P2P GLOBAL INVESTMENTS PLC

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 6 DECEMBER 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION)
TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

THE COMPANY

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMPANY

P2P Global Investments plc (the "Company"), is the first UK listed company dedicated to investing in credit assets originated by online and alternative lenders globally. The Company completed a placing and offer for subscription (the "Issue") on the London Stock Exchange in May 2014, raising £200m before costs. The Company offers its investors the ability to gain diversified, liquid exposure to an otherwise illiquid asset class and raised a further £250m before costs via a C Share issue in January 2015.

The confluence of stricter regulations, legacy conduct/regulatory issues, out-dated technology, and receptive government policies are fuelling the proliferation of online lending and the peer to peer ("P2P") lending market. Furthermore, the combination of big data analytics and new distribution channels has allowed P2P platforms and other technology start-ups to compete effectively with traditional banks in credit scoring and origination.

These changes are likely to continue over the next 5-10 years. The Company is therefore well positioned to grow and aims to deliver an attractive dividend income and capital growth via exposure to diversified credit assets and selective equity stakes in lending platforms.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVES

The Company's investment objectives are to:

a) Provide shareholders with an attractive level of dividend income and capital growth through exposure to investments in alternative finance and related instruments;

b) Achieve investment diversification across platforms, geographies, asset classes and credit grades; and

c) Allow our shareholders to share the equity upside by investing (in aggregate) up to 5% of gross assets in equity or equity linked securities issued by platforms.

The Company's net asset value ("NAV") as at 31 December 2014 was £200.4m (cum income) and its market capitalisation was £236m

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STRATEGIC REPORT

PERFORMANCE

COMMENTARY

- The Company achieved 85% deployment by 31 December 2014, in line with its 6-9 month target after the initial capital raise.
- The Company achieved 7 consecutive months of positive NAV per share return and announced its inaugural dividend of 6p per ordinary share for the period from launch to September 2014 (a period when the majority of the Company's assets were still held in cash pending deployment).
- The Company achieved a NAV per share return of 2.31% in the 7 months since inception.
- The Company's shares have traded at a premium to NAV per share since their first date of trading, closing at 1,180p at the end of the period.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

£197,812,640

NET ASSETS (EX INCOME)

£200,351,145

NET ASSETS (CUM INCOME)

989.06p

NAV PER SHARE (EX INCOME)

1,001.76p

NAV PER SHARE (CUM INCOME)

1,180p

SHARE PRICE (31 DECEMBER 2014 CLOSE)

£236,000,000

MARKET CAPITALISATION

2.31%

YTD TOTAL NAV PER SHARE RETURN*

17.79%

PREMIUM/(DISCOUNT) TO NAV (CUM INCOME)

20,000,000

SHARES IN ISSUE

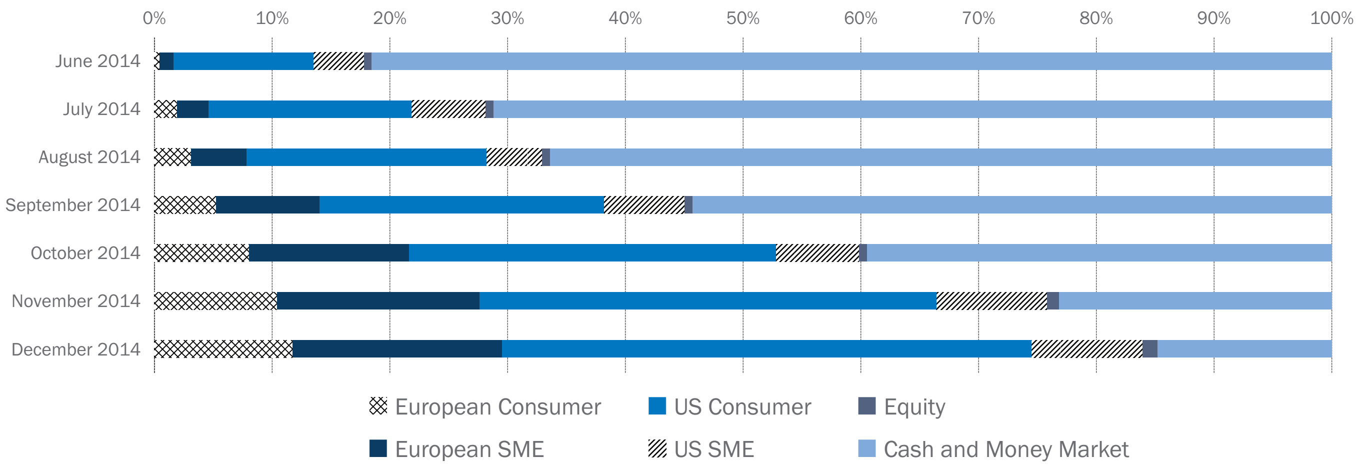
1,000p

ISSUE PRICE AS AT 29 MAY 2014

* YTD: Year to date – Excludes issue costs of 1.5% of the initial capital raise.

PERFORMANCE (CONTINUED)

Portfolio Composition & Deployment



Performance and Dividend History

	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	2014 YTD*
Total NAV Per Share Return	0.16%	0.17%	0.22%	0.23%	0.48%	0.54%	0.50%	2.31%
Share Price Performance**	7.25%	0.37%	(0.19%)	0.05%	(0.93%)	1.41%	9.26%	18.00%
Dividend Per Share***	–	–	–	–	–	6p	–	6p

* YTD: Year to date – Excludes issue costs of 1.5% of the initial capital raise.
** Based on issue price of 1,000p.
*** On 20 February 2015 the Company declared an interim dividend of 12.5p per ordinary share for the quarter ending 31 December 2014.

TOP TEN POSITIONS

Investment	Country	Principal Activity	Value as at 31 December 2014	% of Net Assets
Eaglewood SPVI LP	United States	Alternative finance SPV	£70,428,208	35.15%
Fairway Master Fund LP	United States	Consumer lending fund	£41,536,831	20.73%
BlackRock Institutional Cash Series USD Liquidity Premier Distribution	Ireland	Cash liquidity fund	£9,500,000	4.74%
Lending Works Limited	United Kingdom	P2P lending platform	£500,000	0.25%
Direct Money Limited	Australia	P2P lending platform	£288,660	0.14%
SME Loan	United Kingdom	Speciality Construction	£257,197	0.13%
SME Loan	United States	Waste Management and Remediation Services	£252,294	0.13%
SME Loan	United Kingdom	Designer and Builder of Cold Storage and Packaging Facilities	£252,177	0.13%
SME Loan	United Kingdom	Healthcare Carehome	£244,200	0.12%
SME Loan	United Kingdom	Mobile Tyre Fitting Service	£241,462	0.12%

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

This report covers the trading period starting from launch on 30 May 2014 to 31 December 2014; marking my inaugural statement as Chairman of the Company.

On the back of strong investor interest in the UK's first listed company dedicated to the expanding peer-to-peer and online lending industry, the Company followed through its successful Issue by delivering on its mandate and achieving its expected deployment and return targets. The total NAV per share return, exclusive of issue costs, was 2.31%, with the share price closing the year at a 17.8% premium to NAV per share. The Company was targeting a 6-9 month range for full deployment of Issue proceeds and remained on-track to meet those targets, with 85% of assets fully invested as at the end of December 2014. The Company also declared its first interim dividend on 18 November 2014 of 6p per ordinary share.

INVESTMENTS

The Company quickly took advantage of its first-mover status by closing the year with seven platform lending contracts established with platforms from across the globe, and announcing a total of five platform equity investments, representing 1.3% of NAV. Deployment diversification continues to be at the forefront of portfolio construction decisions with current credit asset exposure being geographically split 65% US/35% Europe with underlying asset exposure being 68% consumer/32% small and medium enterprises ("SME") loans, in line with overall market proportions. The Company is continuously looking to expand on new platform opportunities, both on the debt and equity side, to evolve further the overall portfolio diversification and meet the Company's strategic objectives.

COSTS

The Company's ratio of ongoing charges for the period stands at 0.37% which is largely attributable to administration, advisory, legal and other set up costs incurred in establishing new platform partnerships. The Company will be seeking to replicate many of its agreements/structures when establishing future platform relationships.

SIGNIFICANT POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

On 27 January 2015 the Company successfully placed 25,000,000 C shares at 1,000p each which commenced trading on the London Stock Exchange on 29 January 2015. The Company also signed a leverage facility with a European bank to enhance returns on a consumer loan portfolio. As at 27 April 2015, we have expanded the number of platform lending relationships directly or indirectly to 16, including a platform in the Asia Pacific region. On 20 February 2015 the Company declared an interim dividend of 12.5p per ordinary share for the quarter ending 31 December 2014.

OUTLOOK

Technological advances have created efficiencies in all aspects of our day-to-day interactions and continue to challenge more traditional businesses. The world of high street banking is facing increased competition and may lose their market share to more convenient and innovative online lenders. With the financial crisis behind us, banks have managed to stabilize their overall profitability while facing increased regulatory costs and reducing the availability of credit to the market. The industry of online lending has challenged this traditional borrowing and has created a new generation of financial services that market participants expect to become a trillion dollar market in the not too distant future.

As online platforms become more accepted and continue to take over the traditional bank lending market, more investments will flow into platforms which in turn will further improve their financial technology and lower their origination costs. Two distinct lending models have emerged, the "Balance Sheet Model"* and the "Marketplace Model"**, in both instances unlike traditional 'brick and mortar' lenders, online lenders have low overhead costs, attractive margins and scalability. Notwithstanding forward flow agreements with some of the largest P2P platforms, we are keen to expand our footprint and adapt to the needs of the non-bank lending industry as it evolves. The Company may selectively take advantage of these opportunities as the industry evolves.

* Platforms which generally fund their originations via debt and/or equity on their balance sheet and assume the credit risk of the originations thereby earning net interest and fee income.

** Platforms which generally act as a marketplace between borrowers and lenders and earn origination/servicing fees and do not assume credit risk.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

In the last year alone, the industry experienced a successful platform IPO, saw the first rated securitisation transaction, and witnessed numerous banks collaborating with platforms directly. The online lending industry has already gone through a period of discovery and early adoption, proving itself as a sustainable non-bank alternative model that offers transparency, convenience and innovation. The Company was one of the first institutions globally to recognise this opportunity and has strategically positioned itself as a key partner with most of the major platforms globally and has built the necessary team, infrastructure, and credibility to continue to capitalise on this revolution.

Despite the rapid growth of online lending in 2014, the Board believes that we are still very much in the early stages of the industry's development. The proportion of the global market share for consumer, SME and trade finance loans to which online originators cater could potentially rival traditional lenders and is likely to be very large from where we stand today. The Board is confident that 2015 is destined to be another year of industry growth and opportunity where the Company is poised to benefit.

Stuart Cruickshank
Chairman

27 April 2015

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW

SUMMARY

As at 31 December 2014, the Company reached 85% cumulative deployment as a percentage of NAV. Since the launch date, the Company has been deploying its capital via 16 lending platforms and has invested, directly or indirectly, in more than 50,000 individual loans with a weighted average coupon of greater than 10%.

COMPANY PERFORMANCE

NAV per Share (Cum Income) at 31 December 2014 was 1,001.76p, a 2.31% increase since the inception. The Company also declared its first interim dividend of 6p per ordinary share in November 2014.

Marshall Wace LLP (the "Investment Manager") has made good progress in implementing its strategy to diversify across various platforms, asset classes and geographies and continues pursuing new opportunities for achieving risk-adjusted returns.

Overall, the credit performance of the Company's credit assets has been strong, in line with the general economic environment. Credit markets are benefiting from a combination of low interest rates, falling unemployment and higher consumer spending/confidence.

PORTFOLIO COMPOSITION

As at 31 December 2014, the Company's exposures consisted of SME and consumer loans as well as equity investments in selected P2P platforms. The positions outside the "Top 10" are individual borrower loans and therefore a full portfolio listing is not provided. Allocation of the Company's resources is undertaken within the portfolio's limits set out on page 62.

LOAN INVESTMENTS

The Company invests in fully amortising fixed rate loans, with a term of equal to or less than 5 years. The current weighted average gross yield of SME and consumer loans are 7% to 15%.

EQUITY INVESTMENT

The Company has a mandate to invest up to 5% of Gross Assets in the listed or unlisted securities issued by platforms. As at 31 December 2014, the Company invested in the equity of 5 platforms representing 1.3% of NAV.

THE MARKET UPDATE

The crisis of 2008 has been reshaping the banking industry. The combination of bank balance sheet deleveraging, increased funding costs and new stringent regulatory requirements, have significantly reduced new lending, especially to SMEs. According to the Bank of England report[1] published January 2015, net new lending to UK businesses remains negative despite various measures which have been implemented in order to boost lending.

In response to the accommodative policies of central banks, the liquidity in the banking system has substantially increased and the funding costs for banks have declined. However, various new regulatory measures are putting pressure on banks to increase regulatory capital which, in turn, is hampering balance sheet growth. As a result, non-bank lenders have been filling the gap and along with the P2P platforms have demonstrated an exponential growth. We believe, with the help of new technologies and innovative origination channels, P2P platforms will capture significant market share from banks.

1. Source: http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/publications/Documents/other/monetary/trendsjanuary15.pdf

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW (CONTINUED)

THE MARKET UPDATE (continued)

The charts below illustrate the origination growth experienced by some of the prominent consumer and SME P2P platforms in the US and UK.

Chart 1*: Cumulative Historical Loan Originations UK

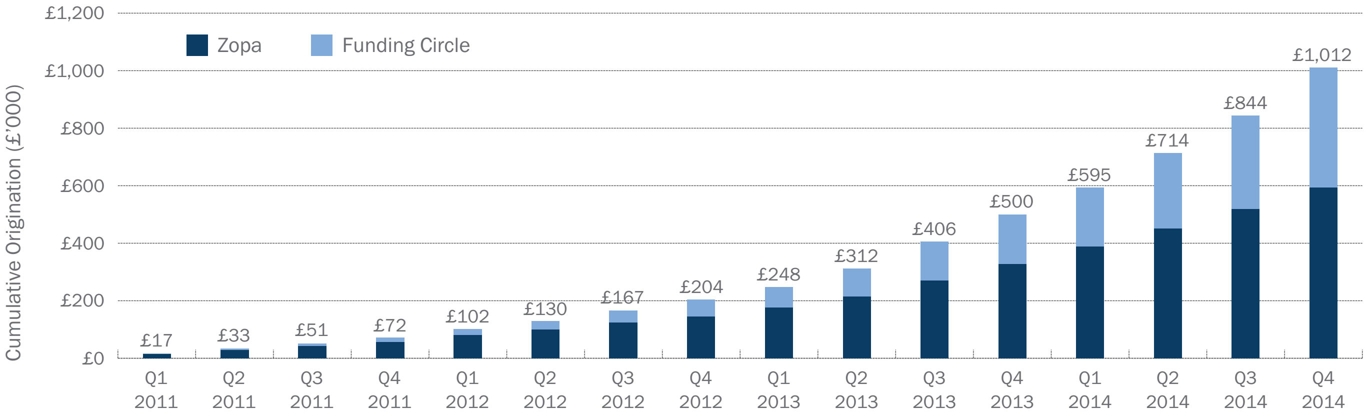
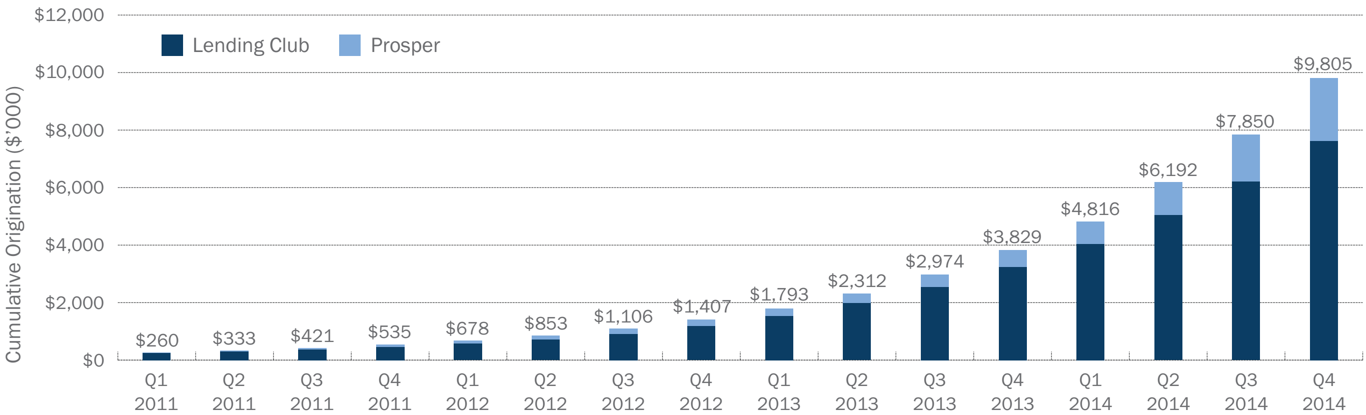
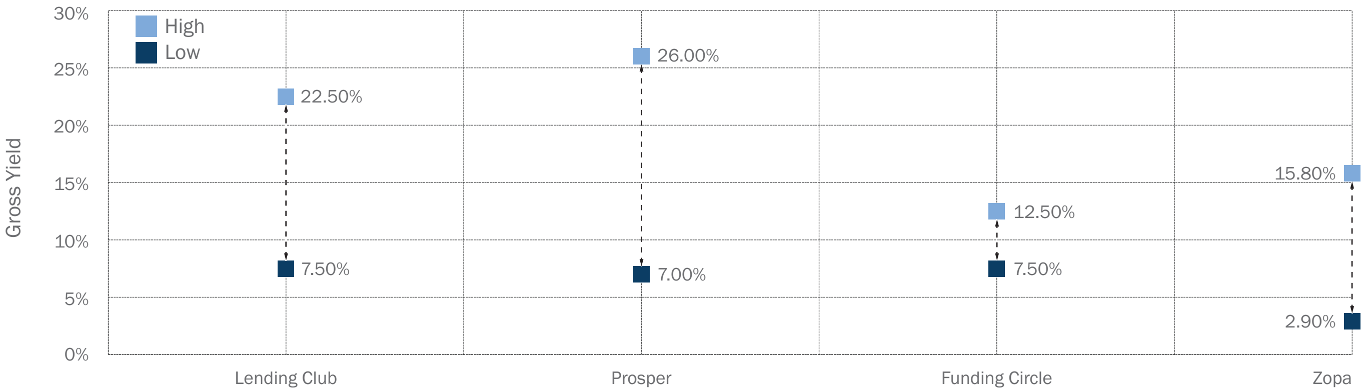


Chart 2*: Cumulative Historical Loan Originations US



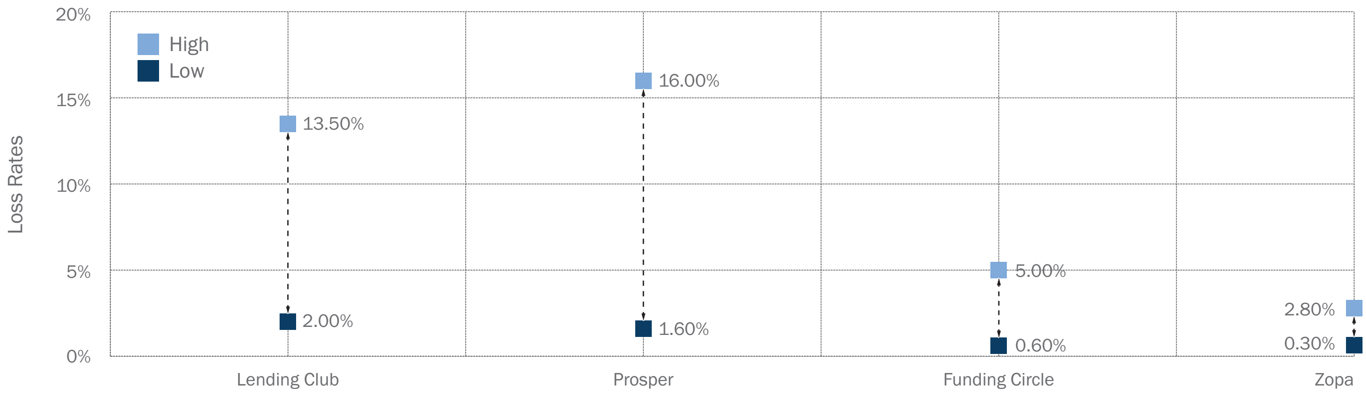
Alternative non-bank lending markets are likely to continue to create favourable opportunities for the Company to invest at attractive risk-adjusted rates. The below charts show gross yield and estimated loss ranges for the 4 largest platforms:

Chart 3*: Gross yield ranges for Lending Club, Prosper, Funding Circle and Zopa



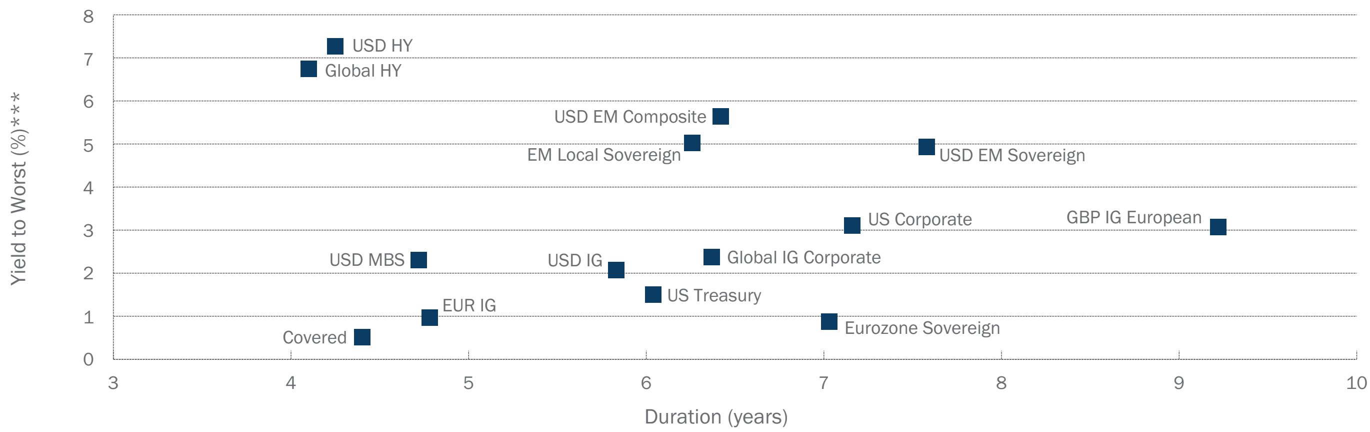
** Source: Lending Club, Prosper, Funding Circle, Zopa*

Chart 4*: Loss ranges for Lending Club, Prosper, Funding Circle and Zopa



The low interest rate environment in the US, UK and Europe has pushed down the yields across the risk spectrum (as shown in the chart below). The highest yielding Index within Bloomberg World Bond Indices is currently USD High Yield Corporate Bond Index which is priced to yield 7.27% and has a duration of 4.25 years.

Chart 5: Market Yields by Bond Indices**



OUTLOOK

In the context of available yields in the market based on the above chart, the Company offers investors an exposure to an alternative asset class via investing in well-diversified SME and consumer loan portfolios with lower duration.

The Company is positioned to benefit from the prospect of increased employment, low interest rates and increased consumer confidence which is expected to result in better than anticipated default rates. In order to mitigate the default risks, the Investment Manager continuously assesses each platform's underwriting and servicing quality and monitors closely the risk and performance of their credit pools. Moreover, the Investment Manager periodically updates the loan selection models as it gathers more information on the drivers of the loan performance.

* *Source: Lending Club, Prosper, Funding Circle, Zopa*
** *Source: Bloomberg World Bond Indices as of 31 December 2014*
*** *Lowest of the yield to maturity, yield to call, or yield to refunding*

INVESTMENT MANAGER'S REVIEW (CONTINUED)

OUTLOOK (continued)

The Investment Manager is looking to establish relationships with new platforms with unique origination channels and geographies which is likely to offer further diversification to the existing portfolio. Moreover, the Company is proposing to make certain changes to the Investment Policy of the Company in order to take a full advantage of the present opportunities and increase the pace of deployment. These changes will be set out in a circular and sent to shareholders prior to the Annual General Meeting.

In order to enhance the shareholder returns, the Investment Manager has entered into funding agreements with several banks at attractive terms and will continuously pursue lower funding costs where possible.

With a sizeable pipeline and access to loans originated by various platforms, the Company is ideally positioned to continue building its loan portfolio and deliver target returns to its shareholders.

SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR

In the financial period ending 31 December 2014, the Company successfully placed 20,000,000 shares at 1,000p each which commenced trading on the London Stock Exchange on 30 May 2014. The Company deployed 85% of its capital and produced positive NAV per share growth throughout the first 7 months. The financial and business highlights since listing of the Company's ordinary shares are as follows:

- *May 2014*: commences trading of the ordinary shares at premium to NAV per share.
- *June 2014*: announces 0.16% NAV per share return and its first two investments into equity of platforms.
- *July 2014*: announces 0.17% NAV per share return and its third investment into equity of a platform. The Investment Manager announces the hire of Abror Ismailov as the Portfolio Manager.
- *August 2014*: announces 0.22% NAV per share return and the deployment of over 33% of the net proceeds of its Issue.
- *September 2014*: announces 0.23% NAV per share return and the commencement of a new platform lending relationship in the US Consumer loan space.
- *October 2014*: announces 0.48% NAV per share return.
- *November 2014*: declares its inaugural dividend of 6p per ordinary share, announces 0.54% NAV per share return, the fourth investment in the equity of a platform and deployment of over 76% of the net proceeds of the launch.
- *December 2014*: announces 0.50% NAV per share return, the fifth investment in the equity of a platform and deployment of over 85% of the net proceeds of its Issue.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The Company has invested over 85% of the net proceeds of its Issue during the period 30 May 2014 to 31 December 2014. The Company has sought to diversify its exposure to credit assets across its key geographies and asset classes and has achieved a level of diversification that reduces idiosyncratic risk of any individual asset affecting portfolio returns to an acceptable level.

At 31 December 2014, the Company had 57% of the NAV in consumer loans. It is the Investment Manager's belief that consumer loans offer the following investment characteristics that are attractive from a portfolio perspective:

- homogeneity of borrower characteristics;
- availability of underlying borrower data; and
- track record and volume in an online origination environment.

At 31 December 2014, 27% of the Company's NAV was deployed in SME loans. It is the Investment Manager's belief that SME loans offer the following investment characteristics that are attractive from a portfolio perspective:

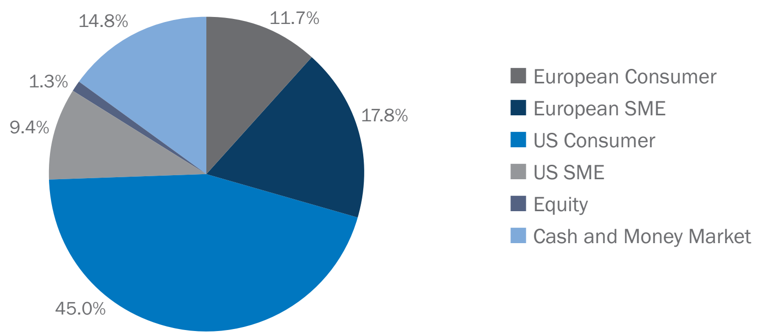
- fragmented traditional lending market for small businesses offers superior risk-reward opportunities; and
- detailed information on the financials of a small business allows for a deeper understanding of loan affordability and creditworthiness.

At 31 December 2014, the Company had invested in the equity of 5 different platforms, making up 1.3% of the Company's NAV. It is the Investment Manager's belief that a number of characteristics and circumstances favour the investment in the equity of these P2P platforms:

- online lending departing from a concept stage to a more mature and mainstream form of financing;
- methods and processes for originating loans online are consistently improving and widening the efficiency gap between them and the traditional lending model characterised by high fixed costs;
- the arrival of institutional lending capital on these platforms is transforming the economics of these businesses and driving significant growth; and
- economies of scale and operating leverage is likely to boost the profitability of P2P platforms.

From a geographic perspective, the Company had invested 65% of its deployed capital in the US and 35% in Europe as at 31 December 2014. Whilst further geographic diversification will be sought in 2015, the Investment Manager believes that the most established online lending markets (namely US and UK) currently offer the best transparency of data, origination volumes, regulatory compliance, and platform performance metrics, to allow the Investment Manager to optimise returns in the current stage of the industry's development.

Portfolio Composition as at 31 December 2014



STRATEGY & BUSINESS MODEL

FIRST MOVER ADVANTAGE

The emergence of online lending, originally funded by retail capital, is rapidly attracting the interest of professionally managed capital seeking to gain exposure to attractive returns with low correlation to traditional asset classes. In 2014, the Company and the Investment Manager pioneered a number of developments within the online lending industry that allowed them to capture a first mover advantage and position themselves well for the growth of the industry. Firstly, by introducing permanent, listed capital, the Company allows investors to gain instant, direct exposure to online lending whilst maintaining the liquidity advantages of holding shares in a listed entity. Secondly, the Company was one of the first to pioneer a global strategy in online lending spread across a number of asset classes, allowing for further diversification compared to strategies focused on single asset classes and single geographies. The Company will look to continue to stay at the forefront of the fast-growing industry with an aim to capture new platform opportunities, where superior returns can be attained.

FOCUS ON CREDIT

Despite the market enthusiasm for the process of online lending itself, and the ability of such marketplace or balance sheet operators to offer risk-based priced loans to borrowers in a quick and efficient manner, the Investment Manager remains focused on the underlying creditworthiness of the borrowers. The Investment Manager is of the belief that, irrespective of origination source or the convenience of the product to the borrower, credit performance will vary depending on the quality of verification, underwriting, servicing, and the ability to construct diversified portfolios of selective loans. Due diligence on the credit process and overall business of the platform operators is of primary importance to the Investment Manager and its global team of credit professionals.

GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES

To date, successful online originators have based their growth and credit performance on a number of characteristics in the markets where they operate including:

- high quality credit data to enable accurate assessment of creditworthiness and pricing;
- focus on geographies where oligopolistic credit markets allow traditional lenders to enforce large spreads between deposit rates and borrowing rates; and
- a focus on types of lending where the overhead cost of traditional lenders bears the biggest weight on gross margin and makes lending unprofitable, unless conducted at high interest rates.

By acknowledging these characteristics, which enable disruptive online lenders to offer borrowers a high quality product and their lenders an attractive return for the level of risk they are taking, the Company is seeking opportunities to meet these criteria, in order to extract additional value for shareholders. As online lending becomes more mainstream in certain geographies and asset classes, the Company will look to position itself to take advantage of the next wave of platforms that repeat these characteristics, in new asset classes and new geographies.

RISKS

Risk is inherent in the Company’s activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Company 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 Company. These risks are further disclosed in Note 6 of the financial statements.

The Company currently invests via a significant number of platforms across asset classes and geographies. The investment may take the form of individual loan purchases in a platform’s standard marketplace product; in other cases it is purchasing specific pools with bespoke criteria. The Investment Manager closely monitors performance of the platforms and operational delivery and is reliant on data delivered by the platforms and its own proprietary systems. The Company’s performance may be adversely impacted by a deterioration in the macroeconomic environment.

The platforms the Company invests through remain subject to operational and regulatory risks, however no platform that the Company has invested through has suffered failure or materially adverse developments. The P2P and online lending universe is in the early stages of high growth and therefore has to make concerted efforts to maintain high standards and conform with all applicable laws and regulation.

ENVIRONMENTAL, HUMAN RIGHTS, EMPLOYEE, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY ISSUES

The Company is required, by company law, to provide details of the environmental matters (including the impact of the Company's business on the environment), employee, human rights, social and community issues; including information about any policies it has in relation to these matters and the effectiveness of those policies. The Company does not have any employees nor, as an investment trust, does it have any direct impact on the community or environment and as a result does not maintain specific policies in relation to these matters. In carrying out its investment activities and in relationships with suppliers, the Company aims to conduct itself responsibly, ethically and fairly.

GENDER DIVERSITY

The Board of Directors of the Company comprises three male directors. Further information in relation to the Board's policy on diversity can be found on page 19 of the Annual Report.

On behalf of the Board

Stuart Cruickshank
Chairman

27 April 2015

GOVERNANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

All the Directors are independent non-executive.

Stuart Cruickshank
Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Remuneration and Nominations Committee
Appointed: 12 February 2014
Stuart is an established financial professional with public company and Whitehall experience. He has worked for large, blue chip organisations such as Diageo, Whitbread and Kingfisher and he has also spent a number of years in SMEs. Stuart's sector exposure is wide and includes financial services, fast moving consumer goods, business to business, mass retailing, technology and entertainment. He has experience of investor relations on both sides of the Atlantic and in Continental Europe. His last executive role was as Director General and Chief Finance Officer of HM Revenue & Customs.

Stuart has a number of non-executive roles. He chairs the Audit Committee and is the Vice Chairman of Cambridge Building Society and is also the Chair of the BMA Audit Committee. He took InternetQ Plc through the AIM admission process and chaired the organisation through the early stages of its life as a public company. He has previously held non-executive positions in the healthcare sector as well as with the technology company, Psion Plc.

Simon King
Chairman of the Management Engagement Committee
Appointed: 12 February 2014
Simon has many years of experience of managing investment companies and trusts. Simon joined Gartmore Fund Managers in 1994, initially working on the UK Smaller Companies team where he took charge of the NatWest Smaller Companies Exempt fund, the UK Emerging Companies Strategy fund and a selection of specialist pension fund products. In 2000 he became a Senior Investment Manager on Gartmore's UK Equities team. He managed and co-managed a series of funds including the Gartmore UK Focus Fund, the Alphagen Avior Hedge Fund and the Alphagen Octanis Hedge Fund. From 2009 to 2012, Simon worked at Premier Asset Management where he managed UK unit trusts. Simon is currently a part time Senior Fund Manager at Numis Asset Management. Simon brings a wealth of experience in the areas of fund management, regulation and adherence to investment mandates.

Michael Cassidy
Chairman of the Audit and Valuation Committee
Appointed: 12 February 2014
Michael has had over 40 years' experience as a qualified lawyer, principally engaged in investment work for a large pension fund and most recently as a consultant to DLA Piper. He had a career in City Local Government, with senior roles at Guildhall including Leader of the Council and Planning Chairman, and also the Museum of London and Property Investment Board. He has also been non-executive director of British Land and is currently senior non-executive director at Crossrail and non-executive director of UBS Ltd. He is also the Chairman of Ebbsfleet Urban Development Corporation and was awarded CBE in 2004 for services to the City of London.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors of P2P Global Investments plc (Reg: 08805459) present their first report and audited financial statements of the Company for the period from incorporation on 6 December 2013 to 31 December 2014. The Company commenced trading on 30 May 2014.

DIRECTORS

The Directors in office at the date of this report are shown on page 12. Katherine Longman and William Saunders served as directors from incorporation to 12 February 2014.

None of the Directors or any persons connected with them had a material interest in the transactions and arrangements of, or the agreement with, the Investment Manager during the year.

Directors Remuneration and Interests

The remuneration and beneficial interests of the Directors in the securities of the Company are set out in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 25 and 26.

SHARES AND SHAREHOLDERS

The share capital and rights attaching to the shares are set out in Note 12 to the financial statements.

The Company passed the following resolutions on 25 April 2014:

- A special resolution providing the Directors with authority to allot ordinary shares up to an aggregate nominal value of up to £20,000. No shares have been issued under this authority.
- A special resolution granting authority to allot 200 million C shares. As referred to in the Chairman's Statement on page 3, 25 million C shares have been allotted under these authorities post the period end.
- A special resolution granting the Directors the authority to buy back up to 14.99% of the issued ordinary shares.

The above authorities are due to expire at the Company's Annual General Meeting to be held on 15 June 2015 and proposals for their renewal are set out in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting.

During the year the Company has not bought back any shares but intends to seek approval from the shareholders, by ordinary resolution, for authority to purchase ordinary shares of £0.01 each in the capital of the Company. The maximum number of shares which the Board is seeking approval to purchase during the year is 2,998,000 and the authority will expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting in 2016.

There are no restrictions concerning the transfer of securities in the Company or on voting rights; no special rights with regard to control attached to securities; no agreements between holders of securities regarding their transfer known to the Company; and no agreements which the Company is party to that might affect its control following a successful takeover bid.

Substantial Shareholdings

The Company has been informed of the following notifiable interests of 3% or more in the Company's voting rights as at 31 December 2014:

Shareholder	Number of ordinary shares	% of voting rights
Invesco Limited	1,700,000	8.50
Ruffer LLP	1,550,000	7.75
Thesis Asset Management	1,500,000	7.50
AXA Investment Managers S.A.	1,475,000	7.38
J O Hambro Capital Management Limited	950,000	4.75

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (CONTINUED)

Substantial Shareholdings (continued)

The Company has further been informed of the following notifiable interests of 3% or more in the Company's voting rights as at 20 April 2015.

Shareholder	Number of ordinary shares	Number of C shares	% of voting rights
Thesis Asset Management	1,500,000	750,000	5.00
Ruffer LLP	1,509,886	–	3.35
AXA Investment Managers S.A.	1,475,000	–	3.28

DIVIDENDS

No final dividend is being recommended. The dividends paid or payable in respect of the period ended 31 December 2014 are set out in Note 13 to the financial statements.

GOING CONCERN

The Directors have reviewed the liquidity of the portfolio and the Company's ability to meet its obligations as they fall due for a period of at least 12 months from the date that these financial statements were approved. On the basis of that review, the Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and that it is therefore appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

AUDIT INFORMATION

The Directors who held office at the date of the Annual Report confirm that, so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office as Auditor of the Company and resolutions for their appointment and for the Directors to determine their remuneration will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The principal financial risks and the Company's policies for managing these risks are set out in Note 6 to the financial statements.

POLITICAL DONATIONS

The Company made no political donations during the year to organisations either within or outside of the EU.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The Company has no greenhouse gas emissions to report from its operations, nor does it have responsibility for any other emissions producing sources under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013, including those within its underlying investment portfolio.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Corporate Governance Statement on pages 16 to 21 forms part of the Report of the Directors.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Any amendments to the Articles of Association must be made by special resolution.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be on 15 June 2015 and explanations of the business proposed at the Annual General Meeting will be contained in the Notice of the Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board
Capita Company Secretarial Services Limited
Company Secretary

27 April 2015

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This Corporate Governance Statement forms part of the Directors' Report.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Board of P2P Global Investments plc has considered the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance ("AIC Code") by reference to the AIC Corporate Governance Guide for Investment Companies ("AIC Guide") which is available at www.theaic.co.uk. The AIC Code, as explained by the AIC Guide, addresses all the principles set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code 2012 issued by the Financial Reporting Council ("FRC") (the "Corporate Governance Code"), as well as setting out additional principles and recommendations on issues that are of specific relevance to investment trusts. The FRC confirmed in January 2013 that they considered the updated AIC Guide to be appropriate and the investment companies may report against the AIC Code. The Corporate Governance Code is available on the FRC website www.frc.org.uk.

The Board considers that reporting against the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code, and by reference to the AIC Guide (which incorporates the Corporate Governance Code), provides better information to shareholders.

Except as specified in the Corporate Governance Statement, throughout the period ended 31 December 2014 the Company complied with the principles and recommendations of the AIC Code and the related AIC Guide which incorporated the Corporate Governance Code. It should be noted that as an investment trust, all the Directors are non-executive and most of the Company's day-to-day responsibilities are delegated to third parties. Consequently, the Company has not reported on those provisions of the Corporate Governance Code relating to the role of the chief executive, executive directors' remuneration and the need for an internal audit function.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board consists of three independent non-executive Directors. Biographies of the Directors are shown on page 12 and demonstrate the wide range of skills and experience each brings to the Board. Prior to the Company's IPO, an external search agency, HPA Advisory, with whom the Company had no other connection, was engaged to identify candidates to fill the Board positions.

Each Director has a signed letter of appointment to formalise the terms of their engagement as a Director and are appointed for an initial three year term. The nomination shall be renewed for a further period if both the respective Director and the Board believe that the renewal is in the interest of the Company, always taking into account the independence of the Director in question. In view of the long-term nature of the Company's investments, the Board believes that a stable Board composition is fundamental to run the Company properly. The Board has not stipulated a maximum term of any directorship.

Copies of the letters of appointment are available on request from the Company Secretary and will be available at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM").

The Chairman and Senior Independent Director

The Chairman, Stuart Cruickshank, is deemed by his fellow Board members to be independent and to have no conflicting relationships. He considers himself to have sufficient time to commit to the Company's affairs.

The Directors have determined that the size of the Company's Board does not warrant the appointment of a Senior Independent Director at this time. All of the Directors are available to address shareholder queries or engage in consultation as required.

THE OPERATION OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors meets at least four times a year and more often if required. The table below sets out the Directors attendance at Board and Committee meetings held since the Company was admitted to the London Stock Exchange to 31 December 2014.

	Board	Audit & Valuation Committee	Management Engagement Committee	Remuneration & Nominations Committee
S Cruickshank	8	4	1	1
M Cassidy	8	4	1	1
S King	8	4	1	1

In addition, a Committee of the Board was established to approve the half yearly accounts.

No individuals other than the Committee chairman and its members are entitled to be present at Committee meetings unless invited to attend by its members.

The Board has a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved to it for decision to ensure effective control of strategic, financial, operational and compliance issues.

There is an agreed procedure for Directors to take independent professional advice if necessary and at the Company's expense. This is in addition to the access which every Director has to the advice of Capita Company Secretarial Services Limited as Company Secretary.

The rules concerning the appointment and replacement of Directors are contained in the Company's Articles of Association and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company has taken out Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance, such cover to be maintained for the full term of each Director's appointment.

Save for such indemnity provisions in the Company's Articles of Association and in the Directors' letters of appointment, there are no qualifying third party indemnity provisions in force.

Independence of Directors

Each of the Directors is considered to be independent of the Investment Manager and free and from any business or other relationship that could materially interfere with the exercise of his independent judgement. There are no relationships or circumstances relating to the Company that are likely to affect their judgement.

Care will be taken at all times to ensure that the Board is composed of members who, as a whole, have the required knowledge, abilities, and expert experience to properly fulfil their role and are sufficiently independent.

Board Evaluation

In consideration of the Company's launch during 2014 and the focus on investment, policies and procedures, the Board has scheduled the first evaluation to take place during 2015 when it was felt more appropriate, the Board and its Committees would be fully established and the most benefit would be derived from the process. The Chairman will meet with individual Directors for the purpose of a formal and rigorous performance appraisal and consideration of each Director's independence. In addition, the Directors will meet, without advisers present, to appraise the Chairman's performance. Any training needs identified as part of the Board evaluation process will be added to the agenda of the next Board meetings.

The Board, or the Investment Manager upon request of the Board, shall offer induction training to new Directors about the Company, its key service providers, the Directors' duties and obligations and other matters as may be relevant from time to time.

Election/re-election of Directors

All the Directors will stand for election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, this being the Company's first Annual General Meeting since incorporation.

The Board considers that all of the current Directors contribute effectively to the operation of the Board and the strategy of the Company. The Board therefore believes that it is in the best interests of shareholder's that each of the Directors is elected.

In accordance with the Articles of Association each Director will retire and, if appropriate, seek re-election after each three years' service, and annually after serving on the Board for more than nine years.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE INVESTMENT MANAGER

The Board is responsible for the determination of the Company's investment policy and strategy and has overall responsibility for the Company's activities, including the review of investment activity and performance and the control and supervision of all suppliers of services to the Company including the Investment Manager. The Board is also responsible for the Company's system of internal and financial controls and for ensuring that commercial risks and financing needs are properly considered and that the obligations of a public limited company are adhered to.

To assist the Board in the day-to-day operations of the Company, arrangements have been put in place to delegate authority for the performance of day-to-day operations of the Company to the Investment Manager and other third-party service providers. The Board has appointed Marshall Wace LLP ("MW LLP") to manage the Company's investment portfolio within guidelines set by the Board. The Investment Manager is in frequent contact with the Board and supplies the Directors with regular updates on the Company's activities and detailed reports at each Board meeting.

MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT AND CONTINUING APPOINTMENT

The Company's investment manager is MW LLP, as engaged under terms of an Investment Management Agreement effective 14 May 2014. The Investment Manager is responsible for the discretionary management of the Company's portfolio of credit assets and other investments. The Investment Manager is assisted in providing its services to the Company by principals and employees of Eaglewood Europe LLP ("Eaglewood Europe" or the "Sub-Manager") who have been seconded to MW LLP. Eaglewood Europe is currently seeking its Part IV permission under FSMA for, inter alia, the regulated activity of managing an alternative investment fund. It is intended that the Investment Management Agreement will be novated to Eaglewood Europe in due course and that Eaglewood Europe will become the Company's investment manager, but in any event not before Eaglewood Europe receives this permission.

The managing member of Eaglewood Europe is MW Eaglewood Management Limited (which currently holds a majority stake in Eaglewood Europe). MW Eaglewood Management Limited is majority owned by Marshall Wace Holdings Limited (which is the holding company of the various Marshall Wace operating entities).

On 30 April 2014, Marshall Wace Holdings Limited (via a subsidiary) acquired a controlling stake in Eaglewood Capital Management LLC, a SEC registered investment adviser. The Investment Manager has, pursuant to a Sub-Management Agreement, delegated certain of its responsibilities and functions to the Sub-Manager.

Details of the Investment Management fees are set out in Note 9 to the financial statements.

The Board keeps the performance of the Investment Manager under continual review. The Management Engagement Committee will be conducting the first annual appraisal of the Investment Manager's performance in 2015 and making a recommendation to the Board about the continuing appointment of the Investment Manager. Nevertheless, the Directors have considered the Investment Manager's performance since inception and are of the opinion that the continuing appointment of Marshall Wace LLP is in the best interests of the shareholders as a whole.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The Articles of Association provide that the Directors may authorise any actual or potential conflict of interest that a Director may have, with or without imposing any conditions that they consider appropriate on the Director. Directors are not able to vote in respect of any contract, arrangement or transaction in which they have a material interest and in such circumstances they are not counted in the quorum. A process has been developed to identify any of the Directors' potential or actual conflicts of interest. This includes declaring any potential new conflicts before the start of each Board meeting. There were no actual or potential conflicts of interest which were required to be authorised by the Board during the period under review or to the date of this report.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has delegated certain responsibilities to its Audit and Valuation, Remuneration and Nominations, and Management Engagement Committees. Given the size and nature of the Board it is felt appropriate that all Directors are members of the Committees. The Board has established formal terms of reference for each of the Committees which are available on the Company website, www.p2pgi.com or from the Company Secretary upon request. An outline of the remit of each of the Committees and their activities during the period are set out below.

Audit and Valuation Committee

The Audit and Valuation Committee is chaired by Michael Cassidy and meets at least twice a year. It is responsible for ensuring that the financial performance of the Company is properly reported on and monitored and provides a forum through which the Company's External Auditors may report to the Board. The Audit and Valuation Committee reviews and recommends to the Board the annual and half yearly reports and financial statements, financial announcements, internal control systems, valuations and procedures and accounting policies of the Company.

Further details on the work of the Audit and Valuation Committee are detailed in the Report of the Audit and Valuation Committee on pages 22 to 23.

Management Engagement Committee

The Management Engagement Committee is chaired by Simon King and meets at least once a year or more often if required. Its principal duties are to consider the terms of appointment of the Investment Manager and to annually review that appointment and the terms of the Investment Management Agreement. The Committee will also consider and make recommendations to the Board on any matters linked to the remuneration of the Investment Manager and on any areas or matters of conflict with the Investment Manager.

The Committee met once during the period to consider the service providers that had been appointed by the Company since its inception, their performance to date and the agreed fees. Given that the legal contracts had been in place for less than twelve months the Committee did not find it appropriate to conduct a full review of the Investment Manager and other service providers at that time and has scheduled this to take place during 2015 and on an annual basis thereafter.

Remuneration and Nominations Committee

The Company has established a Remuneration and Nominations Committee, chaired by Stuart Cruickshank. The Company has not followed the recommendation of the AIC Code that the Chairman of the Board should not chair the Remuneration Committee. It was considered that Stuart Cruickshank was most suited to the role of Chairman of the Committee due to the dual responsibility of the Committee in remuneration and nomination matters and his independence was not compromised as a result.

It is the responsibility of the Committee to determine the remuneration of each Director and to consider the skills, competence and independence of candidates in the context of the overall Board composition and to nominate candidates to the Board. No Director is involved in deciding his own remuneration.

New appointments will be identified against the requirements of the Company's business and the need to have a balanced Board with the best range of skills and experience to complement existing Directors. Appointments will be made on merit, taking into account the benefits of diversity, including gender. However the Board's overriding priority is to appoint the most appropriate candidates, regardless of gender or other forms of diversity. The Board, therefore, has not set any measurable targets in relation to the diversity of the Board.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

STEWARDSHIP RESPONSIBILITIES AND THE USE OF VOTING RIGHTS

Pursuant to its Investment Policy, the Company may invest (in aggregate) up to 5 per cent. of gross assets (at the time of investment) in the listed or unlisted securities issued by one or more Platforms. The Company does not currently have any holdings in listed or unlisted securities in its portfolio which would warrant a policy to be established in relation to the Investment Manager's stewardship and voting policies.

The Company acknowledges that the Investment Manager has published a statement of compliance with the UK Stewardship Code, which is available on its website at www.mwam.com.

COMPANY SECRETARY

The Board has direct access to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, Capita Company Secretarial Services Limited, which is responsible for ensuring that the Board and Committee procedures are followed and that applicable regulations are complied with.

RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

All shareholders have the opportunity to attend and vote, in person or by proxy, at the AGM. The Notice of the AGM, which is sent out at least twenty working days in advance, sets out the business of the meeting. Separate resolutions are proposed in respect of each substantive issue.

Shareholders are encouraged to attend the AGM and to participate in proceedings. The Chairman of the Board and the Directors, together with representatives of the Investment Manager, will be available to answer shareholders' questions at the AGM. Proxy voting figures are available to shareholders at the AGM.

The Investment Manager holds regular discussions with major shareholders, the feedback from which is provided to and greatly valued by the Board. The Directors are available to enter into dialogue and correspondence with shareholders regarding the progress and performance of the Company. The section of this report, entitled 'Shareholder Information', is intended to provide information which would be useful to shareholders. General enquiries about the Company should be directed to the Company Secretary.

INTERNAL CONTROL REVIEW

The Board is responsible for ensuring the maintenance of a robust system of internal control and risk management and for reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's overall internal control arrangements and processes following recommendations from the Audit and Valuation Committee.

The Board confirms that there is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Company and for reviewing the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal controls including financial, operational, compliance and risk management. The Company established a risk map during the Issue process, consisting of the key risks and controls in place to mitigate those risks. The risk map provides a basis for the Audit and Valuation Committee and the Board to regularly monitor the effective operation of the controls and to update the matrix when new risks are identified.

The Board has reviewed the effectiveness of the Investment Manager's system of internal control and risk management. During the period under review, the Board has not identified any significant failings or weaknesses in the internal control systems.

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Company 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 Company. These risks are further disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

As the Company has no employees, the Company does not have a whistleblowing policy and procedure in place. The Audit and Valuation Committee reviews the whistleblowing procedures of the Investment Manager to ensure that the concerns of their staff may be raised in a confidential manner.

The following are the key components which the Company has in place to provide effective internal control:

- The Board has agreed clearly defined investment criteria and platform restrictions, which specify levels of authority and exposure limits. The Investment Manager regularly reports to the Board on compliance with these criteria.
- The Board has a procedure to ensure that the Company can continue to be approved as an investment company by complying with sections 1158/1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.
- The Investment Manager and Administrator prepare forecasts and management accounts, covering investment activities and financial matters, which allow the Board to assess the Company's activities and review its performance.
- Contractual arrangements with the Investment Manager and other third party service providers are in place which specifically define their roles and responsibilities to the Company.
- The services and controls of the Investment Manager and other third party service providers are subject to review by the Management Engagement Committee on an ongoing basis. Regular reports are provided to the Board by the Administrator and the Depositary.
- The Investment Manager's finance and compliance departments continually review the Investment Manager's operations and report to the Audit and Valuation Committee. During 2014 the Investment Manager arranged for the Directors to review and consider the Investment Manager's internal systems and processes to provide an in depth understanding of those systems to the Directors.

The system of internal control and risk management is designed to meet the Company's particular needs and the risks to which it is exposed. The Board recognises that these control systems can only be designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

By order of the Board
Capita Company Secretarial Services Limited
Company Secretary

27 April 2015

AUDIT AND VALUATION COMMITTEE REPORT

I am pleased to present the Audit and Valuation Committee Report for the period ended 31 December 2014.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE AUDIT AND VALUATION COMMITTEE

All of the Directors are members of the Committee and have recent and relevant financial experience as a result of their involvement in financial services and other industries. Representatives of the External Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC') also attend and are present at a minimum of two meetings of the Committee per annum.

THE ROLE OF THE AUDIT AND VALUATION COMMITTEE

The role of the Audit and Valuation Committee is as follows:

- to review and monitor the Company's financial reporting processes and consider the effectiveness of the Company's internal financial control policies and procedures;
- to monitor the integrity of the financial statements by reviewing and challenging where necessary the actions and judgements of the Investment Manager and Administrator;
- to review the effectiveness of the audit process;
- to review and agree the audit plan with the Auditors;
- to review and monitor the Auditors' independence and objectivity;
- to review the findings of the audit with the External Auditor; and
- to commend the valuations of the Company's investments to the Board.

MATTERS CONSIDERED IN THE YEAR

The Audit Committee met three times during the year under review and it has:

- reviewed the internal controls and risk management systems of the Company;
- considered the requirement for an internal audit function;
- reviewed and approved the policy on the supply of non-audit services by the External Auditors;
- approved the Auditors' fees;
- reviewed and agreed the process and timetable regarding the approval, announcement and distribution of dividends;
- approved the valuation and impairment policies;
- reviewed the Company's financial statements and advised the Board accordingly;
- met with the External Auditor without the presence of the Investment Manager; and
- reviewed the Whistleblowing policy of the Investment Manager.

A number of similar matters will be considered again during 2015 as set out in the pre-determined schedule of items for discussion during the year.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Board has considered the need for an internal audit function and it has decided that the systems and procedures employed by the Investment Manager and the other third party providers in relation to the Company give sufficient assurance that a sound system of internal control, which safeguards the Company's assets, is maintained. An internal audit function specific to the Company is therefore considered unnecessary. The requirement, however, will be re-visited on an annual basis in accordance with the Committee's terms of reference.

AUDIT FEES AND NON-AUDIT SERVICES

The breakdown of fees between audit services and non-audit services for the period ended 31 December 2014 are provided in Note 9 of the financial statements.

In relation to non-audit services the Committee has reviewed and implemented a policy on the engagement of the Auditors to supply non-audit services. It was agreed that all requests for services to be provided by the External Auditors should be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee in the first instance and will be reviewed in order to ensure that the scope and nature of the proposed work does not affect the Auditors' independence or objectivity.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The Company's External Auditors, PwC, were appointed following Issue in 2014. The Committee monitors the Company's relationship with the Auditor and has discussed and considered their independence and objectivity. The Committee is satisfied that PwC are independent considering the term of appointment to date and have been re-assured that no conflicts arose during the period and will continue to monitor this position.

The Committee recommends to the Board that, subject to shareholders' approval at the 2015 AGM, PwC be appointed as the Auditor for the Company for the forthcoming year.

Following completion of the external audit, the Committee obtains feedback on the conduct of the audit. The External Auditor is also invited to attend Committee meetings and also meets with the Committee and its Chairman without the presence of the Investment Manager.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The Committee is responsible for satisfying itself that the accounting and internal control systems of the Company, the Investment Manager and other service providers are appropriate and adequate. The Committee has attended an 'on-site' review of the Investment Manager for the purpose of reviewing the control mechanisms in place and this meeting focused on areas such as systems and processes, 'key man' risk, operational controls with respect to platforms and succession planning by the Investment Manager. The Committee is satisfied that the relevant legal and regulatory requirements have been met. The Committee is also responsible for ensuring that compliance is under proper review and is provided with an update and reports from the Investment Manager at regular Board meetings.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES CONSIDERED BY THE AUDIT AND VALUATION COMMITTEE

After discussion with the Investment Manager and the External Auditors the Committee determined that the key risks in relation to the Company's financial statements were:

- the valuation of the Investment Funds;
- the valuation of loans;
- recognition of revenue;
- calculation of the investment management fee; and
- disclosure of related party transactions.

These issues were discussed with the Investment Manager and the External Auditors at the time the Committee reviewed and agreed the Audit plan for the year. After full consideration, the Committee was also content with the judgements made by the Investment Manager in respect of the key risks.

For and on behalf of the Audit and Valuation Committee
Michael Cassidy
Audit and Valuation Committee Chairman

27 April 2015

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REMUNERATION AND NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Directors' Remuneration Report for the period ended 31 December 2014 has been prepared in accordance with Schedule 8 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

In accordance with the regulations the Company is required to seek shareholder approval of the Directors' Remuneration Report once a year. Furthermore, the Directors' are required to propose a Directors Remuneration Policy to shareholders that will remain in place for a maximum of three years. Any change to the Directors' Remuneration Policy will require shareholder approval. The vote on the Directors' Remuneration Report is advisory, whilst the Directors' Remuneration Policy is subject to a binding vote. Accordingly, ordinary resolutions for the approval of this report will be put to members at the forthcoming AGM.

The Board has established a Remuneration and Nominations Committee which considers the appropriate level of Directors' fees. The Directors of the Company are all non-executive and receive an annual fee per annum which is currently £30,000 for the Chairman and £25,000 for the other Directors. The Chairman is entitled to a higher fee to reflect the additional work required to carry out the role. Each Director receives an additional fee of £3,000 per annum for taking on the responsibility of Chairmanship of a Committee.

During the year under review, the Board met once to consider the Directors' Remuneration Policy and annual fees. Given the short period since the launch, it was decided that there would be no change to the level of remuneration but the matter would be kept under consideration by the Committee during 2015. The Board have also considered and agreed upon a formal policy for the approval of Directors' expenses. The appointment of an external remuneration consultant was considered and it was agreed that it was not necessary at this time.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION POLICY

The Company has no employees other than its Directors who are all non-executives. When deciding the level of fees the Committee considers the amount of time expected to be spent on the Company's affairs and each Director's associated responsibilities to the Company. It also takes into account the remuneration of Directors of other investment companies of similar size and/or mandate and gives due regard to the limits set out in the Company's Articles of Association, which prohibits the total aggregate annual fees payable to the Directors in respect of any financial period to exceed £500,000.

The Directors do not participate in any discussions relating to their own fee which is determined by the other Directors.

Directors are not eligible for bonuses, share options or long-term incentives schemes or other performance-related benefits. There are no pension arrangements in place for the Directors of the Company.

Under the Articles of Association, if any Director is called upon to perform extra or special services of any kind, he is entitled to receive such sum as the Board may think fit for expenses, and also such remuneration as the Board may think fit, either as a fixed sum or as a percentage of profits or otherwise, and such remuneration may, as the Board shall determine, be either in addition to or in substitution for any other remuneration he may be entitled to receive.

Directors are also entitled to receive all expenses properly incurred by them in attending General meetings or separate meetings of the holders of any class of shares or meetings of the Board or Committees of the Board or otherwise in or with a view to the performance of their duties.

Assuming this policy is approved by shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, it is intended that it will be effective immediately upon the passing of the resolution. In accordance with the regulations, an ordinary resolution to approve the Directors' Remuneration Policy will be put to shareholders at least once every three years. Fees of any new Director appointed will be on the above basis. Fees payable in respect of subsequent periods will be determined following an annual review. Any views expressed by shareholders on the fees being paid to Directors would be taken into consideration by the Board.

TOTAL REMUNERATION PAID TO EACH DIRECTOR (AUDITED)

The Directors who served during the year received the following remuneration set out in the table below.

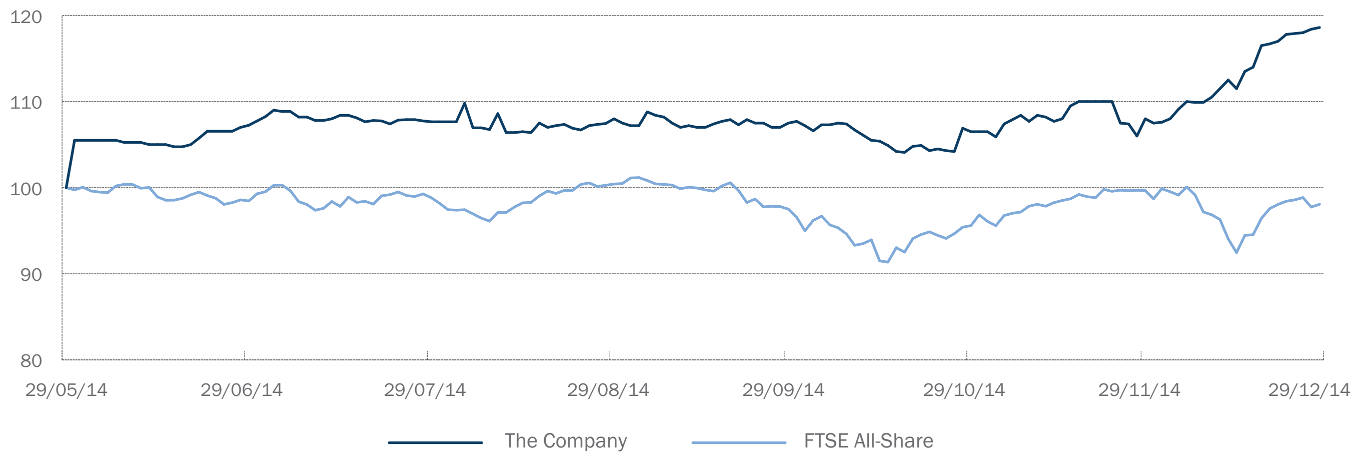
Directors' Remuneration*	Total Remuneration 2014** £
Stuart Cruickshank *(Chairman of the Board and Remuneration and Nominations Committee and highest paid Director)****	33,127
Simon King *(Chairman of the Management Engagement Committee)*	28,107
Michael Cassidy *(Chairman of the Audit and Valuation Committee)*	28,108
Total Remuneration	**89,342**

* Katherine Longman and William Saunders served as directors from incorporation to 12 February 2014. They received no remuneration from the Company.

** As this report is the Company's first Annual Report and financial statements there are no comparative figures to provide. The remuneration set out includes fees paid to the Directors in relation to listing support services from 1 January 2014 to 30 May 2014.

*** The Board reviewed the administration effort expended by Stuart Cruickshank on activities of the Company and determined that it was beyond what could reasonably be expected of a chairman with no direct support. Accordingly, it was agreed to pay Stuart Cruickshank £3,000 to cover his administration costs each year. The amount paid in relation to this agreement in the period ended 31 December 2014 was £1,750, is an expense of the Company and is excluded from the total remuneration figure.

COMPANY PERFORMANCE



Source: Bloomberg

This graph compares the stockholder return on the Company's common stock from initial placing at 1,000p on 29 May 2014 to 31 December 2014 with that of the FTSE All-Share Total Return Index (ASXTR Index). This graph assumes that on 29 May 2014, £100 was invested in our common stock and the FTSE All-Share Total Return Index. The graph also assumes the reinvestment of all cash dividends received prior to any tax effect at the closing share price on the day the dividend was paid.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT (CONTINUED)

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF SPEND ON PAY

The table below shows the proportion of the Company's income spent on pay.

	2014* £
Total Directors' Remuneration	89,342
Total Dividend Payment**	3,700,000

* As this report is the Company's first annual report and accounts there are no comparative figures to provide.
** This figure includes the interim dividend to 30 September 2014 and 31 December 2014 which was paid to ordinary shareholders on 29 December and 2 April 2015 respectively.

DIRECTORS' SERVICE CONTRACTS

No Director has a service contract with the Company and as such is not entitled to compensation payments upon termination of their appointment or loss of office.

A letter of appointment was issued to the Directors at the beginning of their term of office which details their initial three year appointment, subject to retirement by rotation in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

All Directors will retire and stand for election at the Company's first AGM.

ADVISORS TO THE REMUNERATION AND NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

The Board has not sought the advice or service by any outside person in respect of its consideration of the Directors' remuneration.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS (AUDITED)

There is no requirement under the Company's Articles of Association or letters of appointment for Directors to hold shares in the Company, The interests of the Directors in the shares of the Company, at the end of the period under review were as follows:

Directors	No. of ordinary shares of £0.01 each
Stuart Cruickshank	0
Simon King	10,000
Michael Cassidy	0

On 29 January 2015, the Directors acquired the following interests in relation to the C shares issue:

Director	No. of C Shares of £0.10 each
Stuart Cruickshank	0
Simon King	5,000
Michael Cassidy	0

There have been no other changes to the Directors' share interests between 31 December 2014 and the date of this report.

On behalf of the Board

Stuart Cruickshank
Chairman

27 April 2015

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Directors' Remuneration Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements and the Directors' Remuneration Report comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors consider that the Annual Report and financial statements, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess a company's performance, business model and strategy.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed in on page 12 of the Annual Report confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and net return of the Company; and
- the Annual Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and its position, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

On behalf of the Board

Stuart Cruickshank
Chairman

27 April 2015

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

AIFMD DISCLOSURES

In accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers' Directive, the Company has, with effect from 12 May 2014, become an Alternative Investment Fund and has appointed Marshall Wace LLP as the Alternative Investment Fund Manager (the "AIFM") to provide portfolio management and risk management services to the Company in accordance with an alternative Investment Fund Manager Agreement (the "AIFM Agreement"). The Board has also appointed Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A. to act as the Company's Depositary (a new function required by the AIFMD).

REPORT ON REMUNERATION

The AIFMD requires certain disclosures to be made with regard to the remuneration policy of the Company's AIFM. The total remuneration of the staff of the AIFM, who were involved in the activities of the Company during the period was £248,238, divided into £248,238 fixed remuneration and £0 variable remuneration. There were 4 beneficiaries.

RISK DISCLOSURES

The financial risk disclosures relating to risk framework, leverage and liquidity risk as required in accordance with the AIFMD are set out in Note 6 to the notes to the financial statements.

PRE INVESTMENT DISCLOSURES

The AIFMD requires certain information to be made available to investors in Alternative Investment Funds ("AIFs") before they invest and requires that material changes to this information be disclosed in the annual report of each AIF. The Company's prospectus, which sets out information on the Company's investment strategy and policies, leverage, risk, liquidity, administration, management, fees, conflicts of interest and other shareholder information is available on the Company's website at www.p2pgi.com. There have been no material changes to this information requiring disclosure. Any information requiring immediate disclosure pursuant to the AIFMD will be disclosed to the London Stock Exchange through a primary information provider.

INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LISTING RULE 9.8.4

The following table provides cross-references to where the relevant required information by Listing rule 9.8.4R for the period is disclosed.

Section	Listing Rule Requirement	Location
9.8.4 (1)	Interest capitalised	The Company has not capitalised any interest in the period under review.
9.8.4 (2)	Publication of unaudited financial information	The Company has not published any unaudited financial information in a class 1 circular or prospectus or any profit forecast or profit estimate.
9.8.4 (3)	This provision has been deleted.	
9.8.4 (4)	Details of long-term incentive schemes	The Company does not have any long-term incentive schemes in operation.
9.8.4 (5) and (6)	Waiver of emoluments by a director and waiver of future emoluments by a director	No Director of the Company has waived or agreed to waive any current or future emoluments from the Company.
9.8.4 (7), (8) and (9)	Non pre-emptive issues of equity for cash	The Company has not allotted any equity securities for cash in the period under review which had not been specifically authorised by the Company's shareholders.
	Item (7) in relation to major subsidiary undertakings	This provision is not applicable to the Company.
	Parent participant in placing by a listed subsidiary	This provision is not applicable to the Company.
9.8.4 (10)	Contracts of significance	There were no contracts of significance subsisting during the period under review to which the Company is a party and in which a Director of the Company is or was materially interested; or between the Company and a controlling shareholder.
9.8.4 (11)	Provision of services by a controlling shareholder	This provision is not applicable to the Company.
9.8.4 (12) and (13)	Shareholder waivers of dividends	There were no arrangements under which a shareholder has waived or agreed to waive any dividends or future dividends.
9.8.4 (14)	Agreements with controlling shareholder	This provision is not applicable to the Company.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF P2P GLOBAL INVESTMENTS PLC

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion:

- P2P Global Investment plc's financial statements (the "financial statements") give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of the net return and cash flows for the period then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

What we have audited

P2P Global Investment plc's financial statements comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2014;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Funds;
- the Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Certain required disclosures have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Report, rather than in the notes to the financial statements. These are cross-referenced from the financial statements and are identified as audited.

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the financial statements is applicable law and IFRSs as adopted by the European Union, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Our audit approach

Overview

- We used an overall materiality: £2.0 million which represents approximately 1% of net assets.
- The Company is an Investment Trust Company and engages Marshall Wace LLP (the 'Manager') to manage its assets.
- We conducted our audit of the financial statements using accounting records of the Company prepared by Citco Fund Services Limited (the 'Administrator') to whom the Manager has, with the consent of the Directors of the Company, delegated the provision of certain administrative functions.
- We tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the types of investments within the Company, the involvement of the third parties referred to above, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

Our areas of focus comprised:

- valuation of investments reported at fair value through profit or loss;
- valuation of loans and receivables recorded at amortised cost;
- income recognition;
- completeness and accuracy of disclosure of transactions with related parties; and
- recognition of investment management fees.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

The scope of our audit and our areas of focus

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)").

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the Directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including the allocation of our resources and effort, are identified as "areas of focus" below. We have also set out how we tailored our audit to address these specific areas in order to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures should be read in this context. This is not a complete list of all risks identified and addressed by our audit.

(i) Valuation of investments reported at fair value through profit or loss

Refer to page 22 (Audit and Valuation Committee Report), page 42 (Accounting Policies) and page 48 (notes).

Investments reported at fair value through profit or loss comprised of investments in funds, investments in funds and in credit assets which are held through Eaglewood SPV 1LP ("the Eaglewood Fund"), money market funds and investments in private placements.

These investments represented a material balance in the financial statements (£122.5m) and the valuation requires estimates and significant judgements to be applied by the Directors such that changes to key inputs to the estimates, assumptions and/or the judgements made can result, either on an individual investment or in aggregate, in a material change to the valuation.

How our audit addressed the area of focus

We understood and evaluated the valuation methodology applied, by reference to accounting standards and industry practice, and tested the techniques used, in determining the fair value of investments reported at fair value through profit or loss. The testing included:

- testing quoted prices for money market funds to a third party source;
- obtaining and reviewing copies of audited financial statements of the investments made in funds via the Eaglewood Fund;
- comparing the prices implied by the valuations of funds to those evidenced by recent transactions; and
- assessing underlying valuation models applying interest rates and cashflows, being the key inputs and assumptions in valuing other unquoted investments.

We also read the valuation reports and meeting minutes where the valuations of the investments were discussed and agreed. This, together with the work outlined above and our knowledge of the underlying investments enabled us to discuss with and challenge the Manager and Directors as to the appropriateness of the methodology and key inputs used, and the valuations themselves.

We found that the valuation of investments reported at fair value through profit or loss were consistent with the Company's accounting policies and that the assumptions used were appropriate based on the investee's actual and expected financial performance. No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.

(ii) Valuation of loans and receivables recorded at amortised cost

Refer to page 22 (Audit and Valuation Committee Report), page 43 (Accounting Policies) and page 48 (notes).

Loans and receivables recorded at amortised cost represented a material balance in the financial statements (£61.3m) and the valuation requires estimates and significant judgements to be applied by the Directors such that changes to key inputs to the estimates and/or the judgements made can result, either on an individual loan or in aggregate, in a material change to the valuation.

How our audit addressed the area of focus

We understood and evaluated the valuation methodology applied, by reference to industry practice, and tested the techniques used, in determining the amortised cost amount and recognition of any impairment loss. The testing included:

- obtaining and reviewing reports on internal controls operated by the Company's Administrator relevant to the drawdown and repayments of loans;
- reconciling principal and income flows to records maintained by the Company's Administrator and recalculation of loan interest amounts on a sample basis;
- obtaining independent confirmation of loan balances from the Company's Depositary;
- performing sample testing on the inputs to the underlying impairment model, including interest rates and loan maturity, agreeing these to supporting documentation and to cash received on a sample basis;
- assessing the underlying impairment model; and
- re-performing the calculation of the impairment provision.

We found that the recording of loans and receivables at amortised cost was consistent with the Company's accounting policies and that the assumptions used to calculate the impairment provision were appropriate. No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.

(iii) Income recognition

Refer to page 22 (Audit and Valuation Committee Report), page 41 (Accounting Policies) and page 50 (notes).

ISAs (UK & Ireland) presume there is a risk of fraud in income recognition because of the pressure management may feel to achieve revenue growth in line with the objective of the Company.

We focused on the recognition policy adopted by the Company, and on the accuracy and completeness of income from the Eaglewood Fund and interest income from loans, and their presentation in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as set out in the requirements of The Association of Investment Companies Statement of Recommended Practice (the 'AIC SORP').

This is because inappropriate, incomplete or inaccurate revenue could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value and dividend cover.

We also focused on gains/losses on investments held at fair value due to the subjective nature of the valuation of those investments.

How our audit addressed the area of focus

We assessed the accounting policy for revenue recognition for compliance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP and performed testing to check that income had been accounted for in accordance with this stated accounting policy.

We found that the accounting policies implemented were in accordance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP. Income has been recognised in accordance with the stated accounting policy.

We understood and assessed the design and implementation of controls surrounding revenue recognition. We then tested those key controls relating to the recognition of loan interest income using a combination of re-performance, inspection and observation, as appropriate, to obtain evidence that the controls had operated effectively throughout the year. No deficiencies were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

We performed sample testing on loan interest income, agreeing interest rates and maturities to supporting documentation, including loan agreements, and to cash received. We tested the allocation and presentation of income between the income and capital return columns of the Statement of Comprehensive Income in line with the requirements set out in the AIC SORP.

The gains/losses on investments held at fair value comprised realised and unrealised gains/losses on the investment in the Eaglewood Fund and other funds and on forward foreign exchange contracts.

- For unrealised gains/losses, we obtained an understanding of, and then tested the valuation process as set out above to ascertain whether these gains/losses were appropriately determined; and
- For realised gains/losses, we tested disposal proceeds by agreeing the proceeds to bank statements and we re-performed the calculation of a sample of realised gains/losses.

No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.

(iv) Completeness and accuracy of disclosure of transactions with related parties

Refer to page 22 (Audit and Valuation Committee Report) and page 61 (notes).

We focused on this area due to the nature and number of related party transactions. The complexity and extent of these arrangements means that there is a risk that not all related party transactions are identified and disclosed in the financial statements.

How our audit addressed the area of focus
Our testing over related parties included:

- assessing management's process for identifying related parties and related party transactions, which include maintaining up to date records of parties related to the Company and the Directors;
- evaluating management's listing of related parties and related party transactions for completeness based on our knowledge gained from the audit;
- testing related party transactions to supporting documentation;
- obtaining written confirmation from the Directors of the list of all related parties; and
- performing scanning analytics for possible additional related party transactions.

We found no unidentified related parties or inconsistencies between the reported related party transactions and our testing in this area or the rest of our audit.

(v) Recognition of investment management fees

Refer to page 22 (Audit and Valuation Committee Report), page 41 (Accounting Policies) and page 56 (notes).

A management fee was payable for the year of £349,855. We focused on this area because the fee is calculated using a complex methodology as set out in the Investment Management Agreement between the Company and the Manager.

How our audit addressed the area of focus
We independently recalculated the management fee of £349,855 using the methodology set out in the Investment Management Agreement and agreed the inputs to the calculation to independent third party sources, where applicable. No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.

We tested the allocation of the management fee between the income and capital return columns of the Statement of Comprehensive Income with reference to the accounting policy as set out on page 40. We found that the allocation of the fee was consistent with the accounting policy. No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance.

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the types of investments within the Company, the involvement of the Manager and Administrator, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

The maintenance of the Company's accounting records is delegated to the Administrator, which reports to the Manager and the Directors.

As part of our risk assessment, we assessed the control environment of the Company, as well as that in place at the Administrator and the Company's other service organisations to the extent relevant to our audit. This assessment of the operating and accounting structure involved obtaining and reading the relevant control reports issued by the independent auditor of the Administrator in accordance with generally accepted assurance standards for such work. We then identified those key controls at the Administrator on which we could place reliance to provide audit evidence. We also assessed the gap period of 3 months between the period covered by the controls report and the year-end of the Company. Following this assessment, we applied professional judgement to determine the extent of testing required over each balance in the financial statements, including whether we needed to perform additional testing in respect of those key controls to support our substantive work. For the purposes of our audit, we determined that additional testing of controls in place at the Administrator was not required because additional substantive testing was performed.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall materiality	£2.00 million
How we determined it	1% of net assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	We have applied this benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice for investment trust audits, in the absence of indicators that an alternative benchmark would be appropriate and because we believe this provides an appropriate basis for our audit.

We agreed with the Audit and Valuation Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £100,000 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the Directors' statement, set out on page 14, in relation to going concern. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

As noted in the Directors' Report, the Directors have concluded that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting. The going concern basis presumes that the Company has adequate resources to remain in operation, and that the Directors intend it to do so, for at least one year from the date the financial statements were approved by the Directors. As part of our audit we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, these statements are not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

OTHER REQUIRED REPORTING

Consistency of other information

Companies Act 2006 opinions

In our opinion:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the information given in the Corporate Governance Statement set out on pages 16 to 21 with respect to internal control and risk management systems and about share capital structures is consistent with the financial statements.

ISAs (UK & Ireland) reporting

Under ISAs (UK & Ireland) we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

■ Information in the Annual Report is: – materially inconsistent with the information in the audited financial statements; or – apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, our knowledge of the Company acquired in the course of performing our audit; or – otherwise misleading.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.
■ the statement given by the Directors on page 27, in accordance with provision C.1.1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code ("the Code"), that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for members to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Company acquired in the course of performing our audit.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.
■ the section of the Annual Report on page 22, as required by provision C.3.8 of the Code, describing the work of the Audit and Valuation Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit and Valuation Committee.	We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Directors' Remuneration Report – Companies Act 2006 opinion

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Corporate Governance Statement

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, a Corporate Governance Statement has not been prepared by the Company. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review the part of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with nine provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code. We have nothing to report having performed our review.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE AUDIT

Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 27, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

What an audit of financial statements involves

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We primarily focus our work in these areas by assessing the Directors' judgements against available evidence, forming our own judgements, and evaluating the disclosures in the financial statements.

We test and examine information, using sampling and other auditing techniques, to the extent we consider necessary to provide a reasonable basis for us to draw conclusions. We obtain audit evidence through testing the effectiveness of controls, substantive procedures or a combination of both.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Marcus Hine (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

27 April 2015

COMPANY ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	31 December 2014 £
Non current assets		
Investment assets designated as held at fair value through profit or loss	*3*	122,516,585
Loans at amortised cost	*3*	61,314,163
		183,830,748
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	*7*	16,166,498
Cash pledged as collateral	*7*	1,030,000
Other current assets and prepaid expenses		337,806
		17,534,304
Total assets		**201,365,052**
Current liabilities		
Derivative financial instruments	*3, 4*	530,114
Investment management fees payable	*9*	108,365
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		375,428
		1,013,907
Total assets less current liabilities		**200,351,145**
Equity attributable to Shareholders of the Company		
Called-up share capital	*12*	200,000
Share premium account		196,889,944
Capital reserves		617,765
Revenue reserve		2,643,436
Total equity		**200,351,145**
Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share	*11*	**1,001.76p**

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

Stuart Cruickshank
Chairman
27 April 2015

See notes to the financial statements

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 6 DECEMBER 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	Revenue £	Capital £	Total £
Revenue				
Net gains on investments	*5*	–	614,388	614,388
Foreign exchange gain		–	6,190	6,190
Income	*5*	5,313,043	–	5,313,043
Total return		**5,313,043**	**620,578**	**5,933,621**
Expenses				
Investment management fee	*9*	347,042	2,813	349,855
Administration fee		57,948	–	57,948
Impairment of loans	*8*	382,474	–	382,474
Other expenses		682,143	–	682,143
Total operating expenses		**1,469,607**	**2,813**	**1,472,420**
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation		3,843,436	617,765	4,461,201
Taxation on ordinary activities		–	–	–
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation		3,843,436	617,765	4,461,201
Return per Ordinary Share (basic and diluted)		19.22p	3.09p	22.31p

The total column of this statement represents the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). 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.

There is no other comprehensive income.

See notes to the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 6 DECEMBER 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Called Up Share Capital £	Share Premium £	Capital Reserve £	Revenue Reserve £	Total £
Net assets attributable to Shareholders at the beginning of the period	–	–	–	–	–
Amounts received on issue of management shares	50,000	–	–	–	50,000
Management shares redeemed	(50,000)	–	–	–	(50,000)
Amounts received on issue of Ordinary Shares	200,000	199,800,000	–	–	200,000,000
Share issue costs	–	(2,910,056)	–	–	(2,910,056)
Return on ordinary activities after taxation	–	–	617,765	3,843,436	4,461,201
Dividends declared and paid	–	–	–	(1,200,000)	(1,200,000)
Net assets attributable to Shareholders at 31 December 2014	**200,000**	**196,889,944**	**617,765**	**2,643,436**	**200,351,145**

See notes to the financial statements

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 6 DECEMBER 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	31 December 2014 £
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net return on ordinary activities after taxation		4,461,201
Adjustments to reconcile net return on ordinary activities after taxation to net cash outflow from operating activities:		
Unrealised appreciation on investment assets		(1,482,123)
Increase in accrued income		(7,615,735)
Increase in cash pledged as collateral		(1,030,000)
Increase in other assets and prepaid expenses		(337,806)
Increase in trade and other payables		483,793
Impairment of loans		384,654
Net cash outflow from operating activities		**(5,136,016)**
Investing activities:		
Purchase of investments		(253,388,613)
Sale of investments		140,500,000
Purchase of loans		(61,698,817)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(174,587,430)**
Net cash outflow before financing		**(179,723,446)**
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from subscription of Ordinary Shares		200,000,000
Proceeds from issue of management shares		50,000
Share issue costs		(2,910,056)
Redemption of management shares		(50,000)
Dividends paid		(1,200,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**195,889,944**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		16,166,498
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		–
Net cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2014	*7*	**16,166,498**

See notes to the financial statements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD FROM 6 DECEMBER 2013 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

P2P Global Investments plc (the "Company") is a closed-ended investment company incorporated in England and Wales on 6 December 2013 with registered number 08805459 under company name Alternative Finance Investments plc, and subsequently changed name to P2P Global Investments plc on 16 December 2013. The Company commenced its operations on 30 May 2014. The Company 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 Company's investment manager is Marshall Wace LLP. On 30 April 2014, Marshall Wace Holdings Limited, the parent of the Investment Manager, (via a subsidiary) acquired a controlling stake in Eaglewood Capital Management LLC (the "Sub-Manager"), a SEC registered investment adviser. The Investment Manager has, pursuant to the Sub-Management Agreement, delegated certain of its responsibilities and functions, including its discretionary management of the Company's portfolio of Credit Assets, to the Sub-Manager.

The Company's shares were admitted to the Official List of the UK Listing Authority with a premium listing on 30 May 2014. On the same day, trading of the ordinary shares commenced on the London Stock Exchange.

Marshall Wace LLP is authorised as an Alternative Investment Fund Manager ("AIFM") under the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ("AIFMD") from 24 April 2014. The Company is defined as an Alternative Investment Fund and is subject to the relevant articles of the AIFMD.

Citco Fund Services (Ireland) Limited has been appointed as the administrator of the Company. The Administrator is responsible for the Company's general administrative functions, such as the calculation and publication of the Net Asset Value and maintenance of the Company's accounting records.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the Company are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). They comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board and International Financial Reporting Committee, interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standard Committee that remain in effect, to the extent they have been adopted by the European Union. The financial statements are also in compliance with relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies reporting under IFRS.

The 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. The Directors consider that the Company has adequate financial resources to enable it to continue operations for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Directors believe that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the Company's financial statements.

Where presentational guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice ("SORP") for investment trusts issued by the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC") in January 2009 is consistent with the requirements of IFRS, the Directors have sought to prepare the financial statements on a basis compliant with the recommendations of the SORP.

The Company's presentational and functional currency is Pounds Sterling (£). Pounds Sterling reflects the currency in which funds from financing activities are generated.

(b) Presentation of 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income between items of revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Net revenue is the measure the Directors believe appropriate in assessing the Company's compliance with certain requirements set out in section 1158 of the Corporation Taxes Act 2010.

In respect of the analysis between revenue and capital items presented within the Statement of Comprehensive Income, all expenses and finance costs, which are accounted for on an accruals basis, have been presented as revenue items except those items listed below:

- expenses are allocated to capital where a direct connection with the maintenance or enhancement of the value of the investments can be demonstrated. Investment management fees and finance costs are allocated to capital in accordance with accounting policy 2(d); and
- expenses which are incidental to the disposal of an investment are deducted from the disposal proceeds of the investment.

The following are presented as capital items:

- gains and losses on the realisation of investments;
- increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held at the year-end;
- realised and unrealised gains and losses on transactions undertaken to hedge an exposure of a capital nature;
- realised and unrealised exchange differences of a capital nature; and
- expenses, together with the related taxation effect, allocated to capital in accordance with the above policies.

(c) Income

For financial instruments measured at amortised cost the effective interest rate (EIR) method is used to measure the carrying value of a financial asset or liability and to allocate associated interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through 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 Company estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, early redemption penalty charges) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees received and paid and costs borne that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and all other premiums or discounts above or below market rates.

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets becomes impaired, interest income is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss and is recognised over the period to which the expected cash flows relate.

Dividend income from investments is taken to the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an ex-dividend basis.

Bank interest and other income receivable are accounted for on an accruals basis.

The increase in the Company's share of the distributable profit in partnership vehicles is treated as revenue return provided that the underlying assets of the partnership comprises solely of income generating loans, or investments in lending platforms which themselves generate net interest income.

(d) Expenses, fees and commissions

Fees and commissions not directly attributable to generating a financial instrument are recognised as services are provided, or on the performance of a significant act which means the Company has become contractually obligated to settle those amounts.

The Company currently charges performance fees to revenue return as it is the current expectation that the majority of the Company's return will be generated through revenue rather than capital gains on investments. Investment management fees are allocated between the revenue and capital accounts based on the prospective split of the gross income between revenue and capital. The percentage of management expenses allocated to capital is less than 1% of the total. Refer to Note 9 for further details of the management and performance fees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Expenses, fees and commissions (continued)

Gains and losses arising from derivative instruments are credited or charged to the 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.

All other expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis.

(e) Dividends payable to Shareholders

Dividends to shareholders are accounted for in the period which they are paid or approved in general meetings. Dividends payable to shareholders are recognised in the 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 Company.

(f) Taxation

The tax currently payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the 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 Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

In line with the recommendations of the SORP, the allocation method used to calculate tax relief on expenses presented against capital returns in the supplementary information in the 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income, then no tax relief is transferred to the capital return column.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities at inception into the following categories:

(i) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

This category consists of forward foreign exchange contracts, Money Market Funds, private placement positions and investments in other 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 Money Market Funds and other funds are carried at fair value. This is determined using the net asset value for the units at the balance sheet date as provided by the relevant fund administrator.

The private placements are valued at fair value. The fair value is based on recent transactions of the investment, which are considered to be representative of the fair value at 31 December 2014.

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

(ii) 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 Company'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.

(iii) 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 have expired or where the assets have been transferred and substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

Assets carried at amortised cost

The 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 a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. Evidence of impairment may include:

- indications that the borrower or group of borrowers is experiencing significant financial difficulty;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- debt being restructured to reduce the burden on the borrower.

The Company assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists either individually for assets that are separately significant or individually or collectively for assets that are not separately significant.

If there is no objective evidence of impairment for an individually assessed asset it is included in a group of assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The resultant provisions are deducted from the appropriate asset values in the Statement of Financial Position.

The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the provision is adjusted and the amount of the reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

Where a loan is not recoverable, it is written off against the related provision for loan impairment once all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are reflected against the impairment losses recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Key estimates and assumptions in impairment of financial assets

The assessment of impairment of the investments at amortised cost requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that could cause material adjustment to the carrying value of those investments. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating future cash flows are reviewed regularly by the Company.

(v) Financial liabilities

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

(vi) Derivatives

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

Derivatives are carried at fair value with movements in fair values recorded in the 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.

All derivatives are classified as assets where their fair value is positive and liabilities where their 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.

(vii) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position if, and only if, there is a 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.

(h) Other receivables

Other receivables do not carry any interest and are short-term in nature and are accordingly stated at their nominal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated impairment.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments with a maturity of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash.

(j) Current liabilities

Current liabilities, other than derivatives, are not interest-bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

(k) Ordinary Shares

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 Company's equity net asset value per unit is calculated by dividing the equity – net assets attributable to the holder of redeemable shares divided by the total number of outstanding shares.

(l) Rates of exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of each transaction. Monetary assets, liabilities and equity investments in foreign currencies at the Statement of Financial Position date are translated into Pounds 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 Statement of Comprehensive Income. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising on investments held at fair value are included within changes in fair value.

(m) Capital reserves

Capital reserve – arising on investments sold includes:

- gains/losses on disposal of investments;
- exchange differences on currency balances and on settlement of loan 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.

All of the above are accounted for in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except the cost of own shares bought back which is accounted for in the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Funds.

(n) Segmental reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker is the Board of Directors. The Directors are of the opinion that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business, being the investment of the Company's capital in financial assets comprising consumer loans, small and medium sized enterprise ("SME") loans, corporate trade receivables and/or advances thereon.

(o) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

Estimates and assumptions used in preparing the financial statements are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The results of these estimates and assumptions form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Estimates and assumptions made in the valuation of unquoted investments and investments for which there is an inactive market may cause material adjustment to the carrying value of those assets and liabilities. These are valued in accordance with the techniques set out in Note 2(g).

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in relation to the impairment of loans are described in Note 8.

As disclosed in Note 14 'Related Party Transactions', the Company invests in a special purpose vehicle, Eaglewood SPV I LP (the "SPV") and at 31 December 2014 is the sole Limited Partner in that SPV. The financial statements of the Company do not consolidate Eaglewood SPV I LP as the Company does not exercise control over the activities of the SPV, which are vested in the General Partner. Refer to Note 14 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) New standards and amendments to existing standards

Amendments to IFRS 10, 11, 12 and IAS 27 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The amendments introduced a new definition of control, changed aspects of the accounting treatment and disclosures in relation to joint ventures/joint arrangements, introduced an exemption from consolidation for investment entities and made associated changes to IAS 27 relating to parent company financial statements. The Company adopted the amendments with effect from 6 December 2013.

Amendments to IAS 32, 'Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities' is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These amendments clarify the offsetting criteria in IAS 32 and address inconsistencies in their application. This includes clarifying the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. The Company adopted the amendments with effect from 6 December 2013 and the amendments did not have any impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of this document, the following applicable Standards were in issue but not yet effective:

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers', effective 1 January 2017. This is the converged standard on revenue recognition and replaces IAS 11, 'Construction contracts', IAS 18, 'Revenue' and related interpretations. The new standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements or performance.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', specifies how an entity should classify and measure financial assets and liabilities, including some hybrid contracts. The standard improves and simplifies the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets compared with the requirements of IAS 39. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged.

The standard applies a consistent approach to classifying financial assets and replaces the numerous categories of financial assets in IAS 39, each of which had its own classification criteria. IFRS 9 now divides all financial assets that are under the scope of IAS 39 into two classifications – those measured at amortised cost and those measured at fair value. The determination is made at initial recognition. Specifically, under IFRS 9 loans and receivables can be measured at amortised cost only if the objective of the entity is to hold the financial asset to collect contractual cash flows and that the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. All other debt instruments will be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Directors are currently evaluating the impact of this Standard upon the Company.

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).
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 judgement and is specific to the investment.

The following table analyses within the fair value hierarchy the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31 December 2014:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Total £	Level 1 £	Level 2 £	Level 3 £
Investments in Money Market Funds	9,500,000	9,500,000	–	–
Investments in other funds	111,965,038	–	–	111,965,038
Forward foreign exchange contracts	24,832	–	24,832	–
Private placements	1,026,715	–	–	1,026,715
Total	**122,516,585**	**9,500,000**	**24,832**	**112,991,753**

Derivative financial instruments	Total £	Level 1 £	Level 2 £	Level 3 £
Forward foreign exchange contracts	(530,114)	–	(530,114)	–
Total	**(530,114)**	**–**	**(530,114)**	**–**

There were no movements between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the period ended 31 December 2014 and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The following table presents the movement in Level 3 positions for the period:

	Assets Private placements £	Assets Investments in other funds £	Total £
Opening balance	–	–	–
Purchases	1,011,550	102,377,064	103,388,614
Sales	–	–	–
Transfers In/(Out)	–	–	–
Net change in unrealised gains	15,165	6,343,156	6,358,321
Distributed income re-invested	–	3,244,818	3,244,818
Closing balance	**1,026,715**	**111,965,038**	**112,991,753**

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

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

Description	Fair Value at 31 December 2014 £	Valuation technique
Private placements	1,026,715	Recent transactions
Investments in other funds	111,965,038	Net Asset Value

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

3. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

The investments in other funds are valued based on the net asset value as calculated by the respective administrators at the balance sheet date. No adjustment have been determined to be necessary to the NAV as supplied by the administrators as this reflects the fair value of the underlying investments. The net asset value of the other funds are sensitive to movements in interest rates due to their investment in loans.

If the price of the investment in other funds and private placements held at period end had increased/decreased by 5% it would have resulted in an increase/decrease in the total value of the funds of £5,598,252 and the private placements of £51,336.

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

The following table presents the fair value of the Company's assets and liabilities (by class) not measured at fair value through profit and loss at 31 December 2014 but for which fair value is disclosed:

	Total 2014 £	Level 1 2014 £	Level 2 2014 £	Level 3 2014 £
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	16,166,498	16,166,498	–	–
Cash pledged as collateral	1,030,000	1,030,000	–	–
Other current assets and prepaid expenses	337,806	–	337,806	–
Loans at amortised cost	61,604,287	–	–	61,604,287
Total	**79,138,591**	**17,196,498**	**337,806**	**61,604,287**
Liabilities				
Investment management fees payable	108,365	–	108,365	–
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	375,428	–	375,428	–
Total	**483,793**	**–**	**483,793**	**–**

The table below provides details of the investments at amortised cost held by the Company for the period ended 31 December 2014:

	Amortised Cost before impairment £	Impairment £	Amortised Cost £	Carrying Value £
Investments at amortised cost	61,698,817	(384,654)	61,314,163	61,314,163
Total	**61,698,817**	**(384,654)**	**61,314,163**	**61,314,163**

4. DERIVATIVES

Typically, derivative contracts serve as components of the Company's investment strategy and are utilised primarily to structure and hedge investments to enhance performance and reduce risk to the Company (the Company does not currently designate any derivatives as hedges for hedge accounting purposes as described under IAS 39). Derivative instruments may also be used for trading purposes where the Investment Manager believes this would be more effective than investing directly in the underlying financial instruments. The only derivative contracts that the Company currently holds are forward foreign exchange contracts.

The Company records its derivative activities on a fair value basis. See Note 2(g)(vi) for valuation of financial instruments.

Forward contracts

Forward contracts entered into by the Company represent a firm commitment to buy or sell an underlying asset, or currency at a specified value and point in time based upon an agreed or contracted quantity. The realised/unrealised gain or loss is equal to the difference between the value of the contract at the onset and the value of the contract at settlement date/year end date and is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

As of 31 December 2014, the following forward foreign exchange contracts were included in the Company's Statement of Financial Position at fair value through profit or loss:

Settlement Date	Purchase Currency	Purchase Amount	Sale Currency	Sale Amount	Fair Value £
4 March 2015	GBP	714,779	EUR	(900,000)	15,634
4 March 2015	GBP	296,776	AUD	(550,000)	9,198
Unrealised gain on forward foreign exchange contracts					**24,832**

Settlement Date	Purchase Currency	Purchase Amount	Sale Currency	Sale Amount	Fair Value £
4 March 2015	GBP	114,000,690	USD	(178,500,000)	(530,114)
Unrealised losses on forward foreign exchange contracts					**(530,114)**

The Company may be eligible to present net on the Statement of Financial Position, certain financial assets and financial liabilities according to criteria described in Note 2(g)(vii).

At 31 December 2014 none of the financial assets and financial liabilities met the eligibility criteria and therefore none were presented net on the Statement of Financial Position. Accordingly the amounts disclosed in the following tables as "Net amounts of recognised assets presented in the statement of financial position" are the same as the gross amounts.

The following tables provide information on the financial impact of netting for instruments subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement at 31 December 2014.

The columns "related amounts not eligible to be set-off in the Statement of Financial Position" disclose the amounts with respect to derivative financial instruments which are subject to master netting arrangements but were not offset due to not meeting the net settlement/simultaneous settlement criteria or because the rights to set-off are conditional upon the default of the counterparty only.

Financial assets and collateral received by counterparty

	Net amounts of recognised assets presented in the Statement of Financial Position £	Related amounts not eligible to be set-off in the Statement of Financial Position: Financial instruments £	Collateral received £	Net amount £
Counterparty				
Deutsche Bank	24,832	(24,832)	–	–
Total	**24,832**	**(24,832)**	**–**	**–**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

4. DERIVATIVES (continued)

Forward contracts (continued)

Financial liabilities and collateral pledged by counterparty

	Net amounts of recognised liabilities presented in the Statement of Financial Position	Related amounts not eligible to be set-off in the Statement of Financial Position		
		Financial instruments	Collateral received	Net amount
	£	£	£	£
Counterparty				
Deutsche Bank	(530,114)	24,832	505,282	–
Total	**(530,114)**	**24,832**	**505,282**	**–**

5. INCOME AND GAINS ON INVESTMENTS

	31 December 2014 £
Income	
Distributed income from Eaglewood SPV I LP	2,667,617
Interest income from loans	1,850,458
Distributed income from investment in other funds	577,201
Interest income from Money Market Funds	213,557
Interest income from collateral account	4,210
Total	**5,313,043**

	31 December 2014 £
Net gains on investments	
Loss on forward foreign exchange contracts	(6,142,141)
Gain on other investments in other funds	6,741,364
Gain on investment in private placements	15,165
Total	**614,388**

The forward foreign exchange contracts are held to hedge the currency exposure of the investment in the Eaglewood SPV I LP, which is denominated in US dollars.

Gains and losses on financial instruments are shown in the table below:

	31 December 2014		
	Gains	Losses	Total
	£	£	£
Realised on financial instruments	1,479	(5,474,887)	(5,473,408)
Unrealised on financial instruments	6,472,632	(384,836)	6,087,796

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS

Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls. The Company 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 Company.

Risk management structure

The Directors are ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. Day to day management of the risk arising from the financial instruments held by the Company has been delegated to Marshall Wace LLP as Investment Manager and AIFM to the Company. The Investment Manager has delegated certain of its responsibilities and functions, including its discretionary management of the Company's portfolio of Credit Assets, to the Sub-Manager.

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

The principal risks and uncertainties that could have a material impact on the Company's performance have not changed from those set out in detail on pages 15-34 of the Company's IPO Prospectus dated 19 May 2014, available on the Company's website, www.p2pgi.com. Namely:

(i) There can be no guarantee that the investment objective of the Company will be achieved or that the Company's portfolio of investments will generate the rates of return expected. There is no guarantee that any dividends will be paid in respect of any financial year or period.

(ii) The Company has no employees and is reliant on the performance of third party service providers.

(iii) The Company is reliant on the effective operation of the Investment Manager's and the Sub-Manager's IT systems for the loan acquisition process. Any IT systems failure could have a material adverse effect on the ability to acquire and realise investments.

(iv) The Company may borrow money for investment purposes, which exposes the Company to risks associated with borrowings.

(v) Loans acquired through "Platforms" are subject to risks of borrower default. The default history for loans is limited and actual defaults may be greater than indicated by historical data. Platforms means origination platforms that allow non-bank capital to engage with and:

- lend to consumer or SME borrowers;
- advance capital against corporate trade receivables; and/or
- purchase trade receivables from sellers; together with any other origination platforms agreed between the Company and the Investment Manager.

(vi) The P2P industry in the UK faced increased regulation from 1 April 2014. These and any future regulatory changes may result in interruptions in operations, increased costs and reduced returns to the Company. The Company will, between 1 August 2015 and 31 October 2015, be required to seek full authorisation from the FCA to carry on consumer credit regulated activities in the UK. Any failure to obtain authorisation may have an adverse impact on the Company's future ability to invest in UK consumer loans.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (continued)

Risk management structure (continued)

(vii) The Company, in common with other Platform lender members, may be exposed to the following risks relating to compliance and regulation of the Platforms and the Company in the United States:

- Federal and state regulators could subject the Platforms and their lender members, such as the Company, to legal and regulatory examination or enforcement action.
- Non-compliance with laws and regulations may impair the Platforms' ability to arrange or service borrower member loans, which could impact the Company's ability to purchase loans or Notes or receive payments on the loans or Notes it has already purchased.
- Potential characterisation of loan marketers and other originators as lenders may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

(viii) Any change in the Company's tax status or in taxation legislation or practice generally could adversely affect the value of the investments held by the Company, or the Company's ability to provide returns to shareholders, or alter the post-tax returns to shareholders.

(ix) The value of the ordinary shares and the income derived from those shares (if any) can fluctuate and may go down as well as up. The ordinary shares may trade at a discount to NAV.

(x) It may be difficult for shareholders to realise their investment and there may not be a liquid market in the ordinary shares.

(xi) If the Directors decide to issue C Shares or further ordinary shares, the proportions of the voting rights held by shareholders may be diluted.

(xii) Dividend payments on the ordinary shares are not guaranteed.

(xiii) Changes in tax law may reduce any return for investors in the Company.

The risks faced by the Company have not changed significantly since the commencement of operations and are not expected to change materially in the next 12 months.

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

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

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 Company is exposed to market risk primarily through its Financial Instruments.

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

Market price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk arising from the investments held by the Company for which prices in the future are uncertain. The investment in Eaglewood SPV I LP, investment in Money Market Funds and the investments in the private placements are exposed to market price risk. Refer to Note 3 for further details on the sensitivity of the Company'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 Company 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.

Loans held by the Company at amortised cost, with a fixed interest rate, are not exposed to revaluation due to interest rate changes.

Financial Instruments with a floating interest rate that resets as market rates change are exposed to cash flow interest rate risk. At the year end the Company had 8.54% of the total assets classified as cash and cash equivalents and cash pledged as collateral with floating interest rates. At 31 December 2014, if interest rates had increased/(decreased) by 1% with all other variables held constant, the change in the value of future expected interest cash flows of these assets would have been £171,965. 1% is considered to be a reasonably possible movement in interest rates.

The Company 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 Company holds financial assets and liabilities.

The assets of the Company are invested in Credit Assets which are denominated in US Dollars, Euros, Pounds Sterling and other currencies. Accordingly, the value of such assets may be affected favourably or unfavourably by fluctuations in currency rates. The Company hedges currency exposure between Pounds Sterling and any other currency in which the Company's assets may be denominated, in particular US Dollars and Euros.

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 Company's non GBP denominated investments. The Investment Manager re-examines the currency exposure on a regular basis in each currency and manages the Company's currency exposure in accordance with market expectations.

The below table presents the net exposure to foreign currency at 31 December 2014. The table includes forward foreign exchange contracts at their notional exposure value and excludes all GBP assets and liabilities recorded on the Statement of Financial Position.

	Asset 2014 £	Liability 2014 £	Forward contract 2014 £	Net exposure 2014 £
Australian Dollar	289,126	–	(287,579)	1,547
Euro	698,102	–	(699,144)	(1,042)
US Dollar	116,098,796	(200,071)	(114,530,804)	1,367,921

If the GBP exchange rate simultaneously increased/decreased by 5% against the above currencies, the impact on profit would be an increase/decrease of £68,421. 5% is considered to be a reasonably possible movement in foreign exchange rates.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND ASSOCIATED RISKS (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company 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 Investment Manager manages the Company's liquidity risk through active capital management, including monitoring of amortising cash flows and monitoring and forecasting of cash flows.

Financial liabilities consisting of forward foreign exchange contracts, amounts due to brokers, dividends and interest payable, broker fees payable, and accrued expenses and other liabilities are all due within 3 months.

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 Company's credit risks arise principally through exposures to loans acquired by the Company, which are subject to risk of borrower default. The ability of the Company to earn revenue is completely dependent upon payments being made by the borrower of the loan acquired by the Company through a Platform. The Company (as a lender member) will receive payments under any loans it acquires through a Platform only if the corresponding borrower through that Platform (borrower member) makes payments on the loan.

Consumer and SME loans are generally 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 Platforms and their designated third party collection agencies may be limited in their ability to collect on loans. The Company must rely on the collection efforts of the Platforms and their designated collection agencies and has no direct recourse against borrower members.

The Company will invest across various Platforms, asset classes, geographies (primarily United States and Europe) and credit bands in order to ensure diversification and to seek to mitigate concentration risks.

Credit quality

The credit quality of loans is assessed through evaluation of various factors, including credit scores, payment data and other information. Set out below is the analysis of the Company's loan investments by grade:

Internal grade	SME & consumer £
A	42,819,912
B	6,407,272
C	10,903,598
D	752,648
E	815,387
Total	**61,698,817**

Internal grade	Definition
A	Highest quality with minimal indicators of credit risk
B	High quality, subject to low credit risk, minor adverse indicators
C	Medium-grade, moderate credit risk, may have some adverse credit risk indicators
D	Elevated credit risk, significant adverse indicators
E	High credit risk, with serious adverse indicators (e.g. lower affordability, credit history, existing debt etc.)

The following investment limits and restrictions shall apply to the Company, to ensure that the diversification of the Company's portfolio is maintained and that concentration risk is limited:

Platform restrictions

The Company will not invest more than 33 per cent of Gross Assets via any single Platform. This limit may be increased to 66 per cent of Gross Assets via any single Platform, provided that where this limit is so increased in respect of any Platform the Company does not invest an amount which is greater than 25 per cent (by value) of the total loan origination of the preceding calendar year through such Platform.

Asset class and geographic restrictions

(i) No single loan acquired by the Company will be for a term longer than 5 years. No single trade receivable asset acquired by the Company will be for a term longer than 180 days.

(ii) The Company will not invest more than 20 per cent of Gross Assets, at the time of investment, via any single investment fund investing in Credit Assets. The Company will not invest, in aggregate, more than 60 per cent of Gross Assets, at the time of investment, in other investment funds that invest in Credit Assets.

(iii) The Company will not invest more than 10 per cent 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 per cent of their gross assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds.

(iv) The following restrictions apply, in each case at the time of investment by the Company, to both Credit Assets acquired by the Company directly and on a look-through basis to any Credit Assets held by another investment fund in which the Company invests:

- No single consumer loan acquired by the Company shall exceed 0.25 per cent of Gross Assets.
- No single SME loan acquired by the Company shall exceed 5.0 per cent of Gross Assets.
- No single trade receivable asset acquired by the Company shall exceed 5.0 per cent of Gross Assets.

(v) The following restrictions apply, in each case once the net proceeds of the Issue are fully invested, to both Credit Assets acquired by the Company directly and on a look-through basis to any Credit Assets held by another investment fund in which the Company invests:

- At least 10 per cent (but not more than 75 per cent) of Gross Assets will be maintained in consumer Credit Assets, not more than 50 per cent of Gross Assets will be maintained in SME Credit Assets and not more than 50 per cent of Gross Assets will be maintained in trade receivable assets.
- The Company will maintain at least 10 per cent of Gross Assets in Credit Assets in Europe and at least 10 per cent of Gross Assets in Credit Assets in the United States.

Other restrictions

(i) The Company may invest in cash, cash equivalents and fixed income instruments for cash management purposes and with a view to enhancing returns to shareholders or mitigating credit exposure. However, the Company will only invest in fixed income instruments of investment grade.

(ii) The Company will not invest in collateralised loan obligations ("CLOs") or collateralised debt obligations ("CDOs").

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk (not taking into account the value of any collateral or other security held) in the event that counterparties fail to perform their obligations as of 31 December 2014 in relation to each class of recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the Statement of Financial Position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

7. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS/CASH PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL

	31 December 2014 £
Cash held at bank	16,166,498
Cash collateral	1,030,000
Total	**17,196,498**

8. IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENTS AT AMORTISED COST

A financial asset is past due when the counterparty has failed to make a payment when contractually due. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a loan or group of loans, classified as investments at amortised cost, is impaired. In performing such analysis, the Company assesses the probability of default based on the number of days the loans are past due, using recent historical rates of default on loan portfolios with credit risk characteristics similar to those of the Company.

The following impairment charges have been recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Comprehensive Income relating to investments at amortised cost:

	31 December 2014 £
Loans with payments 15-30 days past due	81,898
Loans with payments 30-60 days past due	256,435
Loans with payments more than 60 days past due	44,141
Total impairment	**382,474**

Loans that have payments of principal or interest less than 15 days past due are not considered to be impaired. As at 31 December 2014, the Company had loans of £228,276 that were past due by less than 15 days.

9. FEES AND EXPENSES

Investment management and performance fees

Under the terms of the 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.

The management fee is payable monthly in arrears and is at the rate of 1/12 of 1.0 per cent per month of Net Asset Value (the "Management Fee"). For the period from admission to trading on the London Stock Exchange's main market for listed securities (the "Admission") until the date on which 90 per cent of the net proceeds of the Issue have been invested or committed for investment, directly or indirectly, in Credit Assets, the value attributable to any assets of the Company other than Credit Assets (including any cash) will be excluded from the calculation of Net Asset Value for the purposes of determining the Management Fee.

The Investment Manager shall not charge a management fee or performance fee twice. Accordingly, if at any time the Company 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, the Sub-Manager or any of their affiliates, the value of such investment shall be excluded from the calculation of Net Asset Value for the purposes of determining the Management Fee payable.

Notwithstanding the above, the Investment Manager may charge a fee based on a percentage of gross assets (such percentage not to exceed 1.0 per cent) to any entity which is within the same group of companies of which the Company forms part, provided that such an entity employs leverage for the purpose of its investment policy or strategy.

The performance fee will be calculated in respect of each twelve month period starting on 1 January and ending on 31 December in each calendar year (a "Calculation Period"), save that the first Calculation Period shall be the period commencing on Admission and ending on 31 December 2014 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 is calculated by reference to the movements in the Adjusted Net Asset Value (as defined below) 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 "High Water Mark").

The performance fee will be a sum equal to 15 per cent of such amount (if positive) and will only be payable if the Adjusted Net Asset Value at the end of a Calculation Period exceeds the High Water Mark. The performance fee shall be payable to the Investment Manager in arrears within 30 calendar days of the end of the relevant Calculation Period. "Adjusted Net Value" means the Net Asset Value adjusted for: (i) any increases or decreases in Net Asset Value arising from issues or repurchases of Ordinary Shares during the relevant Calculation Period; (ii) adding back the aggregate amount of any dividends or distributions (for which no adjustment has already been made under (i)) made by the Company at any time during the relevant Calculation Period; (iii) before deduction for any accrued performance fees; and (iv) to the extent that the Company invests in any other investment fund or via any SPV or via any separate managed account arrangement which is managed or advised by the Investment Manager, the Sub-Manager or any of their affiliates, if the Investment Manager, the Sub-Manager or such affiliate is entitled to (including where it is not yet earned) receive a performance fee or performance allocation at the level of that investee entity or under such separate managed account arrangement, excluding any gain or loss attributable to those investments during the relevant Calculation Period.

Administration

The Company has entered into an administration agreement with Citco Fund Services (Ireland) Limited. The Company pays to the Administrator out of the assets of the Company an annual administration fee based on the Company's net assets subject to a monthly minimum charge. Administration fees for the period totalled £57,948 of which £16,691 was payable at the period end.

The Administrator shall also be entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Company all of its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company.

Company Secretary

Under the terms of the Company Secretarial Agreement, Capita Registrars Limited is entitled to an annual fee of £45,000 (exclusive of VAT and disbursements).

Registrar

Under the terms of the Registrar Agreement, the Registrar is entitled to an annual maintenance fee of £1.25 per shareholder account per annum, subject to a minimum fee of £2,500 per annum (exclusive of VAT).

Depositary

Under the terms of the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary is entitled to be paid a fee of up to 0.025 per cent per annum of Net Asset Value, subject to a minimum monthly fee of £3,000 (exclusive of VAT).

Loan Administration

The Company has appointed Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch (the "Loan Administrator") to provide loan administration services following Admission.

The Loan Administrator will be entitled to receive a fee of 0.025 per cent of Net Asset Value, subject to a minimum monthly fee of £2,000 (exclusive of VAT), for the provision of loan administration services.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

9. FEES AND EXPENSES (continued)

Other operational expenses

Other ongoing operational expenses (excluding fees paid to service providers as detailed above) of the Company will be borne by the Company including printing, audit, finance costs, due diligence and legal fees. All reasonable out of pocket expenses of the Investment Manager, the Administrator, the Company Secretary, the Registrar, the Depositary, the Custodian, the Master Servicer and the Directors relating to the Company will be borne by the Company.

Auditors' remuneration

Remuneration for all work carried out for the Company by the statutory audit firm in each of the following categories of work is disclosed below:

- the audit of the accounts; and
- other non-audit services.

For the period ended 31 December 2014, total fees charged by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP amounted to £290,969 of which £95,000 related to audit and audit related services to the Company and Eaglewood SPV 1 LP and £195,969 in respect of non-audit services (£97,056 for other assurance services (reporting accountant services in relation to the UK IPO) and £98,913 for tax advisory services).

10. TAXATION

Investment trust status

It is the intention of the Directors to conduct the affairs of the Company so as to satisfy the conditions for approval as an investment trust. As at 31 December 2014, the Company does not hold more than 15% of its investments in any single company. As an investment trust the Company is exempt from corporation tax on capital gains. The Company's revenue income from loans is taxable in the hands of the Company's shareholders and likewise is not subject to corporation tax.

Any change in the Company's tax status or in taxation legislation generally could affect the value of the investments held by the Company, affect the Company's ability to provide returns to shareholders, lead the Company to lose its exemption from UK corporation tax on chargeable gains or alter the post-tax returns to shareholders. It is not possible to guarantee that the Company will remain a non-close company, which is a requirement to maintain status as an investment trust, as the ordinary shares are freely transferable. The Company, in the unlikely event that it becomes aware that it is a close company, or otherwise fails to meet the criteria for maintaining investment trust status, will, as soon as reasonably practicable, notify shareholders of this fact.

The tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 21.49%. The differences are explained below:

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Net return on ordinary activities before taxation	3,843,436	617,765	4,461,201
Tax at the standard UK corporation tax rate of 21.49%	825,954	132,758	958,712
Effects of:			
Capital items exempt from corporation tax	–	(132,758)	(132,758)
Non-taxable income	(825,954)	–	(825,954)
Total tax charge	–	–	–

Overseas taxation

The Company may be subject to taxation under the tax rules of the jurisdictions in which it invests, including by way of withholding of tax from interest and other income receipts. Although the Company will endeavour to minimise any such taxes this may affect the level of returns to shareholders.

11. NET ASSET VALUE PER ORDINARY SHARE

	As at 31 December 2014 £
Net assets	200,351,145
Shares in issue	20,000,000
Net asset value per Ordinary Share	1,001.76p

12. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

Set out below is the issued share capital of the Company as at 31 December 2014:

	Nominal value £	Number of shares
Ordinary Shares	200,000	20,000,000

On incorporation, the issued share capital of the Company was £0.01 represented by one ordinary share, held by the subscriber to the Company's memorandum of association.

50,000 management shares of £1 par value were paid up in full on Admission and redeemed out of the proceeds of the issue.

Rights attaching to the Ordinary Shares

The holders of ordinary shares shall be entitled to all of the Company's remaining net assets after taking into account any net assets attributable to any C Shares in issue.

The holders of the ordinary shares are entitled to receive, and to participate in, any dividends declared in relation to the ordinary shares.

The ordinary shares shall carry the right to receive notice of, attend and vote at general meetings of the Company.

The net return per ordinary 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

12. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL (continued)

Voting rights (continued)

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.

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

If at any time the share capital of the Company is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class may be varied either 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.

The Company has no fixed life but, pursuant to the Articles, an ordinary resolution for the continuation of the Company will be proposed at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held in 2019 and, if passed, every five years thereafter. Upon any such resolution not being passed, proposals will be put forward to the effect that the Company be wound up, liquidated, reconstructed or unitised.

If the Company is wound up, the liquidator may divide among the shareholders in specie the whole or any part of the assets of the 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:

For the period from 6 December 2013 to 31 December 2014	Shares in issue at the beginning of the period	Shares subscribed	Shares redeemed	Shares in issue at the end of the period
Management Shares	–	50,000	(50,000)	–
Ordinary Shares	1	19,999,999	–	20,000,000

Cash consideration was received for all subscriptions for shares.

13. DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY SHARE

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

	31 December 2014 £
2014 Interim dividend of 6.00p per share paid on 30 December 2014	1,200,000
Total	**1,200,000**

An interim dividend of 12.5p per ordinary share was declared by the Board on 20 February 2015 in respect of the period to 31 December 2014, which will be paid on 2 April 2015 to shareholders on the register as of 6 March 2015. 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.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Each of the Directors is entitled to receive a fee from the Company at such rate as may be determined in accordance with the Articles of Association. Save for the Chairman of the Board, the fees are £25,000 for each Director per annum. The Chairman's fee is £30,000 per annum. The Directors may also receive additional fees for acting as Chairmen of any Board Committee. The current fee for serving as the Chairman of a Board Committee is £3,000 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 Company.

As at 31 December 2014, the Directors' interests in the Company's ordinary shares were as follows:

	2014
Simon King	10,000

Partners and Principals of the Investment Manager held 854,216 ordinary shares in the Company at 31 December 2014.

The Company has invested in Eaglewood SPV I LP. The Manager and Sub-Manager of the Company also acts as manager and sub-manager to Eaglewood SPV I LP. The principal activity of Eaglewood SPV I LP is to invest in alternative finance investments and related instruments, including P2P loans, with a view to achieving the Company's investment objective. As at 31 December 2014, the Company is the sole limited partner in Eaglewood SPV I LP and its net asset value was £70,428,208. The Company received income from Eaglewood SPV I LP of £2,667,617.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A new prospectus for the Company was issued on 12 January 2015.

The Company issued additional equity in the form of 25,000,000 C Shares which were admitted to the premium listing segment of the Official List of the UK Listing Authority and to trading on the London Stock Exchange's main market for listed securities on 29 January 2015.

The Company redeemed its holding in Fairway Master Fund LP on 1 March 2015 and on the same date the Company's assets of the Fairway Master Fund LP were acquired by Eaglewood SPV I LP.

In January 2015, the Company invested in one ordinary share in P2PCL 1 PLC. This investment gives P2P Global Investments controlling interest in this subsidiary company. The subsidiary company was used to enter a leverage facility with a European bank to enhance returns on a consumer loan portfolio.

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

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Company's investment objective is to provide shareholders with an attractive level of dividend income and capital growth through exposure to investments in alternative finance and related instruments.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Company invests in consumer loans, SME loans, advances against corporate trade receivables and/or purchases of corporate trade receivables ("Credit Assets") which have been originated via Platforms. The Company will typically seek to invest in Credit Assets with targeted net annualised returns of 5 to 15 per cent.

The Company purchases Credit Assets directly (via Platforms) and also invests in Credit Assets indirectly via other investment funds (including those managed by the Investment Manager, the Sub-Manager or their affiliates) that it deems suitable with a view to enhancing shareholder returns and providing diversification of the Company's assets. The Company's investments in Credit Assets may be made through subsidiaries of the Company.

The Company may also invest (in aggregate) up to 5 per cent. of Gross Assets (at the time of investment) in the listed or unlisted securities issued by one or more Platforms. This restriction shall not apply to any consideration paid by the Company for the issue to it of any convertible securities by a Platform. However, it will apply to any consideration payable by the Company at the time of exercise of any such convertible securities or any warrants issued by a Platform.

The Company invests across various Platforms, asset classes, geographies (primarily US and Europe) and credit risk bands in order to ensure diversification and to seek to mitigate concentration risks. The following investment limits and restrictions apply to the Company, to ensure that the diversification of the Company's portfolio is maintained and that concentration risk is limited:

Platform restrictions

The Company will not invest more than 33 per cent. of Gross Assets via any single Platform. This limit may be increased to 66 per cent. of Gross Assets via any single Platform, provided that where this limit is so increased in respect of any Platform the Company does not invest an amount which is greater than 25 per cent. (by value) of the total loan origination of the preceding calendar year through such Platform.

Asset class and geographic restrictions

No single loan acquired by the Company will be for a term longer than 5 years. No single trade receivable asset acquired by the Company will be for a term longer than 180 days.

The Company will not invest more than 20 per cent. of Gross Assets, at the time of investment, via any single investment fund investing in Credit Assets. The Company will not invest, in aggregate, more than 60 per cent. of Gross Assets, at the time of investment, in other investment funds that invest in Credit Assets.

The Company will not invest more than 10 per cent. 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 per cent. 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 Company, to both Credit Assets acquired by the Company directly and on a look-through basis to any Credit Assets held by another investment fund in which the Company invests:

No single consumer loan acquired by the Company shall exceed 0.25 per cent. of Gross Assets.

No single SME loan acquired by the Company shall exceed 5.0 per cent. of Gross Assets.

No single trade receivable asset acquired by the Company shall exceed 5.0 per cent. of Gross Assets.

The following restrictions apply to both Credit Assets acquired by the Company directly and on a look-through basis to any Credit Assets held by another investment fund in which the Company invests:

At least 10 per cent. (but not more than 75 per cent.) of Gross Assets will be maintained in consumer Credit Assets, not more than 50 per cent. of Gross Assets will be maintained in SME Credit Assets and not more than 50 per cent. of Gross Assets will be maintained in trade receivable assets.

The Company will maintain at least 10 per cent. of Gross Assets in Credit Assets in Europe and at least 10 per cent. of Gross Assets in Credit Assets in the United States.

Other restrictions

The Company may invest in cash, cash equivalents and fixed income instruments for cash management purposes and with a view to enhancing returns to shareholders or mitigating credit exposure. However, the Company will only invest in fixed income instruments of investment grade.

The Company will not invest in CLOs or CDOs.

Borrowing policy

Borrowings may be employed at the level of the Company and at the level of any investee entity (including any other investment fund in which the Company invests or any special purpose vehicle ("SPV") that may be established by the Company in connection with obtaining leverage against any of its assets).

The Company itself may borrow (through bank or other facilities) up to 33 per cent. of Net Asset Value (calculated at the time of draw down under any facility that the Company has entered into).

The aggregate leverage of the Company and any investee entity (on a look-through basis) shall not exceed 1.5 times Net Asset Value.

The Company may seek to securitise all or parts of its portfolio of Credit Assets and may establish one or more SPVs in connection with any such securitisation.

To the extent that the Company establishes any SPV in connection with obtaining leverage against any of its assets or in connection with the securitisation of its loans, it is likely that any such vehicles will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. The Company may use SPVs for these purposes to seek to protect the levered portfolio from group level bankruptcy or financing risks. The Company may also, in connection with seeking such leverage or securitising its loans, seek to assign existing assets to one or more SPVs and/or seek to acquire loans using an SPV. The Company will ensure that any SPV used by it to acquire or receive (by way of assignment or otherwise) any loans to UK consumers shall first obtain any required authorisation from the FCA for consumer credit business.

SHARE REGISTER ENQUIRIES

The registers for the Ordinary and C Shares are maintained by Capita Asset Services. In the event of queries regarding your holding, please contact the Registrar by telephone on 0871 664 0300 (Calls to this number cost 10p per minute plus any network extras, lines are open from 9.00-17.30 Monday to Friday). If calling from overseas please use the following number: +44 20 3728 5000. Similarly you can email shares@capita.co.uk.

Changes in name or address must be notified in writing to the Registrar: Shareholder Services, Capita Asset Services, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Communications with shareholders are mailed to the last address held on the share register. Any change or amendment should be notified to Capita Registrars at the address given above, under the signature of the registered holder.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

SHARE CAPITAL AND NET ASSET VALUE INFORMATION

Ordinary £0.01 Shares	20,000,000	C £0.10 Shares	25,000,000
SEDOL Number	BLP57Y9	SEDOL Number	BV7L905
ISIN Number	GB00BLP57Y95	ISIN Number	GB00BV7L9053

The Company releases its net asset value per share to the London Stock Exchange monthly.

SHARE PRICES

The Company's shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

ANNUAL AND HALF-YEARLY REPORTS

Copies of the Annual and Half-Yearly Reports are available from the Secretary on telephone + 44 (0)207 204 7573 and are available on the Company's website www.p2pgi.com.

ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies.

PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL CALENDAR

2 April 2015	Payment of interim dividend to 31 December 2014
April 2015	Announcement of annual results
May 2015	Posting of Annual Report
15 June 2015	Annual General Meeting
June 2015	Payment of interim dividend to 31 March 2015
30 June 2015	Half-year End
August 2015	Announcement of half-yearly results
October 2015	Payment of interim dividend to 30 June 2015
December 2015	Payment of interim dividend to 30 September 2015
31 December 2015	Year End

DIVIDENDS

Shareholders who wish to have dividends paid directly into a bank account rather than by cheque to their registered address can complete a mandate from for the purpose. Mandate forms may be obtained from Capita Asset Services, The Registry, Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU. The Company operates the BACS system for the payment of dividends. Where dividends are paid directly into shareholders' bank accounts, dividend tax vouchers are sent to shareholders' registered addresses.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN (DRIP)

A DRIP service is provided by Capita Asset Services a trading name of Capita IRG Trustees Ltd. The DRIP allows eligible shareholders to use the whole of their cash dividend to buy additional shares in the Company, thereby increasing their shareholding.

Additional information, including details of how to sign up, can be obtained from the Company's website at www.p2pgi.com and from Capita Asset Services; telephone within the UK 0871 664 0381 (0300 (Calls to this number cost 10p per minute plus any network extras, lines are open from 9.00-17.30 Monday to Friday). If calling from overseas +44 208 639 3402 or email us at shares@capita.co.uk.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

NAV (CUM INCOME)

The value of investments and cash, including current year revenue, less liabilities.

NAV (EX INCOME)

The value of investments and cash, excluding current year revenue, less liabilities.

SHARE PRICE

Closing mid-market share price at month end (excluding dividends reinvested).

DISCOUNT/PREMIUM

The amount by which the price per share of an investment trust is either lower (at a discount) or high (at a premium) than the net asset value per share (cum income), expressed as a percentage of the net asset value per share.

MARKET CAPITALISATION

Month end closing mid-market share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding at month end.

TOTAL NAV RETURN

The theoretical total return on shareholders' funds per share reflecting the change in Net Asset Value (NAV) assuming that dividends paid ot shareholders were reinvested at NAV at the time dividend was announced.

DIVIDEND

Reflecting the ex-dividend date during the month.

CONTACT DETAILS OF THE ADVISORS

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE
Capita Company Secretarial Services Limited
40 Dukes Place
London EC3A 7NH
United Kingdom

Telephone: + 44 (0)207 204 7573

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