legislative or political changes, have also been considered, but are not deemed to have a material impact and therefore no adjustment has been made to the ECL for such factors. This is reviewed and monitored for appropriateness on a quarterly basis.

Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group employs a range of policies to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is accepting collateral for funds advanced. The Group has internal policies of the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation.

Modification of financial assets

The Group sometimes modifies the terms or loans provided to customers due to commercial renegotiations, or for distressed loans, with a view to maximising recovery.

Such restructuring activities include extended payment term arrangements, payment holidays and payment forgiveness. Restructuring policies and practice are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review.

The risk of default of such assets after modification is assessed at the reporting date and compared with the risk under the original terms at initial recognition, when the modification is not substantial and so does not result in derecognition of the original assets. The Group monitors the subsequent performance of modified assets. The Group may determine that the credit risk has significantly improved after restructuring, so that the assets are moved from Stage 3 or Stage 2.

Modification of terms is not an indicator of a change in risk.

Modification of loans

The Group sometimes renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers. When this happens, the Group assesses whether or not the new terms are substantially different to the original terms. The Group does this by considering, among others, the following factors:

- If the borrower is in financial difficulty, whether the modification merely reduces the contractual cash flows to amounts the borrower is expected to be able to pay;
- Whether any substantial new terms are introduced, such as a profit share/equity-based return that substantially affect the risk profile of the loan;
- Significant extension of the loan term when the borrower is not in financial difficulty;
- Significant change in the interest rate;
- Change in the currency the loan is denominated in; and
- Insertion of collateral, other security or credit enhancements that significantly affect the credit risk associated with the loan.

If the terms are substantially different, the Group derecognises the original financial asset and recognises a new asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. The date of renegotiation is consequently considered to be the date of initial recognition for impairment calculation purposes, including for the purpose of determining if a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. However, the Group also assesses whether the new financial asset recognised is deemed to be credit-impaired at initial recognition, especially in circumstances where the renegotiation was driven by the debtor being unable to make the originally agreed payments. Differences in the carrying amounts are also recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income as a gain or loss on derecognition.

If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows of the financial asset and recognises a modification gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The new gross carrying amount is recalculated by discounting the modified cash flows at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets).

Derecognition other than a modification

Financial assets, or a portion thereof, are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the assets have expired, or when they have been transferred and either (i) the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or (ii) the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the Group has not retained control.

The Group enters into transactions where it retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows from assets but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to other entities and transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards. These transactions are accounted for as ‘pass through’ transfers that result in derecognition if the Group:

- Has no obligation to make payments unless it collects equivalent amounts from the assets;
- Is prohibited from selling or pledging the assets; and
- Has an obligation to remit any cash it collects from the assets without material delay.

Collateral furnished by the Group under standard repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions are not derecognised because the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards on the basis of the predetermined repurchase price, and the criteria for derecognition are therefore not met.

Financial assets and financial liabilities designated as held at fair value through profit or loss

This category consists of forward foreign exchange contracts, common equity, preferred stock, warrants and investments in funds.

Assets and liabilities in this category are carried at fair value. The fair values of derivative instruments are estimated using discounted cash flow models using yield curves that are based on observable market data or are based on valuations obtained from counterparties.

Investments in funds are carried at fair value through profit or loss and designated as such at inception. This is valued for the units at the balance sheet date based on the NAV where it is assessed that NAV equates to fair value.

Common equity, preferred stock and warrants are valued using a variety of techniques. These techniques include market comparables, discounted cash flows, yield analysis, and transaction prices. Refer to Note 3.

Gains and losses arising from the changes in the fair values are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Group’s loan assets are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans are recognised when the funds are advanced to borrowers. Loans and receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less provisions for impairment.

Purchases and sales of financial assets

Purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Fair value estimation

The determination of fair value of investments requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that could cause material adjustment to the carrying value of those investments.

Financial liabilities

Borrowings, deposits, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities, if any, are recognised initially at fair value, being the issue proceeds net of premiums, discounts and transaction costs incurred.

All borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is adjusted for the amortisation of any premiums, discounts and transaction costs. The amortisation is recognised in interest expense and similar charges using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

Derivatives

Derivatives are entered into to reduce exposures to fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, market indices and credit risks and are not used for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are carried at fair value with movements in fair values recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Derivative financial instruments are valued using discounted cash flow models using yield curves that are based on observable market data or are based on valuations obtained from counterparties.

Gains and losses arising from derivative instruments are credited or charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Gains and losses of a revenue nature are reflected in the revenue column and gains and losses of a capital nature are reflected in the capital column. Gains and losses on forward foreign exchange contracts are reflected in Foreign exchange gain/(loss) in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

All derivatives are classified as assets where the fair value is positive and liabilities where the fair value is negative. Where there is the legal ability and intention to settle net, then the derivative is classified as a net asset or liability, as appropriate.

Securities sold under agreement to repurchase

The Group entered into an agreement with a third party to sell its ownership of an equity security under an agreement to repurchase the equity security from the third party at a future date. The Group is entitled to receive an amount equal to all income paid or distributed in respect of the equity security to the full extent it would be so entitled if the equity security had not been sold to the third party. The Group is obligated to pay the third-party monthly interest.

The underlying value of the repurchase agreement is valued under the sole discretion of the third party. Reductions in the value of the repurchase agreement could require the Group to make margin calls up to the value of the repurchase agreement purchase price. No margin was called during the year. On 15 January 2019, the repurchase agreement was repaid.

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase are accounted for at fair value based on the maximum of their purchase price or the current broker bid price on the sold security.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is currently enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise an asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Investments in funds

Investments in funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value through profit or loss is determined using the NAV of the fund. The NAV is the value of all the assets of the fund less its liabilities to creditors (including provisions for such liabilities) determined in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Refer to Note 3.

Equity securities

Equity securities are measured at FVTPL. These securities are considered either Level 1 or Level 3 investments. Refer to Note 3.

Other receivables

Other receivables do not carry interest and are short-term in nature and are accordingly recognised at fair value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of 90 days or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

Accrued income

The Group and Parent Company defer draw fees received from investments and the deferred fees amortise into income on a straight-line basis over the life of the loan, which approximates the effective interest rate method.

Current liabilities

Current liabilities, other than derivatives, are not interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal values. Due to their short-term nature this is determined to be equivalent to their fair value.

Shares

The Ordinary Shares are classified as equity. The costs of issuing or acquiring equity are recognised in equity (net of any related income tax benefit), as a reduction of equity on the condition that these are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

The costs of an equity transaction that is abandoned are recognised as an expense. Those costs might include registration and other regulatory fees, amounts paid to legal, accounting and other professional advisers, printing costs and stamp duties.

The Group's equity NAV per share is calculated by dividing the equity – net assets attributable to the holder of shares by the total number of outstanding shares.

Treasury shares have no entitlements to vote and are held by the Company.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pound Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of each transaction. Monetary assets, liabilities and equity investments in foreign currencies at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date are translated into Pound Sterling at the rates of exchange ruling on that date. Profits or losses on exchange, together with differences arising on the translation of foreign currency assets or liabilities, are taken to the capital return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising on investment assets including loans are included within Net gain/(loss) on investments within the capital return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated using the average exchange rates during the period. Exchange differences arising from the translation of foreign operations are taken directly as currency translation differences through the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Capital reserves

Capital reserve – arising on investments sold includes:

- gains/losses on disposal of investments and the related foreign exchange differences;
- exchange differences on currency balances;
- cost of own shares bought back; and
- other capital charges and credits charged to this account in accordance with the accounting policies above.

Capital reserve – arising on investments held includes:

- increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held at the year-end;
- increases and decreases in the IFRS 9 reserve of investments held at the year-end; and
- investments in subsidiaries by the Parent Company where retained earnings is negative.

In the instance where the retained earnings of the Parent Company's investment in a subsidiary are negative, all income and expenses from that investment are allocated to the capital reserve for both the Group and the Parent Company.

All of the above are accounted for in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income except the cost of own shares bought back, if applicable, which would be accounted for in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

Segmental reporting

The chief operating decision maker is the Board of Directors. The Directors are of the opinion that the Group is engaged in a single segment of business, being the investment of the Group's capital in financial assets comprising consumer loans, SME loans, corporate trade receivables and/or advances thereon.

The Board focuses on the overall return from these assets irrespective of the structure through which the investment is made.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS adopted in the EU requires the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the Directors' best knowledge of the amount, actual results may differ ultimately from those estimates.

The areas requiring a higher degree of judgement or complexity and areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are in relation to effective interest rate, expected credit losses and investments at fair value through profit or loss. These are detailed below.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Base case and stress case cash flow methodology under IFRS 9

Each loan in the Group's investment portfolio is analysed to assess the likelihood of the Group incurring any loss either (i) in the normal course of events, or (ii) in a stress scenario. Given that these positions are all secured by specific collateral, typically in the form of loan or lease receivables, and often further secured by guarantees from the operating business, the analysis looks at the impacts on both the specific collateral, as well as any obligations of the operating business to understand how the Group's investment would fair in each scenario. The loss rate assumptions for each transaction is established using all available historical loss performance data on the specific asset pool being assessed, supplemented by additional sources as needed.

The significant estimates within these scenarios used are:

- Impact on loss rates in a stress scenario – 1.39x to 2.60x; and
- Probability of a stress scenario occurring – 37%.

Further detail on these estimates and the methodology applied are set out below.

Base case

To establish the base case model, a representative portfolio is established based on the average portfolio parameters from the actual collateral pool (based on the most recent available reporting date). The APR and term of the representative portfolio are reflected as a weighted average of the actual pool, a simplifying assumption which should largely capture the dynamics of the dispersion in the underlying. Prepayment and loss curves are established using a combination of (1) historical performance, (2) management forecasts, (3) proxy data from comparable assets or businesses, and (4) judgement from the Investment Manager's investment professionals based on general research and knowledge. Emphasis is given to the loss curves because they have a significantly larger impact on the liquidation outcomes compared to prepayments (and prepayment data is more difficult to accurately monitor for many platforms).

The timing of the loss curve is first established using a flat constant default rate model, such that we arrive at the loss speeds which would correlate to the previously determined cumulative net loss amount. For products with terms in excess of five months, the loss curve is then shifted to front load losses by increasing the monthly default rate in the first three months by 25% above the ongoing rate. This reflects that (a) for many products, losses tend to occur earlier in the life of the product, and (b) since earlier losses will necessarily result in less total interest coverage (and worse outcomes for the Group, all else being constant), this was deemed a prudent approach to loss application.

The model is then burdened with the following costs: (1) servicing costs which broadly reflect the expected costs of either (i) engaging a backup servicer to wind down the portfolio, or (ii) of operating the business through a liquidation, (2) upfront liquidation costs to reflect potential expenses associated with moving into liquidation, and (3) ongoing liquidation costs to reflect incremental costs born to oversee the liquidation.

The last input component is the terms of the Group's investment, which includes the applicable advance rate and interest rate assuming that the facility is fully levered at the time of liquidation.

The representative portfolio is deemed to reflect the most reliable and relevant information available about the portfolio attributes and expected performance. As part of the ongoing investment monitoring and risk management process, the Investment Manager is monitoring performance on the underlying collateral on a monthly basis to identify whether performance indicators are trending positively or negatively, and how much cushion exists compared to contractual covenant trigger levels. Any such changes would be reviewed to determine whether an adjustment is required to the model assumptions.

Stress case

The stress case scenario for each investment is established by taking the base case, and stressing the inputs most directly tied to outcomes to an extent consistent with the "Severely Adverse" scenario ('CCAR Stress Scenario') used in the Federal Reserve's 2017 Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review ('CCAR') as applied to large banking institutions. The shape of the loss curve is not adjusted in the stress scenarios, only the magnitude.

Under the CCAR Stress Scenario, US unemployment peaks at 10.0% and real disposable income shrinks to 4.0% over seven quarters, which are two of the indicators most highly correlated with consumer and small business credit performance. Looking back to the time from 2007 to 2009, unemployment peaked at 9.9% and real disposable income shrunk by 8.9% to 2.9% over seven quarters. Given these and other analogous data points between the CCAR Stress Scenario and the recession from 2007-2009, it was determined that historical performance data from 2007-2009 would be the best proxy for expected collateral performance during a stress case.

For nearly all of the investments being reviewed, the primary driver of collateral value is the loss rates on the underlying loans or leases, measured by cumulative net loss, which considers the total principal losses between a given point in time and the final repayment on the portfolio. While many of the companies and asset classes being reviewed do not have historical performance data going back to pre-2007, macro-economic data is available which can be used as a proxy for the specific asset classes being analysed. One of the most robust and relevant data sets available is from US consumer credit cards – which correlate highly with many of the assets being reviewed, and for which the available data serves as a useful benchmark. Data from the Federal Reserve of Philadelphia shows the following peak to trough increases in default rates in credit card receivables in the US from the benign credit environment of 2004-2006 through the credit crisis of 2009.

Risk Score	2004-2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Peak-to-Trough Multiple
Sub Prime	20.4	22.5	27.3	28.4	21.6	16.7	1.39
Near Prime	5.6	6.7	8.2	9.8	8.2	5.7	1.75
Prime	1.5	1.7	2.4	3.9	3.6	2.1	2.60

Category by FICO *Sub-Prime 250-650* *Near-Prime 650-710* *Prime 710-770*

As seen in the above table, default rates on sub-prime and near prime consumers (the most heavily represented segments in the Group's portfolio) increased by 1.39x-1.75x. Each portfolio was assessed based on this stress factor range, with emphasis on the more relevant classification (1.39x for sub-prime and 1.75x for near prime). Prime consumer losses increased by up to 2.60x during the same time. This stress factor was considered for portfolios with significant prime borrower exposure, though this represents a minority of the portfolio.

IFRS 9 calls for an assessment of the probability of default over the upcoming 12 months, and thus the Investment Manager provides a view of the probability of such a severe scenario occurring in the next 12 months for each of the investments which are at risk of incurring a loss (as some of the variables will vary between investments). From a macro-economic perspective, the latest recession probability models suggest a low probability of such an imminent downturn. The Cleveland Fed model predicts an 37% probability of a recession within the 12 months ended June 2019, and while this does not indicate the severity of such recession, it should be considered that the 2008-2009 recession which is being used as a proxy was the most prolonged and severe in at least 25 years and would not be expected to reflect a typical recession. These macro factors will be considered in the transaction level analysis as well.

Once the model has been run at the stressed scenario, if the cash flows continue to support the payment of an investment's principal and interest, the portfolio is deemed to have adequate coverage. If there is a shortfall in principal payments, a further assessment is done to note whether there are any excluded variables that need to be considered in determining the need for reserves on the position, including taking into account other additional credit enhancements provided in each deal (i.e., corporate guarantees, etc.). Such assessment would consider the likelihood of a scenario that could pose a loss and the expected magnitude of such loss in order to determine the appropriate reserve level.

For balance sheet investments, two of the primary drivers of the impairment analysis are the underlying collateral loss rates and the likelihood of an economic recession in the upcoming 12-month period. Regarding the underlying collateral loss rates, these variables are stressed by 40% to 160% as part of the impairment analysis and the impacts of those stresses are reflected in the impairment amounts. Regarding the likelihood of an economic recession in the upcoming 12-month period, an increase of 5% in this variable would have had no impact on the IFRS 9 reserve of the Group as at 30 June 2019.

For marketplace loan investments, the IFRS 9 reserve provision is estimated using historical performance data about the Group's loans which is regularly updated and reviewed. A 5% increase in relation to the assumed delinquency and loss rates would increase the provision and the impairment charge shown in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income by £32,352. A decrease in these assumptions would have an opposite effect.

Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance

The calculation of the Group's ECL allowances and provisions against loan commitments and guarantees under IFRS 9 is highly complex and involves the use of significant judgement and estimation. This includes the formulation and incorporation of multiple forward-looking economic conditions into ECL to meet the measurement objective of IFRS 9. The most significant judgements that have been discussed above are considered to be the expected life of the financial instrument, what is considered to be a significant increase in credit risk to affect a movement between stages, and the effect of potential future economic scenarios.

Valuation of unquoted investments

The valuation of unquoted investments and investments for which there is an inactive market is a key area of judgement and may cause material adjustment to the carrying value of those assets and liabilities. The unquoted equity assets are valued on periodic basis using techniques including a market approach, costs approach and/or income approach. The valuation process is collaborative, involving the finance and investment functions within the Investment Manager with the final valuations being reviewed by the Board's Audit and Valuation Committee. The specific techniques used typically include earnings multiples, discounted cash flow analysis, the value of recent transactions, and, where appropriate, industry rules of thumb. The valuations often reflect a synthesis of a number of different approaches in determining the final fair value estimate. The individual approach for each investment will vary depending on relevant factors that a market participant would take into account in pricing the asset. Changes in fair value of all investments held at fair value are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income as a capital item. On disposal, realised gains and losses are also recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income as a capital item. Transaction costs are included within gains or losses on investments held at fair value, although any related interest income, dividend income and finance costs are disclosed separately in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical accounting judgments

Judgement is required to determine whether the Parent Company exercises control over its investee entities and whether they should be consolidated. Control is achieved where the Parent Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an investee entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The Parent Company controls an investee entity when the Parent Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its investment and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. At each reporting date, an assessment is undertaken of investee entities to determine control. In the intervening period, assessments are undertaken where circumstances change that may give rise to a change in the control assessment. These include when an investment is made into a new entity, or an amendment to existing entity documentation or processes. When assessing whether the Parent Company has the power to affect its variable returns, and therefore control investee entities, an assessment is undertaken of the Parent Company's ability to influence the relevant activities of the investee entity. These activities include considering the ability to appoint or remove key management or the manager, which party has decision making powers over the entity and whether the manager of an entity is acting as principal or agent. The assessment undertaken for entities considers the Parent Company's level of investment into the entity and its intended long-term holding in the entity and there may be instances where the Parent Company owns less than 51% of an investee entity but that entity it consolidated. Further details of the Parent Company's subsidiaries are included in Note 14.

The Group's investments in associates all consist of limited partner interest in funds. There are no significant restrictions between investors with joint control or significant influence over the associates listed above on the ability of the associates to transfer funds to any party in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans or advances made by the Group. The Group holds 52% interest in Larkdale III, L.P. while the Group's ultimate ownership of the investment held by Larkdale III, L.P. is 34%. The Group has determined it does not have accounting control as the general partner has operating control over the vehicle and acts as an agent for a number of the Investment Manager's funds.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective or not material to the Group

IFRS 16 'Leases' eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases for a lessee and requires lease assets and lease liabilities to be recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, initially measured at present value of future lease payments. In addition, depreciation of the lease assets and interest on lease liabilities will be recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Cash payments will be separated into principal and interest in the Consolidated Statement of Cash flows. This standard is effective from 1 January 2019 and does not have a material impact on the Group's financial statements given that the Group does not enter into leases.

3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Financial instruments measured and reported at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following fair value hierarchy levels based on the significance of the inputs used in measuring its fair value:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3 – Pricing inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

An investment is always categorised as Level 1, 2 or 3 in its entirety. In certain cases, the fair value measurement for an investment may use a number of different inputs that fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and is specific to the investment.

Valuation of investments in funds

The Group's investments in funds are subject to the terms and conditions of the respective fund's offering documentation. The investments in funds are primarily valued based on the latest available financial information. The Investment Manager reviews the details of the reported information obtained from the funds and considers: (i) the valuation of the fund's underlying investments; (ii) the value date of the NAV provided; (iii) cash flows (calls/distributions) since the latest value date; and (iv) the basis of accounting and, in instances where the basis of accounting is other than fair value, fair valuation information provided by the funds. If necessary, adjustments to the NAV are made to the funds to obtain the best estimate of fair value. The funds in which the Group invests are close-ended and unquoted. No adjustments have been determined to be necessary to the NAV as provided as at 30 June 2019 as this reflects fair value under the relevant valuation methodology. The NAV is provided to investors only and is not made publicly available.

Valuation of equity securities

Fair value is determined based on the Group's valuation methodology, which is either determined using market comparables, discounted cash flow models or recent transactions.

In using a valuation methodology based on the discounting of forecasted cash flows of the Portfolio Company, significant judgment is required in the development of an appropriate discount rate to be applied to the forecasted cash flows. The assumptions incorporated in the valuation methodologies used to estimate the enterprise value consists primarily of unobservable Level 3 inputs, including management assumptions based on judgment. For example, from time to time, a Portfolio Company has exposure to potential or actual litigation. In evaluating the impact on the valuation for such items, the amount that a market participant would consider in estimating fair value is considered. These estimates are highly subjective, based on the Group's assessment of the potential outcome(s) and the related impact on the fair value of such potential outcome(s). A change in these assumptions could have a material impact on the determination of fair value.

In using a valuation methodology based on comparable public companies or sales of private or public comparable companies, significant judgment is required in the application of discounts or premiums to the prices of comparable companies for factors such as size, marketability and relative performance.

Under the yield analysis approach, expected future cash flows are discounted back using a discount rate. The discount rate used incorporates market based yields for similar credits to the public market and the underlying risk of the individual credit.

Fair value disclosures

The following table analyses the fair value hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 30 June 2019:

Investment assets designated as held at fair value	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 1 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 2 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 3 £
Investments in funds	10,017,309	-	-	10,017,309
Equity securities	44,371,054	3,282,119	-	41,088,935
Total	54,388,363	3,282,119	-	51,106,244

Derivative financial assets	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 1 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 2 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 3 £
Forward foreign exchange contracts	2,184,348	-	2,184,348	-
Total	2,184,348	-	2,184,348	-

There were no movements between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the period ended 30 June 2019 and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements for the Group.

The following table analyses the fair value hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 30 June 2018:

Investment assets designated as held at fair value	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 1 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 2 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 3 £
Investments in funds	26,634,181	-	-	26,634,181
Equity securities	30,983,078	6,491,410	-	24,491,668
Total	57,617,259	6,491,410	-	51,125,849

Derivative financial liabilities	(UNAUDITED) TOTAL £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 1 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 2 £	(UNAUDITED) LEVEL 3 £
Forward foreign exchange contracts	5,186,245	-	5,186,245	-
Total	5,186,245	-	5,186,245	-

There were no movements between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the period ended 30 June 2018 and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements for the Group.

The following table analyses the fair value hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2018:

Investment assets designated as held at fair value	(AUDITED) TOTAL £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 1 £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 2 £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 3 £
Investments in funds	27,922,819	-	-	27,922,819
Equity securities	38,721,738	3,554,496	-	35,167,242
Total	66,644,557	3,554,496	-	63,090,061

Derivative financial assets	(AUDITED) TOTAL £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 1 £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 2 £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 3 £
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,241,936	-	1,241,936	-
Total	1,241,936	-	1,241,936	-

Derivative financial liabilities	(AUDITED) TOTAL £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 1 £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 2 £	(AUDITED) LEVEL 3 £
Forward foreign exchange contracts	471,607	-	471,607	-
Total	471,607	-	471,607	-

There were no movements between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the year ended 31 December 2018 and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements for the Group.

The following table presents the movement in Level 3 positions for the period for the Group at 30 June 2019:

	(UNAUDITED) INVESTMENTS IN FUNDS £	(UNAUDITED) EQUITY SECURITIES £
Beginning balance, 1 January 2019	27,922,819	35,167,242
Purchases	539,406	8,222,019
Sales	(18,372,356)	(4,603,425)
Net change in unrealised foreign exchange gains (losses)	(406,161)	(4,042,502)
Net change in unrealised gains (losses)	333,601	6,345,601
Ending balance, 30 June 2019	10,017,309	41,088,935

The following table presents the movement in Level 3 positions for the period for the Group at 30 June 2018:

	(UNAUDITED) INVESTMENTS IN FUNDS £	(UNAUDITED) EQUITY SECURITIES £
Beginning balance, 1 January 2018	26,962,134	25,972,519
Purchases	1,193,752	2,150,361
Sales	(1,883,651)	(3,124,868)
Net change in unrealised foreign exchange gains (losses)	741,281	657,582
Net change in unrealised gains (losses)	(379,335)	(1,163,926)
Ending balance, 30 June 2018	26,634,181	24,491,668

The following table presents the movement in Level 3 positions for the year ended 31 December 2018 for the Group:

	(AUDITED) INVESTMENTS IN FUNDS £	(AUDITED) EQUITY SECURITIES £
Beginning balance, 1 January 2018	26,962,134	25,972,519
Purchases	3,172,672	12,507,648
Sales	(3,615,456)	(3,945,611)
Net change in unrealised foreign exchange gains (losses)	1,788,304	1,488,243
Net change in unrealised gains (losses)	(384,835)	(855,557)
Ending balance, 31 December 2018	27,922,819	35,167,242

The net change in unrealised gains is recognised within gains on investments in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Quantitative information regarding the unobservable inputs for Level 3 positions is given below:

DESCRIPTION	(UNAUDITED) FAIR VALUE AT 30 JUNE 2019 £	VALUATION TECHNIQUE	UNOBSERVABLE INPUT	RANGE
Investments in funds	11,268,194	Net Asset Value	N/A	N/A
Equity securities	19,562,844	Market Comparables	Price per Share from Recent Transactions Rights and Preferences Discount	US$0.11 - EUR 979.78 0.0% - 25.0%
Equity securities	4,994,904	Discounted Cash Flows	Discount Rate Projected Cumulative Losses	12.0% - 16.0% 33.7% - 34.5%
Equity securities	9,968,892	Yield Analysis	Market Yield	13.5% - 16.5%
Equity securities	5,311,410	Transaction Price	N/A	N/A

The investments in funds consist of investments in Larkdale III, L.P. and VPC Offshore Unleveraged Private Debt Fund, L.P. These are valued based on the NAV as calculated at the balance sheet date. No adjustments have been deemed necessary to the NAV as it reflects the fair value of the underlying investments, as such no specific unobservable inputs have been identified. The NAVs are sensitive to movements in interest rates due to the funds' underlying investment in loans.

If the price per share from recent transactions of the equity securities valued based on market comparables increased / decreased by 5% it would have resulted in an increase / decrease to the total value of those equity securities of £443,729 which would affect the Net gain / (loss) on investments within the capital return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If the rights and preferences discount of the equity securities valued based on market comparables increased / decreased by 5% it would have resulted in an increase / decrease to the total value of those equity securities of £591,735 which would affect the Net gain / (loss) on investments within the capital return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If the discount rate of the equity securities valued based on discounted cash flows increased / decreased by 2% it would have resulted in an increase / decrease to the total value of those equity securities of £53,978 which would affect the Net gain / (loss) on investments within the capital return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If the projected cumulative losses of the equity securities valued based on discounted cash flows increase / decreased by 1% it would have resulted in an decrease / increase to the total value of those equity securities of £123,948 which would affect the Net gain / (loss) on investments within the capital return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If the price of all the investment assets held at period end, including individually those mentioned above, had increased / decreased by 5% it would have resulted in an increase / decrease in the total value the investments in funds and equity securities of £2,555,312 which would affect the Net gain / (loss) on investments within the capital return column of the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value but for which fair value is disclosed

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit and loss at 30 June 2019 but for which fair value is disclosed. The carrying value has been used where it is a reasonable approximation of fair value:

	(UNAUDITED) CARRYING VALUE £	(UNAUDITED) FAIR MARKET VALUE £
Assets		
Loans	365,060,505	365,061,902
Total	365,060,505	365,061,902

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit and loss at 30 June 2018 but for which fair value is disclosed. The carrying value has been used where it is a reasonable approximation of fair value:

	(UNAUDITED) CARRYING VALUE £	(UNAUDITED) FAIR MARKET VALUE £
Assets		
Loans	317,932,665	318,064,506
Total	317,932,665	318,064,506

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit and loss at 31 December 2018 but for which fair value is disclosed. The carrying value has been used where it is a reasonable approximation of fair value:

	(AUDITED) CARRYING VALUE £	(AUDITED) FAIR MARKET VALUE £
Assets		
Loans	306,781,153	306,817,645
Total	306,781,153	306,817,645

4. INCOME AND GAINS ON INVESTMENTS AND LOANS

	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019 £	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018 £	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Other Income			
Distributable income from investments in funds	740,819	1,071,183	2,339,179
Interest income from investment assets designated as held at fair value	546,492	232,389	567,629
Dividend income	209,011	67,373	113,435
Total	1,496,322	1,370,945	3,020,243

	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019 £	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018 £	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Net gains (losses) on investments			
Realised loss on sale of investments	(243,391)	-	-
Realised gain on sale of investments	147,459	1,504,721	1,504,722
Unrealised gain (loss) on investment in funds	333,601	28,802	(384,835)
Unrealised gain (loss) on equity securities	1,749,957	(1,200,302)	(3,357,754)
Total	1,987,626	333,221	(2,237,867)

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities, but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Group is exposed to market risk (which includes currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arising from the financial instruments held by the Group.

Risk management structure

The Directors are ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. Day to day management of the risks arising from the financial instruments held by the Group has been delegated to Victory Park Capital Advisors, LLC as Investment Manager to the Parent Company and the Group.

The Investment Manager regularly reviews the investment portfolio and industry developments to ensure that any events which impact the Group are identified and considered. This also ensures that any risks affecting the investment portfolio are identified and mitigated to the fullest extent possible.

The Group has no employees and the Directors have all been appointed on a non-executive basis. Whilst the Group has taken all reasonable steps to establish and maintain adequate procedures, systems and controls to enable it to comply with its obligations, the Group is reliant upon the performance of third-party service providers for its executive function. In particular, the Investment Manager, the Custodian, the Administrator, Corporate Secretary and the Registrar will be performing services which are integral to the operation of the Group. Failure by any service provider to carry out its obligations to the Group in accordance with the terms of its appointment could have a materially detrimental impact on the operation of the Group.

The principal risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on the Group's performance have not changed from those set out in detail on pages 24 to 26 of the Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

In seeking to implement the investment objectives of the Parent Company while limiting risk, the Parent Company and the Group are subject to the investment limits restrictions set out in the Credit Risk section of this note.

Market risk (incorporating price, interest rate and currency risks)

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from movements in observable market variables such as foreign exchange rates, equity prices and interest rates. The Group is exposed to market risk primarily through its Financial Instruments.

Market price risk

The Group is exposed to price risk arising from the investments held by the Group for which prices in the future are uncertain. The investment in funds are exposed to market price risk. Refer to Note 3 for further details on the sensitivity of the Group's Level 3 investments to price risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments.

The Group is exposed to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. Due to the nature of the investments at 31 December 2018, the Group has limited exposure to variations in interest rates as the key components of interest rates are fixed and determinable or variable based on the size of the loan.

While the Group is exposed to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows, the downside exposure of the Group is limited at 30 June 2019 due to the fixed rate nature of the investments or interest rate floors that are in place on most of the Group's variable interest rate loans.

The Group does not intend to hedge interest rate risk on a regular basis. However, where it enters floating rate liabilities against fixed-rate loans, it may at its sole discretion seek to hedge out the interest rate exposure, taking into consideration amongst other things the cost of hedging and the general interest rate environment.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of net assets will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Relevant risk variables are generally movements in the exchange rates of non-functional currencies in which the Group holds financial assets and liabilities.

The assets of the Group as at 30 June 2019 were invested in assets which were denominated in US Dollar, Euro, Pound Sterling and other currencies. Accordingly, the value of such assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. The Group hedges currency exposure between Pound Sterling and any other currency in which the Group's assets may be denominated, in particular US Dollar and Euro.

Brexit has been and could continue to be a driver for potential exchange rate volatility and the devaluation of the Pound Sterling. The Group's policy is to hedge exchange rate risk where appropriate, which could lead to the potential of large cash margin calls. The Group's gearing facility with CapitalSource was put in place to mitigate this risk.

Micro and small cap company investing risk

The Group will generally invest with companies that are small, not widely known and not widely held. Small companies tend to be more vulnerable to adverse developments than larger companies and may have little or no track records. Small companies may have limited product lines, markets, or financial resources, and may depend on less seasoned management. Their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volumes. It may take a relatively long period of time to accumulate an investment in a particular issue in order to minimise the effect of purchases on market price. Similarly, it could be difficult to dispose of such investments on a timely basis without adversely affecting market prices. As a result, the prices of these securities may fluctuate more than the prices of larger, more widely traded companies. Also, there may be less publicly available information about small companies or less market interest in their securities compared to larger companies, and it may take longer for the prices of these securities to reflect the full value of their issuers' earnings potential or assets.

Gearing and borrowing risk

Whilst the use of borrowings by the Group should enhance the net asset value of an investment when the value of an investment's underlying assets is rising, it will, however, have the opposite effect where the underlying asset value is falling. In addition, in the event that an investment's income falls for whatever reason, the use of borrowings will increase the impact of such a fall on the net revenue of the Group's investment and accordingly will have an adverse effect on the ability of the investment to make distributions to the Group. This risk is mitigated by limiting borrowings to ring-fenced Special-Purpose Vehicles ("SPV") without recourse to the Group and employing gearing in a disciplined manner.

Concentration of foreign currency exposure

The Investment Manager monitors the fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and may use forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the currency exposure of the Parent Company and Group's non-Pound Sterling denominated investments. The Investment Manager re-examines the currency exposure on a regular basis in each currency and manages the Parent Company's currency exposure in accordance with market expectations.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group may not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. Ordinary Shares are not redeemable at the holder's option.

The maturities of the non-current financial liabilities are disclosed in Note 6.

Current financial liabilities consisting of fees payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities are all due within three months.

The Investment Manager manages the Group's liquidity risk by investing primarily in a diverse portfolio of assets. At 30 June 2019, 11% of the loans had a stated maturity date of less than a year (31 December 2018: 20%; 30 June 2018: 1%). The Group has no loans with a maturity date of more than five years.

The Group and Parent Company continuously monitor for fluctuation in currency rates. The Parent Company performs stress tests and liquidity projections to determine how much cash should be held back to meet potential future obligations to settle margin calls arising from foreign exchange hedging.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Group's credit risks arise principally through exposures to loans acquired by the Group, which are subject to risk of borrower default. The ability of the Group to earn revenue is completely dependent upon payments being made by the borrower of the loan acquired by the Group through a Portfolio Company.

The Group (as a lender member) will receive payments under any loans it acquires through a Portfolio Company only if the corresponding borrower through that Portfolio Company (borrower member) makes payments on the loan.

Consumer loans are unsecured obligations of borrower members. They are not secured by any collateral, not guaranteed or insured by any third party and not backed by any governmental authority in any way.

The Group will invest across various Portfolio Companies, asset classes, geographies (primarily US, Europe and Latin America) and credit bands in order to ensure diversification and to seek to mitigate concentration risks.

Under the Balance Sheet Model, the Group provides a floating rate Credit Facility to the Portfolio Company via a SPV, which retains Debt Instruments that are originated by the Portfolio Company. The debt financing is typically arranged in the form of a senior secured facility and the Portfolio Company injects junior capital in the SPV, which provides significant first loss protection to the Company and excess spread, which provides downside protection versus marketplace loans. The Group's balance sheet investments are loans to SPVs that are capitalised and actively managed by the Portfolio Companies in their capacity as both the owner and managing partner of the SPVs and the SPVs are not considered structured entities under IFRS 12.

There are no loans past due which are not impaired.

Portfolio Company restrictions

The Group does not intend to invest more than 20% of its Gross Assets in Debt Instruments (net of any gearing ring-fenced within any special purpose vehicle which would be without recourse to the Group), originated by, and/or Credit Facilities and equity instruments in, any single Portfolio Company, calculated at the time of investment. All such aggregate exposure to any single Portfolio Company (including investments via a special purpose vehicle) will always be subject to an absolute maximum, calculated at the time of investment, of 25% of the Group's Gross Assets.

Asset class restrictions

The Group does not intend to acquire Debt Instruments for a term longer than five years. The Group will not invest more than 20% of its Gross Assets, at the time of investment, via any single investment fund investing in Debt Instruments and Credit Facilities. In any event, the Group will not invest, in aggregate, more than 60% of its Gross Assets, at the time of investment, in investment funds that invest in Debt Instruments and Credit Facilities.

The Group will not invest more than 10% of its Gross Assets, at the time of investment, in other listed closed-ended investment funds, whether managed by the Investment Manager or not, except that this restriction shall not apply to investments in listed closed-ended investment funds which themselves have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15% of their gross assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds.

The following restrictions apply, in each case at the time of investment by the Group, to both Debt Instruments acquired by the Group via wholly-owned special purpose vehicles or partially-owned special purpose vehicles on a proportionate basis under the Marketplace Model, as well as on a look-through basis under the Balance Sheet Model and to any Debt Instruments held by another investment fund in which the Group invests:

- No single consumer loan acquired by the Group shall exceed 0.25% of its Gross Assets.
- No single SME loan acquired by the Group shall exceed 5.0% of its Gross Assets. For the avoidance of doubt, Credit Facilities entered into directly with Platforms are not considered SME loans.
- No single trade receivable asset acquired by the Group shall exceed 5.0% of its Gross Assets.

Other restrictions

The Group's un-invested or surplus capital or assets may be invested in Cash Instruments for cash management purposes and with a view to enhancing returns to Shareholders or mitigating credit exposure.

6. NOTE PAYABLE

The Group entered into contractual obligations with third parties to structurally subordinate a portion of the principal directly attributable to existing investments. The cash flows received by the Group from the underlying investments are used to pay the lender principal, interest, and draw fees based upon the stated terms of the Credit Facility. Unless due to a fraudulent act, as defined by the Credit Facilities, none of the Group's other investment assets can be used to satisfy the obligations of the Credit Facilities in the event that those obligations cannot be met by the subsidiaries. Each subsidiary with a Credit Facility is a bankruptcy remote entity.

The table below provides details of the outstanding debt of the Group at 30 June 2019:

30 JUNE 2019 (UNAUDITED)	INTEREST RATE	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL £	MATURITY
Credit Facility 08-2016	4.50% + 1M LIBOR	69,272,248	30 November 2023
Total		69,272,248	

The table below provides details of the outstanding debt of the Group at 30 June 2018:

30 JUNE 2019 (UNAUDITED)	INTEREST RATE	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL £	MATURITY
Credit Facility 08-2016	3.00%	1,654,001	15 December 2025
Total		1,654,001	

The table below provides details of the outstanding debt of the Group at 31 December 2018:

31 DECEMBER 2018 (AUDITED)	INTEREST RATE	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL £	MATURITY
Credit Facility 11-2018	4.50% + 1M LIBOR	32,536,260	30 November 2023
Total		32,536,260	

The Group entered into contractual obligations with a third party to structurally subordinate a portion of principal directly attributable to an existing loan facility. The Group is obligated to pay a commitment fee and interest to the third party on the obligation as interest is paid on the underlying loan facility. In the event of a default on the loan facility, the third party has first-out participation rights on the accrued and unpaid interest as well as the principal balance of the note.

The table below provides details of the outstanding first-out participation liabilities of the Group at 30 June 2019:

30 JUNE 2019 (UNAUDITED)	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL £	MATURITY
First-Out Participation 06-2015	11,040,265	13 June 2021
First-Out Participation 03-2017	23,107,844	1 January 2024
First-Out Participation 04-2019	11,040,265	1 January 2024
Total	56,081,750	

The table below provides details of the outstanding first-out participation liabilities of the Group at 30 June 2018:

30 JUNE 2018 (UNAUDITED)	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL £	MATURITY
First-Out Participation 06-2015	10,633,862	13 June 2021
First-Out Participation 03-2016	16,940,524	3 March 2019
First-Out Participation 12-2016	8,427,960	17 November 2021
First-Out Participation 03-2017	7,541,284	30 January 2021
Total	43,543,630	

The table below provides details of the outstanding first-out participation liabilities of the Group at 31 December 2018:

31 DECEMBER 2018 (AUDITED)	OUTSTANDING PRINCIPAL £	MATURITY
First-Out Participation 06-2015	10,995,688	13 June 2021
First-Out Participation 03-2017	7,797,883	30 January 2021
Total	18,793,571	

The table below provides the movement of the notes payable and securities sold under agreements to repurchase for the period ended 30 June 2019 for the Group:

(UNAUDITED)	SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE £	NOTES PAYABLE £
Beginning balance, 1 January 2019	1,341,981	51,329,831
Purchases	-	115,326,487
Sales	(1,335,644)	(42,125,255)
Net change in unrealised foreign exchange gains (losses)	(6,337)	822,935
Ending balance, 30 June 2019	-	125,353,998

The table below provides the movement of the notes payable and securities sold under agreements to repurchase for the period ended 30 June 2018 for the Group:

(UNAUDITED)	SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE £	NOTES PAYABLE £
Beginning balance, 1 January 2018	8,941,557	44,298,421
Purchases	-	6,514,019
Sales	(3,533,511)	(5,842,598)
Net change in unrealised foreign exchange gains (losses)	(82,158)	227,789
Ending balance, 30 June 2018	5,325,889	45,197,631

The table below provides the movement of the notes payable and securities sold under agreements to repurchase for the year ended 31 December 2018 for the Group:

(AUDITED)	SECURITIES SOLD UNDER AGREEMENTS TO REPURCHASE £	NOTES PAYABLE £
Beginning balance, 1 January 2018	8,941,557	44,298,421
Purchases	-	40,049,791
Sales	(7,773,133)	(33,984,460)
Net change in unrealised foreign exchange gains (losses)	173,557	966,079
Ending balance, 31 December 2018	1,341,981	51,329,831

7. IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

The table below provides details of the investments at amortised cost held by the Group for the period ended 30 June 2019 under IFRS 9:

(UNAUDITED)	COST BEFORE ECL £	ECL £	LOANS WRITTEN-OFF £	CARRYING VALUE £
Loans at amortised cost	372,889,246	7,721,294	107,447	365,060,505
Total	372,889,246	7,721,294	107,447	365,060,505

The table below provides details of the investments at amortised cost held by the Group for the period ended 30 June 2018 under IFRS 9:

(UNAUDITED)	COST BEFORE ECL £	ECL £	LOANS WRITTEN-OFF £	CARRYING VALUE £
Loans at amortised cost	326,718,704	7,890,376	895,663	317,932,665
Total	326,718,704	7,890,376	895,663	317,932,665

The table below provides details of the investments at amortised cost held by the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018 under IFRS 9:

(AUDITED)	COST BEFORE ECL £	ECL £	LOANS WRITTEN-OFF £	CARRYING VALUE £
Loans at amortised cost	315,083,599	7,259,430	1,043,016	306,781,153
Total	315,083,599	7,259,430	1,043,016	306,781,153

Credit impairment losses

The credit impairment losses of the Group as at 30 June 2019 comprised of the following under IFRS 9:

(UNAUDITED)	CREDIT IMPAIRMENT LOSSES 30 JUNE 2019 £
Loans written off	107,447
Change in expected credit losses	461,864
Currency translation on expected credit losses	(8,819)
Credit impairment losses	560,492

The impairment charge of the Group as at 30 June 2018 comprised of the following under IFRS 9:

(UNAUDITED)	CREDIT IMPAIRMENT LOSSES 30 JUNE 2018 £
Loans written off	895,663
Change in expected credit losses	1,774,325
Currency translation on expected credit losses	(840,261)
Credit impairment losses	1,829,727

The impairment charge of the Group as at 31 December 2018 comprised of the following under IFRS 9:

(AUDITED)	CREDIT IMPAIRMENT LOSSES 31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Loans written off	1,043,016
Change in expected credit losses	1,143,379
Currency translation on expected credit losses	380,040
Credit impairment losses	2,566,435

Impairment of loans written off

Impairment charges of loans written off of £107,447 (31 December 2018: £1,043,016; 30 June 2018: £895,663) have been recorded in the Group's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and are included in credit impairment losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Impairment of loans reserved against

As at 30 June 2019, the Group has created a reserve provision on the outstanding principal of the Group's loans of £7,721,294 (31 December 2018: £7,259,430; 30 June 2018: £7,890,376), which have been recorded in the Group's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and are included in credit impairment losses on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. The majority of the loans reserved against by the Group would be classified as secured other when being assessed for the credit quality of loans.

The impairment of loans reserved against comprised the following as at 30 June 2019:

(UNAUDITED)	30 JUNE 2019 £
Beginning balance 1 January 2019	7,259,430
Change in expected credit losses or equivalent	461,864
Ending balance 30 June 2019	7,721,294

The impairment of loans reserved against comprised the following as at 30 June 2018:

(UNAUDITED)	30 JUNE 2018 £
Beginning balance 1 January 2018	2,343,021
IFRS 9 adjustment to balance as at 1 January 2018	3,773,030
Change in expected credit losses or equivalent	1,774,325
Ending balance 30 June 2018	7,890,376

The impairment of loans reserved against comprised the following as at 31 December 2018:

(AUDITED)	31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Beginning balance 1 January 2018	2,343,021
IFRS 9 adjustment to balance as at 1 January 2018	3,773,030
Change in expected credit losses or equivalent	1,143,379
Ending balance 31 December 2018	7,259,430

Below is a breakout of the impairment of loans reserved against by stage of the ECL model as at 30 June 2019:

(UNAUDITED)	UNSECURED UNITED STATES	SECURED UNITED STATES	UNSECURED OTHER	SECURED OTHER	30 JUNE 2019 £
Stage 1	26,802	-	-	479,777	506,579
Stage 2	1,176	2,102,263	-	3,292,669	5,396,108
Stage 3	485	515,044	-	1,303,078	1,818,607
Expected credit losses	28,463	2,617,307	-	5,075,524	7,721,294

Below is a breakout of the impairment of loans reserved against by stage of the ECL model as at 30 June 2018:

(UNAUDITED)	UNSECURED UNITED STATES	SECURED UNITED STATES	UNSECURED OTHER	SECURED OTHER	30 JUNE 2018 £
Stage 1	781,088	-	-	1,073,454	1,854,542
Stage 2	35,452	1,353,369	-	2,187,359	3,576,180
Stage 3	18,196	518,802	-	1,922,656	2,459,654
Expected credit losses	834,736	1,872,171	-	5,183,469	7,890,376

Below is a breakout of the impairment of loans reserved against by stage of the ECL model as at 31 December 2018:

(AUDITED)	UNSECURED UNITED STATES	SECURED UNITED STATES	UNSECURED OTHER	SECURED OTHER	31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Stage 1	57,940	-	-	655,206	713,146
Stage 2	32,737	1,649,190	-	2,773,213	4,455,141
Stage 3	15,323	536,455	-	1,539,366	2,091,143
Expected credit losses	106,000	2,185,645	-	4,967,785	7,259,430

Below is a breakout of the carrying value of loans by stage of the ECL model as at 30 June 2019:

(UNAUDITED)	UNSECURED UNITED STATES	SECURED UNITED STATES	UNSECURED OTHER	SECURED OTHER	30 JUNE 2019 £
Stage 1	204,484,868	55,039,674	77,583,860	2,466,291	339,574,693
Stage 2	478	4,780,921	13,037,413	7,199,951	25,018,763
Stage 3	31	467,018	-	-	467,049
Loans at amortised cost	204,485,377	60,287,613	90,621,273	9,666,242	365,060,505

Below is a breakout of the carrying value of loans by stage of the ECL model as at 30 June 2018:

(UNAUDITED)	UNSECURED UNITED STATES	SECURED UNITED STATES	UNSECURED OTHER	SECURED OTHER	30 JUNE 2018 £
Stage 1	174,752,790	62,122,689	54,599,222	6,667,000	298,141,701
Stage 2	4,705	7,562,496	-	11,359,447	18,926,648
Stage 3	3,825	860,491	-	-	864,316
Loans at amortised cost	174,761,320	70,545,676	-	18,026,447	317,932,665

Below is a breakout of the carrying value of loans by stage of the ECL model as at 31 December 2018:

(AUDITED)	UNSECURED UNITED STATES	SECURED UNITED STATES	UNSECURED OTHER	SECURED OTHER	31 DECEMBER 2018 £
Stage 1	214,626,344	25,582,375	26,230,874	4,053,612	270,493,205
Stage 2	4,174	7,029,157	18,025,000	10,568,700	35,627,031
Stage 3	597	660,320	-	-	660,917
Loans at amortised cost	214,631,115	33,271,852	44,255,874	14,622,312	306,781,153

8. FEES AND EXPENSES

Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager is entitled to a management fee and a performance fee together with reimbursement of reasonable expenses incurred by it in the performance of its duties.

Investment management fees

The management fee is payable in Pound Sterling monthly in arrears and is at the rate of 1/12 of 1.0% per month of NAV (the "Management Fee"). For the period from Admission until the date on which 90% of the net proceeds of the Issue have been invested or committed for investment (other than in Cash Instruments), the value attributable to any Cash Instruments of the Group held for investment purposes will be excluded from the calculation of NAV for the purposes of determining the Management Fee.

The Investment Manager shall not charge a management fee twice. Accordingly, if at any time the Group invests in or through any other investment fund or special purpose vehicle and a management fee or advisory fee is charged to such investment fund or special purpose vehicle by the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates, the Investment Manger agrees to either (at the option of the Investment Manager): (i) waive such management fee or advisory fee due to the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates in respect of such investment fund or special purpose vehicle, other than the fees charged by the Investment Manager under the Management Agreement; or (ii) charge the relevant fee to the relevant investment fund or special purpose vehicle, subject to the cap set out in the paragraph below, and ensure that the value of such investment shall be excluded from the calculation of the NAV for the purposes of determining the Management Fee payable pursuant to the above. The management fee expense of the Group for the period is £1,776,871 (31 December 2018: £3,498,331; 30 June 2018: £1,772,077).

Notwithstanding the above, where such investment fund or special purpose vehicle employs leverage from third parties and the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates is entitled to charge it a fee based on gross assets in respect of such investment, the Investment Manager may not charge a fee greater than 1.0% per annum of gross assets in respect of any investment made by the Parent Company or any member of the Group.

Performance fees

The performance fee is calculated by reference to the movements in the Adjusted Net Asset Value since the end of the Calculation Period in respect of which a performance fee was last earned or Admission if no performance fee has yet been earned. The payment of any performance fees to the Investment Manager will be conditional on the Parent Company achieving at least a 5.0% per annum total return for shareholders relative to a 30 April 2017 High Water Mark.

The performance fee will be calculated in respect of each 12 month period starting on 1 January and ending on 31 December in each calendar year (a "Calculation Period") and provided further that if at the end of what would otherwise be a Calculation Period no performance fee has been earned in respect of that period, the Calculation Period shall carry on for the next 12 month period and shall be deemed to be the same Calculation Period and this process shall continue until a performance fee is next earned at the end of the relevant period.

The performance fee will be equal to the lower of (i) in each case as at the end of the Calculation Period, an amount equal to (a) Adjusted Net Asset Value minus the Adjusted Hurdle Value, minus (b) the aggregate of all Performance Fees paid to the Manager in respect of all previous Calculation Periods; and (ii) the amount by which (a) 15% of the total increase in the Adjusted Net Asset Value since the Net Asset Value as at 30 April 2017 (being the aggregate of the increase in the Adjusted Net Asset Value in the relevant Calculation Period and in each previous Calculation Period) exceeds (b) the aggregate of all Performance Fees paid to the Manager in respect of all previous Calculation Periods. In the foregoing calculation, the Adjusted Net Asset Value will be adjusted for any increases or decreases in the Net Asset Value attributable to the issue or repurchase of any Ordinary Shares in order to calculate the total increase in the Net Asset Value attributable to the performance of the Parent Company.

"Adjusted Net Asset Value" means the Net Asset Value plus (a) the aggregate amount of any dividends paid or distributions made in respect of any Ordinary Shares and (b) the aggregate amount of any dividends or distributions accrued but unpaid in respect of any Ordinary Shares, plus the amount of any Performance Fees both paid and accrued but unpaid, in each case after the Effective Date and without duplication. "Adjusted Hurdle Value" means the Net Asset Value as at 30 April 2017 adjusted for any increases or decreases in the Net Asset Value attributable to the issue or repurchase of any Ordinary Shares increasing at an uncompounded rate equal to the Hurdle. The "Hurdle" means a 5% per annum total return for shareholders.

The Investment Manager shall not charge a performance fee twice. Accordingly, if at any time the Group invests in or through any other investment fund, special purpose vehicle or managed account arrangement and a performance fee or carried interest is charged to such investment fund, special purpose vehicle or managed account arrangement by the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates, the Investment Manager agrees to (and shall procure that all of its relevant affiliates shall) either (at the option of the Investment Manager): (i) waive such performance fee or carried interest suffered by the Group by virtue of the Investment Manager's (or such relevant affiliate's/affiliates') management of (or advisory role in respect of) such investment fund, special purpose vehicle or managed account, other than the fees charged by the Investment Manager under the Management Agreement; or (ii) calculate the performance fee as above, except that in making such calculation the NAV (as of the date of the High Water Mark) and the Adjusted NAV (as of the NAV calculation date) shall not include the value of any assets invested in any other investment fund, special purpose vehicle or managed account arrangement that is charged a performance fee or carried interest by the Investment Manager or any of its affiliates (and such performance fee or carried interest is not waived with respect to the Group). The performance fee expense of the Group for the period is £4,895,679 (31 December 2018: £2,277,215; 30 June 2018: £nil).

9. NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE

	(UNAUDITED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2019	(UNAUDITED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2018	(AUDITED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018
Ordinary Shares			
Net assets	£ 299,952,260	£ 331,717,046	£ 327,733,367
Shares in issue	325,229,642	365,571,056	360,110,883
Net asset value per Ordinary Share	92.23p	90.74p	91.01p

10. RETURN PER ORDINARY SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year, excluding the average number of Shares purchased by the Parent Company and held as Treasury Shares.

	(UNAUDITED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2019	(UNAUDITED) AS AT 30 JUNE 2018	(AUDITED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018
Profit for the period	£ 11,149,760	£ 13,678,228	£ 28,615,917
Average number of shares in issue during the period	346,887,033	365,571,056	365,669,532
Earnings per Share (basic and diluted)	3.21p	3.74p	7.83p

The Parent Company has not issued any shares or other instruments that are considered to have dilutive potential.

11. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

Set out below is the issued share capital of the Company as at 30 June 2019:

(UNAUDITED)	NOMINAL VALUE £	NUMBER OF SHARES
Ordinary Shares	0.01	325,229,642

Set out below is the issued share capital of the Company as at 30 June 2018:

(UNAUDITED)	NOMINAL VALUE £	NUMBER OF SHARES
Ordinary Shares	0.01	365,571,056

Set out below is the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2018:

(AUDITED)	NOMINAL VALUE £	NUMBER OF SHARES
Ordinary Shares	0.01	360,110,883

Rights attaching to the Ordinary Shares

The holders of the shares are entitled to receive, and to participate in, any dividends declared in relation to the shares. The holders of the shares shall be entitled to all of the Parent Company's remaining net assets after taking into account any net assets attributable to other share classes in issue. The shares shall carry the right to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings of the Parent Company. The consent of the holders of shares will be required for the variation of any rights attached to the shares. The net return per share is calculated by dividing the net return on ordinary activities after taxation by the number of shares in issue.

Voting rights

Subject to any rights or restrictions attached to any shares, on a show of hands, every shareholder present in person has one vote and every proxy present who has been duly appointed by a shareholder entitled to vote has one vote, and on a poll, every shareholder (whether present in person or by proxy) has one vote for every share of which he is the holder. A shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses the same way. In the case of joint holders, the vote of the senior who tenders a vote shall be accepted to the exclusion of the vote of the other joint holders, and seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names of the holders stand in the register of members.

No shareholder shall have any right to vote at any general meeting or at any separate meeting of the holders of any class of shares, either in person or by proxy, in respect of any share held by him unless all amounts presently payable by him in respect of that share have been paid.

Variation of rights & distribution on winding up

Subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 as amended and every other statute for the time being in force concerning companies and affecting the Parent Company (the "Statutes"), if at any time the share capital of the Parent Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied either with the consent in writing of the holders of three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or with the sanction of an extraordinary resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class (but not otherwise) and may be so varied either whilst the Parent Company is a going concern or during or in contemplation of a winding-up.

At every such separate general meeting the necessary quorum shall be at least two persons holding or representing by proxy at least one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class in question (but at any adjourned meeting any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy shall be a quorum), any holder of shares of the class present in person or by proxy may demand a poll and every such holder shall on a poll have one vote for every share of the class held by him. Where the rights of only some of the shares of any class are to be varied, the foregoing provisions apply as if each group of shares of the class differently treated formed a separate class whose rights are to be varied.

The Parent Company has no fixed life but, pursuant to the Articles, an ordinary resolution for the continuation of the Parent Company will be proposed at the annual general meeting of the Parent Company to be held in 2020 and, if passed, every five years thereafter. Upon any such resolution not being passed, proposals will be put forward within three months after the date of the resolution to the effect that the Parent Company be wound up, liquidated, reconstructed or unitised.

If the Parent Company is wound up, the liquidator may divide among the shareholders in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the Parent Company and for that purpose, may value any assets and determine how the division shall be carried out as between the shareholders or different classes of shareholders.

The table below shows the movement in shares during the period through 30 June 2019:

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2019 TO 30 JUNE 2019 (UNAUDITED)	SHARES IN ISSUE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	SHARES REPURCHASED	SHARES IN ISSUE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD
Ordinary Shares	360,110,883	(34,881,241)	325,229,642

The table below shows the movement in shares during the period through 30 June 2018:

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1 JANUARY 2018 TO 30 JUNE 2018 (UNAUDITED)	SHARES IN ISSUE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	SHARES REPURCHASED	SHARES IN ISSUE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD
Ordinary Shares	370,187,947	(4,616,891)	365,571,056

The table below shows the movement in shares during the period through 31 December 2018:

FOR THE YEAR FROM 1 JANUARY 2018 TO 31 DECEMBER 2018 (AUDITED)	SHARES IN ISSUE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	SHARES REPURCHASED	SHARES IN ISSUE AT THE END OF THE PERIOD
Ordinary Shares	370,187,947	(10,077,064)	360,110,883

Share buyback programme

During the period, the Company continued to repurchase shares through the share buyback programme. All shares bought back are held in treasury as at 30 June 2019. Details of the programme are as follows:

MONTH OF PURCHASE (UNAUDITED)	ORDINARY SHARES PURCHASED	AVERAGE PRICE PER SHARE	LOWEST PRICE PER SHARE	HIGHEST PRICE PER SHARE	TOTAL TREASURY SHARES
January 2019	3,122,218	0.77p	0.77p	0.77p	25,627,000
February 2019	1,375,000	0.77p	0.77p	0.78p	27,002,000
March 2019	5,825,000	0.74p	0.73p	0.77p	32,827,000
April 2019	9,549,811	0.72p	0.72p	0.72p	42,376,811
May 2019	-	-	-	-	42,376,811
June 2019	15,009,212	0.68p	0.67p	0.72p	57,386,023

Other distributable reserve

During 2019, the cost of the buyback of ordinary shares as detailed above was funded by the other distributable reserve of £25,064,435 (31 December 2018: £8,030,232; 30 June 2018: £3,674,245). The closing balance in the other distributable reserve has been reduced to £146,667,123 (31 December 2018: £171,731,558; 30 June 2018: £176,087,545).

12. DIVIDENDS PER SHARE

The following table summarises the amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders in the period:

	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019 £	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018 £	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018 £
2017 interim dividend of 1.80 pence per Ordinary Share paid on 5 April 2018	-	6,627,383	6,627,383
2018 interim dividend of 2.00 pence per Ordinary Share paid on 28 June 2018	-	7,330,421	7,330,421
2018 interim dividend of 2.00 pence per Ordinary Share paid on 20 September 2018	-	-	7,311,421
2018 interim dividend of 2.00 pence per Ordinary Share paid on 13 December 2018	-	-	7,240,218
2018 interim dividend of 2.00 pence per Ordinary Share paid on 4 April 2019	7,077,273	-	-
2019 interim dividend of 2.00 pence per Ordinary Share paid on 27 June 2019	6,804,777	-	-
Total	**13,882,050**	**13,957,804**	**28,509,443**

An interim dividend of 2.00 pence per Ordinary Share was declared by the Board on 21 August 2019 in respect of the period to 30 June 2019 and was paid to shareholders on 19 September 2019. The interim dividend has not been included as a liability in these accounts in accordance with International Accounting Standard 10: Events After the Balance Sheet Date.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Each of the Directors is entitled to receive a fee from the Parent Company at such rate as may be determined in accordance with the Articles. Save for the Chairman of the Board, the fees are £33,000 for each Director per annum. The Chairman's fee is £55,000 per annum. The chairman of the Audit and Valuation Committee may also receive additional fees for acting as the chairman of such a committee. The current fee for serving as the chairman of the Audit and Valuation Committee is £5,500 per annum.

All of the Directors are also entitled to be paid all reasonable expenses properly incurred by them in attending general meetings, board or committee meetings or otherwise in connection with the performance of their duties. The Board may determine that additional remuneration may be paid, from time to time, to any one or more Directors in the event such Director or Directors are requested by the Board to perform extra or special services on behalf of the Parent Company. Mr. Richard Levy is a non-executive Director of the Parent Company and is not a member of any of the existing Board committees.

As at 30 June 2019, the Directors' interests in the Parent Company's shares were as follows:

		(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018
Kevin Ingram	Ordinary Shares	64,968	34,968	64,968
Mark Katzenellenbogen	Ordinary Shares	140,000	NA	NA
Richard Levy	Ordinary Shares	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Elizabeth Passey	Ordinary Shares	10,000	10,000	10,000
Clive Peggram	Ordinary Shares	258,240	194,740	258,240

Investment management fees for the period ended 30 June 2019 are payable by the Parent Company to the Investment Manager and these are presented on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. Details of investment management fees and performance fees payable during the year are disclosed in Note 8.

During 2019, as part of an amendment to the Investment Management Agreement, the Investment Manager continued to purchase shares of the Parent Company with 20% of the its monthly management fee. The shares were purchased at the prevailing market price. As at 30 June 2019, the Investment Manager has purchased 2,494,108 (31 December 2018: 2,130,189; 30 June 2018: 1,645,232) shares.

As at 30 June 2019, Partners and Principals of the Investment Manager held 1,885,000 Ordinary Shares (31 December 2018: 1,885,000; 30 June 2018: 1,885,000) in the Parent Company.

The Group has invested in VPC Offshore Unleveraged Private Debt Fund Feeder, L.P. The Investment Manager of the Parent Company also acts as manager to VPC Offshore Unleveraged Private Debt Fund Feeder, L.P. The principal activity of VPC Offshore Unleveraged Private Debt Fund Feeder, L.P. is to invest in alternative finance investments and related instruments with a view to achieving the Parent Company's investment objective. As at 30 June 2019 the Group owned 26% of VPC Offshore Unleveraged Private Debt Fund Feeder, L.P. (31 December 2018: 26%; 30 June 2018: 26%) and the value of the Group's investment in VPC Offshore Unleveraged Private Debt Fund Feeder, L.P. was £8,553,018 (31 December 2018: £24,582,851; 30 June 2018: £23,842,629).

The Group has invested in Larkdale III, L.P. The Investment Manager of the Parent Company also acts as manager to Larkdale III, L.P. As at 30 June 2019, the Group owned 52% of Larkdale III, L.P. (31 December 2018: 52%; 30 June 2018: 52%) and the value of the Group's investment in Larkdale III, L.P. was £1,464,291 (31 December 2018: £3,339,968; 30 June 2018: £2,971,552).

The Investment Manager may pay directly various expenses that are attributable to the Group. These expenses are allocated to and reimbursed by the Group to the Investment Manager as outlined in the Management Agreement. Any excess expense previously allocated to and paid by the Group to the Investment Manager will be reimbursed to the Group by the Investment Manager. At 30 June 2019, £59,762 was due to the Investment Manager (31 December 2018: £73,052; 30 June 2018: £nil) and is included in the Other liabilities and accrued expenses balance on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

14. SUBSIDIARIES

NAME	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY	COUNTRY OF INCORPORATION	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2019 PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP	(UNAUDITED) 30 JUNE 2018 PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP	(AUDITED) 31 DECEMBER 2018 PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP
VPC Specialty Lending Investments Intermediate, L.P.	Investment vehicle	US	Limited partner interest	Sole limited partner	Sole limited partner	Sole limited partner
VPC Specialty Lending Investments Intermediate GP, LLC	General partner	US	Membership interest	Sole member	Sole member	Sole member
LIAB, L.P.	Investment vehicle	UK	Limited partner interest	Sole limited partner	Sole limited partner	Sole limited partner
LIAB GP, LLC	General partner	UK	Membership interest	Sole member	Sole member	Sole member
Fore London, L.P.	Investment vehicle	UK	Limited partner interest	Sole limited partner	Sole limited partner	Sole limited partner
Fore London GP, LLC	General partner	UK	Membership interest	Sole member	Sole member	Sole member
SVTW, L.P.	Investment vehicle	US	Limited partner interest	99%	99%	99%
SVTW GP, LLC	General partner	US	Membership interest	99%	99%	99%
Duxbury Court I, L.P.	Investment vehicle	US	Limited partner interest	95%	95%	95%
Duxbury Court I GP, LLC	General partner	US	Membership interest	95%	95%	95%
Drexel I, L.P.	Investment vehicle	US	Limited partner interest	53%	52%	52%
Drexel I GP, LLC	General partner	US	Membership interest	53%	52%	52%
Larkdale I, L.P.	Investment vehicle	US	Limited partner interest	61%	61%	61%
Larkdale I GP, LLC	General partner	US	Membership interest	61%	61%	61%

The subsidiaries listed above as investment vehicles are consolidated by the Group.

NAME	REGISTERED ADDRESS
VPC Specialty Lending Investments Intermediate, L.P.	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
VPC Specialty Lending Investments Intermediate GP, LLC	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
LIAB, L.P.	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
LIAB GP, LLC	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
Fore London, L.P.	6th Floor, 65 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7NQ United Kingdom
Fore London GP, LLC	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
SVTW, L.P.	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
SVTW GP, LLC	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
Duxbury Court I, L.P.	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
Duxbury Court I GP, LLC	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
Drexel I, L.P.	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
Drexel I GP, LLC	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
Larkdale I, L.P.	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606
Larkdale I GP, LLC	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 5200, Chicago, IL 60606

15. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The non-controlling interests arise from investments in limited partnerships considered to be controlled subsidiaries into which there are other investors. The value of the non-controlling interests at 30 June 2019 represents the portion of the NAV of the controlled subsidiaries attributable to the other investors. As at 30 June 2019, the portion of the NAV attributable to non-controlling interests' investments totalled £90,403 (31 December 2018: £246,346; 30 June 2018: £291,262). In the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, the amount attributable to non-controlling interests represents the increase in the fair value of the investment in the period.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The Company on 21 August 2019 declared a dividend of 2.00 pence per Ordinary Share for the three-month period ended 30 June 2019 and paid the dividend on 19 September 2019.

From 1 July 2019 to 25 September 2019, the Company had repurchased an additional 3,769,682 Ordinary Shares at an average price of 77.71 pence per Ordinary Share under the share buyback programme.

There were no other significant events subsequent to the period end.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

VPC SPECIALTY LENDING INVESTMENTS PLC
SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The Group uses the terms and alternative performance measures below to present a measure of profitability which is aligned with the requirements of our investors and potential investors, to draw out meaningful subtotals of revenues and earnings and to provide additional information not required for disclosure under accounting standards to assist users of the accounts in gauging the profit levels of the Group. All terms and performance measures relate to past performance.

Discount to NAV – Calculated as the difference in the NAV (Cum Income) as at 30 June 2019 and the average price per share repurchased divided during the period divided by the NAV Cum (Income) as at 30 June 2019.

Gross Returns – Represents the return on shareholder's funds per share on investments of the Company before operating and other expenses of the Company.

Look-Through Gearing Ratio – The aggregate gearing of the Company and any investee entity (on a look-through basis, including borrowing through securitisations using SPVs) shall not exceed 1.50 times its NAV (1.5x).

Market Capitalisation – Month-end closing share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding at month end.

NAV (Cum Income) or NAV or Net Asset Value – The value of assets of the Company less liabilities determined in accordance with the accounting principles adopted by the Company.

NAV (Cum Income) Return – The theoretical total return on shareholders' funds per share reflecting the change in NAV assuming that dividends paid to shareholders were reinvested at NAV at the time dividend was announced.

NAV (Ex Income) – The NAV of the Company, including current year capital returns and excluding current year revenue returns and unadjusted for dividends relating to revenue returns.

NAV (Ex Income) Return - The theoretical total return on shareholders' funds per share, excluding revenue returns, reflecting the change in NAV assuming that dividends paid to shareholders, unadjusted for dividends relating to revenue returns, were reinvested at NAV at the time dividend was announced.

NAV per Share (Cum Income) – The NAV (Cum Income) divided by the number of shares in issue.

NAV per Share (Ex Income) – The NAV (Ex Income) divided by the number of shares in issue.

Net Returns – Represents the return on shareholder's funds per share on investments of the Company after operating and other expenses of the Company.

Premium/(Discount) to NAV (Cum Income) – The amount by which the share price of the Company is either higher (at a premium) or lower (at a discount) than the NAV per Share (Cum Income), expressed as a percentage of the NAV per share.

Revenue Return – Represents the difference between the **NAV (Cum Income) Return** and the **NAV (Ex Income) Return** as defined above.

Share Price – Closing share price at month end (excluding dividends reinvested).

Total Shareholder Return – Calculated as the change in the traded share price from 31 December 2018 to 30 June 2019 plus the dividends declared during the first six months of 2019 divided by the traded share price as at 31 December 2018.

CONTACT DETAILS OF THE ADVISORS

Directors	Kevin Ingram (Chairman) Mark Katzenellenbogen Richard Levy Elizabeth Passey Clive Peggram *all of the registered office below*
Registered Office	6th Floor, 65 Gresham Street London EC2V 7NQ United Kingdom
Website Address	https://vpcspecialtylending.com
Corporate Brokers	Jefferies International Limited Vintners Place 68 Upper Thames Street London EC4V 3BJ United Kingdom
	Winterflood Securities Limited Cannon Bridge House 25 Dowgate Hill London EC4R 2GA
Investment Manager and AIFM	Victory Park Capital Advisors, LLC 150 North Riverside Plaza Suite 5200 Chicago IL 60606 United States
Company Secretary	Link Company Matters Limited Beaufort House 51 New North Road Exeter, Devon EX4 4EP United Kingdom
Administrator	Northern Trust Hedge Fund Services LLC 50 South LaSalle Street Chicago Illinois 60603 United States
Registrar	Link Asset Services The Registry 34 Beckenham Road Beckenham Kent BR3 4TU United Kingdom
Custodians	Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated 101 California Street San Francisco CA 94111 United States
	Millennium Trust Company 2001 Spring Road Oak Brook IL 60723 United States
Legal Adviser	Stephenson Harwood LLP 1 Finsbury Circus London EC2M 7SH United Kingdom
Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT United Kingdom