Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2014

Contents

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Management of Aston Hill Financial Inc. ("Aston Hill") is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the financial statements and all other information contained in this document. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and are based on management's best information and judgment.

Aston Hill's accounting procedures and related systems of internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that its assets are safeguarded, that transactions are executed in accordance with appropriate authorization, and that accounting records may be relied upon to appropriately reflect Aston Hill's business transactions.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is composed of outside directors who meet periodically and independently with management and the external auditors to discuss Aston Hill's financial reporting and internal control. The Audit Committee reviews the financial information prepared by management and the results of the audit by the external auditors prior to recommending the financial statements to the Board of Directors for approval. The external auditors have unrestricted access to the Audit Committee.

Management acknowledges its responsibility to conduct Aston Hill's affairs in the best interests of its shareholders.

"Signed"	*"Signed"*
Eric Tremblay Chief Executive Officer	Larry Titley Chief Financial Officer

March 5, 2015

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Aston Hill Financial Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Aston Hill Financial Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2013 and the consolidated statements of net and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Aston Hill Financial Inc. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2013 and their financial performance and their cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, which explains that certain comparative information as at January 1, 2013 and for the year ended December 31, 2013 has been restated.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

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Consolidated Statements of Financial position

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Revision of prior period financial statements have been reflected in the December 31, 2013 and January 1, 2013 balances as disclosed in Note 4 of the annual Consolidated Financial Statements

		December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013	January 1, 2013
As at,	Notes		*Note 4*	*Note 4*
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		**$ 12,209**	$ 5,830	$ 1,727
Trade and other receivables	6, 25(a)	**5,221**	6,895	4,161
Current income tax receivable		**-**	-	689
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	5, 25(e)	**2,035**	2,376	2,272
Short term restricted trust units receivable	5, 25(b)	**68**	321	254
Prepaid expenses	16	**544**	355	217
Note receivable		**-**	-	342
		$ 20,077	$ 15,777	$ 9,662
Property and equipment	13	**996**	1,155	1,684
Long term restricted trust units receivable	25(b)	**-**	107	92
Prepaid deposits and expenses	16	**1,748**	1,863	546
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	5	**-**	7,786	6,597
Goodwill	15	**3,946**	3,946	-
Intangible assets	14	**67,837**	67,200	45,539
Deferred sales commissions	12	**3,280**	2,333	1,121
Total assets		**$ 97,884**	$ 100,167	$ 65,241
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	6, 25(a)	**$ 4,165**	$ 4,701	$ 1,862
Current income tax payable	11	**671**	540	-
Provisions	20	**3,210**	3,258	2,706
Revolving line of credit	19	**-**	305	1,000
Term credit facility		**-**	-	1,396
		$ 8,046	$ 8,804	$ 6,964
Convertible debentures	6, 21	**38,087**	36,428	34,870
Forward purchase contract liability	7	**4,012**	3,930	-
Deferred tax liabilities	11	**11,614**	11,234	5,091
		$ 61,759	$ 60,396	$ 46,925
Non-controlling interest				
Non-controlling interest	3	**233**	463	102
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	16	**$ 46,741**	$ 46,957	$ 24,121
Treasury stock	16	**(820)**	(648)	(641)
Convertible debentures equity component		**4,306**	4,317	4,319
Contributed surplus		**6,724**	5,850	5,057
Retained (deficit)		**(21,059)**	(13,304)	(9,747)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)		**-**	(3,864)	(4,895)
		$ 35,892	$ 39,308	$ 18,214
Total liabilities & shareholders' equity		**$ 97,884**	$ 100,167	$ 65,241

The notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the board of directors

"Signed"
Director - Eric Tremblay

"Signed"
Director - Catherine Best

Consolidated Statements of Net & Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

Revision of prior period financial statements have been reflected in the twelve month period ended December 31, 2013 as disclosed in Note 4 of the annual Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended,	Note		**December 31, 2014**		December 31, 2013 *Note 4*
Revenue					
Management fees and other	25(a)	**$**	**46,177**	$	32,696
Administration charges	25(b)		**1,152**		2,866
		$	**47,329**	$	35,562
Expenses					
Salaries and wages	25(d)	**$**	**14,953**	$	12,241
General and administrative			**8,012**		8,186
Trailer fees			**5,494**		2,716
Sub-advisory expense			**4,921**		1,806
Share based compensation	22		**1,105**		1,495
Amortization of deferred sales commissions	12		**1,247**		880
Amortizaton of intangible assets - finite life	14		**1,196**		480
Product development			**608**		757
Depreciation of property and equipment	13		**421**		397
Commissions			**134**		179
Total operating expenses		**$**	**38,091**	$	29,137
Net losses (gains) on investments	8	**$**	**537**	$	(317)
Finance expense	9		**4,273**		4,285
Total expenses		**$**	**42,901**	$	33,105
Net income before tax for the year		**$**	**4,428**	$	2,457
Income tax expense					
Current taxes	11		**1,495**		936
Deferred taxes	11		**383**		305
Total income tax expense		**$**	**1,878**	$	1,241
Net income for the year		**$**	**2,550**	$	1,216
Net income to non-controlling interest			**1,070**		351
Net income to controlling interest		**$**	**1,480**	$	865
Other comprehensive income:					
Net change in fair value of investments through other comprehensive income (net of tax)	5	**$**	**884**	$	1,189
Deferred tax on net change in fair value of investments through other comprehensive income		**$**	**-**		(158)
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of investments through other comprehensive income (net of tax)		**$**	**(884)**		-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**$**	**-**	$	1,031
Total comprehensive income for the year		**$**	**1,480**	$	1,896
Net income per share					
Basic	17	**$**	**0.017**	$	0.011
Diluted	17	**$**	**0.016**	$	0.011

The notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except share information)

Revision of prior period financial statements have been reflected in the December 31, 2013 balances as disclosed in Note 4 of the annual Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended,	Note		**December 31, 2014**		December 31, 2013 *Note 4*
Number of common shares outstanding					
Outstanding at the beginning of year			**89,954**		72,400
Shares issued in public offering	16		**-**		16,605
Stock options exercised and treasury stock granted	22		**422**		1,186
Dividend reinvestment plan	18		**125**		-
Shares repurchased & cancelled			**(1,315)**		(186)
Shares repurchased & held in treasury			**(198)**		(51)
Outstanding at end of year			**88,988**		89,954
Share capital					
Balance at beginning of year		**$**	**46,957**	$	24,121
Shares issued			**123**		23,077
Share issue costs, net of deferred tax	16		**(10)**		(1,196)
Options exercised	22		**376**		1,054
Normal course issuer bid repurchases			**(705)**		(99)
Balance at end of year		**$**	**46,741**	$	46,957
Treasury stock					
Balance at beginning of year		**$**	**(648)**	$	(641)
Treasury stock granted			**67**		236
Shares repurchased and held in treasury			**(239)**		(243)
Balance at end of year		**$**	**(820)**	$	(648)
Convertible debentures equity component					
Balance at beginning of year		**$**	**4,317**	$	4,319
Normal course issuer bid repurchases			**(11)**		(2)
Balance at end of year		**$**	**4,306**	$	4,317
Contributed surplus					
Balance at beginning of year		**$**	**5,850**	$	5,057
Share based compensation expensed	22		**1,039**		1,495
Share based compensation exercised	22		**(165)**		(702)
Balance at end of year		**$**	**6,724**	$	5,850
Retained deficit					
Balance at beginning of year		**$**	**(13,304)**	$	(9,747)
Dividends paid	18		**(5,514)**		(4,287)
Normal course issuer bid repurchases			**(741)**		(141)
Net income for period			**1,480**		865
Other			**-**		6
Transfer of AOCI loss from sale of investment at fair value through OCI (net of tax)			**(2,980)**		-
Balance at end of year		**$**	**(21,059)**	$	(13,304)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss					
Balance at beginning of year		**$**	**(3,864)**	$	(4,895)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)			**884**		1,031
Sale of investment at fair value through OCI (net of tax)			**2,980**		
Balance at end of year		**$**	**-**	$	(3,864)
Total equity		**$**	**35,892**	$	39,308

The notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except share information)

For the year ended,	Note		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Operating Activities					
Net income for the period		**$**	**2,550**	$	1,216
Adjustments for non-cash items:					
Deferred income taxes			**383**		305
Interest expense	9		**2,529**		2,525
Depreciation of property and equipment			**421**		397
Amortizaton of intangible assets - finite life			**1,196**		480
Amortization of deferred sales commissions			**1,247**		926
Accretion	9		**1,734**		1,760
Share based compensation	22		**1,105**		1,495
Net loss on financial instruments			**1,012**		221
Other non-cash gains/losses			**-**		(38)
Reinvested dividend income			**-**		(56)
Income tax expense			**1,495**		936
		$	**13,672**	$	10,167
Change in non-cash working capital	10		**1,150**		1,161
		$	**14,822**	$	11,328
Income taxes (paid) received			**(1,364)**		293
Net cash from operating activities		**$**	**13,458**	$	11,621
Investing Activities					
Property and equipment expenditures	13	**$**	**(262)**	$	(151)
Acquisition of investments at fair value through profit or loss			**(917)**		(976)
Acquisition of intangible assets	14		**(1,833)**		-
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment			**-**		284
Proceeds from sale of intangible assets			**-**		40
Proceeds from sale of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income			**8,670**		-
Proceeds from sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss			**162**		707
Deferred sales commissions paid	12		**(2,194)**		(2,092)
Non-cash disposal of warrants			**83**		-
Corporate acquisition, net of cash	7		**-**		(16,400)
Net cash from investing activities		**$**	**3,709**	$	(18,588)
Financing Activities					
Issuance of equity instruments	16		**-**	$	21,420
Share issue costs	16		**(14)**		(1,368)
Payment of non-controlling interest			**(1,072)**		10
Proceeds from exercise of share options	22		**211**		594
Normal course issuer bid repurchases			**(1,497)**		(253)
Shares repurchased and held in treasury			**(239)**		(243)
Repayment of term credit facility	19		**-**		(1,500)
Repayment of revolving term facility	19		**(305)**		(695)
Interest paid			**(2,481)**		(2,608)
Dividends paid in cash	18		**(5,391)**		(4,287)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		**$**	**(10,788)**	$	11,070
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**6,379**	$	4,103
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year			**5,830**		1,727
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**$**	**12,209**	$	5,830

The notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013
(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

1. Reporting Entity

Aston Hill Financial Inc. (the “Company” or “Aston Hill”) is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta, Canada and is a company domiciled in Canada. The financial statements of the Company as at and for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 comprise the Company and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. The principal business of Aston Hill is the management, marketing, distribution and administration of mutual funds, closed end funds, private equity funds, hedge funds, segregated institutional funds, as well as oil and gas property administration and other fee-based investment products for Canadian investors.

The Company is a publicly traded corporation on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”) and the head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company is Suite 500, 321 - 6th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 3H3.

These consolidated financial statements (“financial statements”) were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 5, 2015.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

The accounting policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS effective for the year ending December 31, 2014, as issued and outstanding as of March 5, 2015.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

I. Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value;

II. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income;

III. Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income;

IV. Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are discounted to fair value at initial recognition; and

V. Share based compensation is initially recorded at fair value and subsequently recorded at amortized cost.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in note 5.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional currency.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

The significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are summarized as follows:

i. Acquisition and business combinations:

   The Company has made significant estimates and assumptions in determining the fair value of consideration received through business combinations. These estimates require judgment to assess credit risk of financial assets and the implicit value of goodwill and intangible assets. Further details of business combinations completed are included in note 7.

ii. Intangible assets:

   Management judgment is required for the classification of Intangible assets as either indefinite life or finite life.

   The assessment of the useful life of intangible assets is based on the guidance provided in IAS 38.90. The main factors that are considered are: i. intangible assets during the year can be managed efficiently by another management team; ii. there are no fixed termination dates that can be foreseen; and iii. the rights to the intangible assets acquired by the Company do not expire.

   If the Company assesses that an intangible asset has a finite life, the Company must estimate the useful life of the intangible asset based on fixed termination dates and rights to the intangible assets.

iii. Operating and reportable segments:

   Management assesses operating and reportable segments on an annual basis. This assessment follows the principles of IFRS 8 and involves judgment on the type of internal reporting reviewed by management to make strategic operational decisions for the Company, whether discrete financial information is available and whether revenues and expenses that are incurred are allocated or aggregated. The Company has determined that there are two operating segments, being “asset management” and “brokerage”. The Company assessed the aggregation and quantitative criteria for reportable segments, and concluded that the brokerage operating segment cannot be aggregated with the asset management operating segment although it is below the quantitative threshold. However, the Company has disclosed the brokerage operating segment as “brokerage”.

iv. Cash Generating Unit (“CGU”) valuation:

   The Company completes a cash generating unit analysis and identification process annually in accordance with IAS 36(66) which defines a cash generating unit as the smallest group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

The identification involves judgment and the following four criteria are assessed: i. Operations; ii. Regulatory regime; iii. Management; and iv. Revenue. As at December 31, 2014, the Company has assessed that two Cash Generating Unit exists within the organization, asset management CGU and brokerage CGU. The change from the prior year assessment was due to the movement from one operating segment to two operating segments in the current year.

The Company's goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The values associated with the valuation of the Company's goodwill and indefinite life intangibles and their allocation to CGUs involves significant estimates and assumptions. The Company uses the higher of fair value less cost to sell and the value in use method in order to calculate the recoverable amount of the CGU. Significant estimates require considerable judgment regarding the underlying AUM associated with the CGUs and available AUM multiples from recent transactions for similar assets within the same industry. Further details are provided in note 3(e) and note 14.

v. Measurement of share based compensation:
The cost of employee services received (share based compensation expense) in exchange for awards of equity instruments recognized is estimated using a Black-Scholes option valuation model which requires the use of assumptions. Further details regarding the assumptions used in the option pricing model are provided in note 22.

vi. Valuation of financial instruments:
The values associated with financial instruments involve significant estimates and assumptions based on the method employed in determining its fair value. These financial instruments include but are not limited to, the valuation of investments at fair value through profit or loss and investments at fair value through other comprehensive income. These estimates require judgments in the determination of inputs to valuation models utilized in the assessment of fair value. Further details regarding the assumptions used in the valuation of financial instruments are provided in note 5.

vii. Restricted trust units receivable:
Restricted trust units receivable refers to the short term and long term portion of restricted trust units receivable. They are adjusted to fair value at each reporting date. The actual value realized will depend on the accumulated distributions actually paid and the actual year over year price appreciation of units. Refer to note 5(f) for further details.

viii. Deferred sales commissions:
Commissions paid to registered investment dealers on the sale of units or shares of mutual funds and closed end funds managed by the Company are recorded as deferred on the trade date of the sale. Deferred sales commissions are amortized over the expected investment period which is assessed periodically based on judgments by management as to the estimated retention period of investors, as well as historical redemption information. Refer to note 12 for further details.

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

ix. Income Taxes:

A provision for income taxes is prepared at each reporting period and involves making an estimate of taxes currently payable or recoverable and taxes expected to be payable or recoverable in future periods. Future deferred income tax assets are recognized after an assessment of whether future taxable income will be sufficient in order to use the asset.

x. Investments in funds managed by the Company:

All investments held at fair value through profit or loss, except for the Company's investment in Argent Energy Trust, consist of seed capital in the Company's funds under management. Management uses judgment in its assessment for control, significant influence or joint control as well as for the appropriate disclosures at each reporting period based on the principles of IFRS 10, IAS 28 and IFRS 12. Please see note 3(q) for further details.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of consolidation:

i. Subsidiaries:

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that currently are exercisable are taken into account. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

ii. Business combinations:

All business combinations, including acquisitions of subsidiaries and assets that meet the definition of a business under IFRS are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration is included in the cost of acquisition at fair value. Directly attributable transaction costs are expensed in the current period and reported within general and administration expenses.

iii. Balances and transactions eliminated on consolidation:

Intercompany balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated in preparing the financial statements.

b) Foreign currency:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the exchange rate at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the period end exchange rate.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in net income as a component of finance expense.

c) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently recorded at amortized cost. Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand, term deposits held with banks, and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

d) Financial instruments:

The Company applies IFRS 9 to the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. Phase I and Phase II of IFRS 9 were issued on November 2009 and were early adopted by the Company in 2011.

Initial Recognition

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value though profit or loss are expensed in the income statement.

A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in net income and presented in the income statement within net income in the period in which it arises. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in net income when the financial asset is derecognized or impaired and through the amortization process using the effective interest rate method.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Assets

Non-Equity Instruments

IFRS 9 includes a single model that has only two classification categories for financial instruments other than equity instruments: amortized cost and fair value. To qualify for amortized cost accounting, the instrument must meet two criteria:

I. The objective of the business model is to hold the financial asset for the collection of the cash flows; and

II. All contractual cash flows represent only principal and interest on that principal.

All other instruments are mandatorily measured at fair value. Classification under IFRS 9 is determined at inception based on the two criteria previously described.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The Company is required to reclassify all affected debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Equity Instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present unrealized and realized fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent recycling of fair value gains and losses to net income. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in net income as long as they represent a return on investment.

Impairment of Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets measured at amortized cost is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Subsequent Measurement of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities either held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in income.

Financial liabilities not designated at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortized cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. These financial instruments are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months or if the obligation is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to such host financial liability contracts and meet the definition of a derivative are separated and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished – that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

e) Business combinations, goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and other intangible assets:

Business combinations, goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and other intangibles assets

Intangible assets represent identifiable non-monetary assets and are acquired either separately or through a business combination. Intangible assets acquired through a business combination are recognized separately from goodwill when they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights, and their fair value can be measured reliably. The cost of a separately acquired intangible asset includes its purchase price and directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use.

All business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable intangible assets are recognized separately from goodwill and included in intangible assets. Goodwill represents the residual value of the purchase price plus any deferred tax liabilities incurred above the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired on the date of acquisition. The company is required to assess impairment for goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets on an annual basis or when there are indicators of an impairment. The indefinite life intangible assets are assessed for impairment based on the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows, or cash-generating unit (CGU), for internal management purposes. As at December 31, 2014, the Company has assessed two CGUs: i) asset management CGU and ii) brokerage CGU. The full goodwill balance was allocated to the asset management CGU as it relates to a prior period acquisition within this CGU.

The recoverable amount of a CGU is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is the present value of the expected future cash flows from a CGU. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of a CGU in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less costs of disposal. If either method exceeds the carrying amount then no impairment is indicated and there is no requirement to use the other method.

The carrying amount of the CGU includes the carrying amount of assets, liabilities and goodwill allocated to the CGU. If the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then to the other non-financial assets of the CGU proportionately based on the carrying amount of each asset. Any impairment loss is charged to income in the period in which the impairment is identified. Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Subsequent reversals of goodwill impairment are prohibited.

Upon disposal of a portion of a CGU, the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets relating to the portion of the CGU sold is included in the determination of gains or losses on disposal. The carrying amount is determined based on the relative fair value of the disposed portion to the total CGU.

The Company uses the fair value less costs to sell valuation method in order to calculate the recoverable amount of the asset management CGU by using external evidence such as binding sale agreements or recent transactions for similar businesses within the same industry, which is considered to be the extent that it is available.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Significant judgment is involved in estimating the appropriate external evidence used by management to value the recoverable amount of the asset management CGU using the fair value less costs to sell valuation method. External evidence, such as research reports published by third parties which detail historical management contract acquisitions, provides a mean enterprise value divided by AUM and an enterprise value divided by EBITDA. The Company uses a range of enterprise value divided by AUM (4% - 6%) in order to determine the market value of the intangible assets held at the end of the year. The enterprise value of the CGU is compared to the carrying value of the CGU. An excess in enterprise value indicates that no impairment exists. In addition, the fair value less cost to sell of the CGU are also assessed using a valuation method practiced by industry analysts. A valuation multiplier of 9 times EBITDA, which is considered to be conservative as analysts typically use 10 times EBITDA and higher, is multiplied by the annual ending EBIDTA value that is attributed to the applicable CGU.

Significant judgment is involved in estimating the model inputs used to determine the recoverable amount of the brokerage CGU, in particular future cash flows, discount rates and terminal growth rates, due to the uncertainty in the timing and amount of cash flows and the forward-looking nature of these inputs.

Future cash flows are based on financial plans agreed on by management which are estimated based on forecast results, business initiatives, planned capital investments and returns to shareholders. A discount rate of 25% was used by the Company and adjusts for Company specific risks and currency exposure as reflected by differences in expected inflation. Company specific risks include country risk, business/operational risk, and geographic risk. Terminal growth rates reflect the expected long-term gross domestic product growth and inflation. Changes in these assumptions may impact the amount of impairment loss recognized in income. In addition, the Company has prepared two future cash flows with different assumptions on revenue earned by the CGU.

After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with a finite-life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Indefinite life intangible assets have no termination date and management expects to utilize them for the foreseeable future. Finite life intangible assets are assessed for impairment only when there is an indication that the carrying value of the asset is no longer recoverable. The Company applies the same valuation techniques as discussed above.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

f) Convertible Debentures

The Company's convertible debentures are derivative financial instruments consisting of a liability with an embedded conversion feature. The fair value of the liability portion of the convertible debentures is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible debenture.

This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis until extinguished on conversion, maturity, or normal course issuer bid of the convertible debentures. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognized and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

g) Capital stock:

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

h) Property and equipment:

i. Recognition and measurement:

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognized, net, within other income in net income.

ii. Depreciation:

For property and equipment, depreciation is recognized in net income on a declining balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property and equipment.

The estimated useful lives for property and equipment for the current year is as follows:

Computer software	100% declining balance
Computer hardware	30% declining balance
Equipment	20% declining balance
Furniture and fixtures	20% declining balance
Leasehold Improvements	straight line over the term of the lease

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

i) Operating leases:

All of the Company's leases are operating leases, which are not recognized on the Company's statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in net income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

j) Share based compensation:

i. Employee share purchase plan:

Employee share purchase plan benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis on the date the shares are purchased in the open market and are expensed as the related service is provided.

ii. Employee stock options and deferred share plans:

The grant date fair value of options and deferred shares granted to employees is recognized as share based compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus over the vesting period. The grant date fair value of options and deferred shares granted are determined using the Black-Scholes option valuation model which requires the use of assumptions. Further detail regarding the assumptions used in the option pricing model is provided in note 22.

k) Provisions:

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a risk-free rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on associated assets.

l) Deferred sales commissions:

Commissions paid to registered investment dealers on the sale of units or shares of mutual funds and closed end funds managed by the Company are recorded as deferred on the trade date of the sale. Deferred sales commissions are amortized over the expected investment period of the underlying investor of 48 months (prior to October 1, 2013 – 36 months) on a straight line basis from the date recorded.

The Company reviewed the deferred sales commissions amortization policy in the fourth quarter of 2013 based on data available and determined the accounting estimate of four years to amortize deferred sales commissions is a better representation of the expected investment period. The Company adopted the 48 month straight line amortization, prospectively, effective October 1, 2013 as a change in estimate. The Company reviewed the deferred sale commissions amortization policy in the fourth quarter of 2014 and concluded that it is still appropriate to amortize deferred sales commissions over the expected investment period of four years.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

When redemptions of units or shares occur and the actual investment period is shorter than expected, the unamortized deferred sales commissions related to the original investment in the mutual fund is charged to net income and included in the amortization of deferred sales commissions. The investor is charged an early redemption fee which is included in net income immediately.

m) Revenue:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Management fees and other consist of management, sub-advisory and brokerage revenue which are based on a percentage of the daily average net asset value of the funds managed and are recognized on an accrual basis as the service is being performed. The fees range from less than 1% to 2% for management fees and 0.15% to 0.5% for sub-advisory fees. Brokerage revenue encompasses brokerage fees, investment management fees, and sales commissions, which are recognized as the related services are performed.

Administrative service fees are based on the enterprise value of the entity managed and are recognized on an accrual basis as the service is being performed.

n) Finance expense:

Finance expense comprises interest and accretion expense on the convertible debentures, credit facility, and the note payable. Foreign currency gains and losses, reported under finance expenses, are reported on a net basis.

o) Net income per share:

Basic net income per share is calculated by dividing the net income attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share is determined by adjusting the net income attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as warrants and stock options granted to employees.

p) Income tax:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

q) Subsidiaries and investments in funds managed by the Company:

At each reporting period, the Company assesses its investments in funds managed by the Company for control, or significant influence. Factors considered in the Company's assessment of control and significant influence over the funds involve: i) extent of the Company's interest in the Funds; ii) rights held by other investors; iii) the remuneration the Company is entitled to for its services as a manager to the fund; and iv) the scope of the Company's decision making authority. If a fund is considered to be controlled by the Company, it will be consolidated. If it is determined that the Company has significant influence or joint control over a fund, it is considered to be an associate. The investment is presented as an investment at fair value through profit or loss and is subject to the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12.

The Company has one significant wholly owned subsidiary, which is incorporated in Canada. The name of this company is Aston Hill Asset Management Inc. ("AHAM").

The Company's subsidiaries and associates include:

Name	Country of Incorporation or formation	Relationship	Proportion of ownership	Non-controlling interest ownership	Non-controlling interest profit (loss)	Accumulated non-controlling interest profit (loss)
Aston Hill Asset Management Inc.	Canada	Subsidiary	100.00%	0.00%	-	-
Aston Hill Financial Management Ltd.	Canada	Subsidiary	100.00%	0.00%	-	-
Aston Hill Energy 2014 GP Inc.	Canada	Subsidiary	100.00%	0.00%	-	-
Aston Hill Securities Inc.	Canada	Subsidiary	100.00%	0.00%	-	-
Aston Hill Capital Markets Inc. (i)	Canada	Subsidiary	80.00%	20.00%	934	-
AHF Capital Partners Inc.	Canada	Subsidiary	51.00%	49.00%	136	233
Argent Energy Ltd.	Canada	Subsidiary	100.00%	0.00%	-	-
Aston Hill Global Resource & Infrastructure Class(ii)	Canada	Associate/FVTPL	37.00%	0.00%	-	-

(i) The non-controlling interest ("NCI") for Aston Hill Capital Markets ("AHCM") is determined under an agreement and is based on the percentage of equity ownership and certain performance metrics agreed upon by the Company and the minority shareholders. The allocated NCI is paid out to the minority shareholders and the nature of the payment is considered to be NCI for accounting purposes based on IFRS 10 App B paragraphs B94 and 96.

(ii) The Company has identified one associate at year end and has assessed that it is not material to the reporting entity.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The principal place of business for both AHF Capital Partners Inc. (“AHF CP”) and Aston Hill Capital Markets Inc. (“AHCM”) are located in Canada. The following is the summarized financial information of the subsidiaries and associates that have material non-controlling interests to the Company:

	Aston Hill Capital Markets Inc.		AHF Capital Partners Inc.	
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	**December 31, 2014**	December 31, 2013	**December 31, 2014**	December 31, 2013
Current assets	**3,343**	3,499	**718**	332
Non-current assets	**1**	1	**2**	6
Current liabilities (iii)	**3,119**	3,354	**529**	126
Non-current liabilities	**80**	-	**-**	-
Shareholder's equity	**145**	146	**191**	212
Revenue	**11,302**	11,099	**1,586**	903
Net and comprehensive income before tax	**-**	8	**376**	-
Net and comprehensive (loss) income after tax	**(1)**	6	**277**	-
Cash flow from operations	**687**	1,523	**484**	(21)

(iii) Current liabilities for AHF Capital Partners includes a total of $22,500 in subordinated loans which is excluded from the minimum working capital calculation discussed in note 6(d).

During the year ended December 31, 2014, AHF CP paid dividends of $146,000 (2013 - $nil) to the non-controlling interest of AHF CP and dividends of $nil (2013 - $nil) were paid to the non-controlling interest of AHCM (see (i) above).

r) Forward purchase contract liability

In order to recognize the time value of money on the forward purchase contract liability, it has been discounted at a risk free rate of interest at the expected term of the liability. The risk free rate of interest is based on Canada savings bonds with a similar useful life to the obligation being discounted.

s) New standards and interpretations adopted:

IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets

On January 1, 2014, the Company adopted the limited scope amendments in relation to IAS 36, Impairment of Assets, which entails additional disclosure of the fair value hierarchy and removed the disclosure of recoverable amounts of a unit or group of units for which there has been no impairment or reversal of impairment.

The Company has assessed that there is no significant impact to the results of the financial statements other than disclosures upon adoption of the limited scope amendments in relation to IAS 36.

IFRS 2 – Share Based Payments

The IASB amended its definitions of ‘vesting conditions’ and ‘market conditions’ and added the definitions of ‘performance condition’ and ‘service condition’. A performance condition is a vesting condition that requires a counterparty to complete a specified period of service and meet a specified performance target. A service condition is a vesting condition that requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service. This amendment was adopted on July 1, 2014 and was applied prospectively.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

s) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted:

The following standards will be adopted effective January 1, 2015:

IAS 24 – Related Party Transactions

The IASB amended IAS 24 Related Party Transactions to revise the definition of “related party” to include an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or its parent and to clarify related disclosure requirements. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact on its financial statements as a result of this amendment.

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 – Intangible Assets

The IASB amended IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets to clarify how gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation are treated when an entity uses the revaluation model. The Company does not anticipate any impact on its financial statements as a result of this amendment.

IAS 19 – Employee Benefits

The IASB amended IAS 19 Employee Benefits to reflect significant changes to recognition and measurement of defined pension expense and termination benefits and expanded disclosure requirements. The Company does not anticipate any impact on its financial statements as a result of this amendment.

The following standards will be adopted effective January 1, 2016:

The Company is still evaluating the impact of the following amendments on its financial statements.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The IASB amended IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to clarify guidance on materiality and aggregation, the presentation of subtotals, the structure of financial statements and the disclosure of accounting policies.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements

The IASB amended IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements to clarify the application of the consolidation exception for investment entities and their subsidiaries.

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment

The IASB amended IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets to: (i) clarify that the use of a revenue-based depreciation and amortization method is not appropriate; and (ii) provide a rebuttable presumption for intangible assets.

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The IASB amended IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, to: (i) add guidance on whether an arrangement to service a financial asset which has been transferred constitutes continuing involvement; and (ii) clarify that the additional disclosure required by the amendments to IFRS 7, (Disclosure – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities), is not specifically required for interim periods, unless required by IAS 34.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The following standards will be adopted effective January 1, 2017:

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The IASB will issue IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The objective of the standard is to provide a single, comprehensive revenue recognition model for all contracts with customers to improve comparability within industries, across industries, and across capital markets. The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard on its financial statements.

4. Revision of prior period financial statements

Through the preparation of the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended September 30, 2014, a prior period deferred tax error was identified in relation to the initial treatment of the convertible debentures that were issued on July 27, 2011. IAS 12.23 specifies that at the time of the initial recognition of convertible debentures, the issuer is required to recognize a deferred tax liability on the equity component by charging the deferred tax directly to the carrying amount of the equity component. The deferred tax liability on the equity component of the convertible debentures was not recognized at the time of issuance.

The Company has assessed for materiality in accordance with IAS 1 and has concluded that it was not material to any of the prior period Consolidated Financial Statements or to the trend in earnings. As such, Aston Hill considered the effects of the prior year misstatements and has revised its comparative Consolidated Financial Statements as initially reported, to correct for the recognition of the deferred tax liability.

The revision had no impact on the Company's cash from operating activities, revenue, operating expenses and net income before tax.

For the period ended	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	As Previously Reported	Revision	After Revision	As Previously Reported	Revision	After Revision
Impact on Consolidated Statements of Financial Position						
Deferred tax liabilities	$ 10,474	760	11,234	$ 4,028	1,063	5,091
Convertible debentures equity component	5,836	(1,519)	4,317	5,838	(1,519)	4,319
Ending retained (deficit)	(14,063)	759	(13,304)	(10,203)	456	(9,747)
Impact on Consolidated Statements of Net & Comprehensive Income						
Deferred tax expense	609	(304)	305	427	(304)	123
Net income (loss)	912	304	1,216	(583)	304	(279)
Net income (loss) to controlling interest	561	304	865	(583)	304	(279)
Net income per share						
Basic	0.007	0.004	0.011	(0.008)	0.004	(0.004)
Diluted	0.007	0.004	0.011	(0.008)	0.004	(0.004)

5. Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

a) Cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, note receivable and trade and other payables:

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, note receivable and trade and other payables are approximated to be their carrying value due to their short term nature.

b) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are classified as, and reported at, fair value through profit or loss. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The investments held at fair value through profit or loss are valued at each reporting period using the closing price of the reporting period. Any unrealized gains or losses are included in net losses (gains) on investments in net income in the period.

c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

The Company's investment in Journey Energy Inc. ("Journey") was a financial asset reported at fair value through other comprehensive income. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount of consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Estimated fair value was determined on the basis of the expected realizable value of the investments if they were disposed of in an orderly fashion over a reasonable period of time.

The Company used estimation techniques to determine fair value which include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, multiple earnings analysis, and reserve based valuations. The investment in Journey was disposed of in June 24, 2014, please refer to note 5(g) for further details.

d) Convertible debentures:

The Company has convertible debenture obligations outstanding, of which a liability component has been classified as a financial liability at amortized cost. The convertible debentures have fixed interest rates which differ from the market interest rate available to the Company which resulted in an adjustment to fair value being required at initial recognition. The fair value of the convertible debentures at initial recognition was determined based on discounted cash flows assuming no future conversions and continuation of current interest and principal payments as well as taking into consideration the current public trading activity of such debentures. The Company applied a discount rate of 10% considering current available market information, assumed credit adjustments, and various terms to maturity.

5. Determination of fair values (continued)

The fair value at recognition of the equity component of the convertible debenture was determined using the residual method in which the difference between the face value of the instrument and the fair value of the debt is allocated as the fair value of the equity component.

e) Share based compensation:

The fair value of employee share based compensation is measured using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behavior), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

f) Restricted trust units receivable:

Restricted trust units receivable (note 25(b)) granted to the Company have been issued in accordance with the Company's administrative services contract with Argent Energy Trust ("Argent") (note 25(b)). The units issued pursuant to Argent's Restricted Trust Unit Plan are not considered equity based payments as the IAS 32 "Puttable Instrument" exemption does not extend to unit based payments made by a Trust. The instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss.

The grant date fair value of restricted trust units receivable are determined by fair value models as deemed appropriate by the Company. The Company is required to re-determine the fair value of the balance receivable relating to restricted trust units receivable at the end of each reporting period based on the underlying value of the trust units and record any changes in fair value through net income.

g) Summary of fair values:

The following tables provide fair value measurement information for financial assets and liabilities as identified in note 5a) to f) in accordance with the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. In addition, the financial assets and liabilities are classified as: i.fair value through profit or loss; ii. other financial assets; and iii. financial liabilities:

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

5. Determination of fair values (continued)

December 31, 2014	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair value measurements using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	$ 1,901	$ 1,901	$ -	$ 1,901	$ -
Investment in Argent Energy Trust	134	134	134	-	-
Other financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	12,209	12,209	12,209	-	-
Trade and other receivables	5,221	5,221	-	5,221	-
Restricted trust units receivable	68	68	-	68	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	$ 19,533	$ 19,533	$ 12,343	$ 7,190	$ -
Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	$ (4,165)	$ (4,165)	$ -	$ (4,165)	$ -
Forward purchase contract	(4,012)	(4,012)	-	(4,012)	-
Total financial liabilities	$ (8,177)	$ (8,177)	$ -	$ (8,177)	$ -

December 31, 2013	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Fair value measurements using Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets:					
Fair value through profit or loss					
Investments in managed funds	$ 1,055	$ 1,055	$ -	$ 1,055	$ -
Investment in Argent Energy Trust	1,321	1,321	1,321	-	-
Other financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5,830	5,830	5,830	-	-
Trade and other receivables	6,895	6,895	-	6,895	-
Restricted trust units receivable	428	428	-	428	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	7,786	7,786	-	-	7,786
Total financial assets	$ 23,315	$ 23,315	$ 7,151	$ 8,378	$ 7,786
Financial liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	$ (4,701)	$ (4,701)	$ -	$ (4,701)	$ -
Forward purchase contract	(3,930)	(3,930)	-	(3,930)	-
Total financial liabilities	$ (8,631)	$ (8,631)	$ -	$ (8,631)	$ -

Level 1 Fair Value Measurements

Inputs are quoted prices unadjusted in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.

Level 2 Fair Value Measurements

Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Includes inputs using a valuation methodology other than quoted prices included within Level 1.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

5. Determination of fair values (continued)

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements

Inputs that are not based on observable market data and that are significant to the fair value measurement. These unobservable inputs reflect the Company's own assumptions about what a market participant would use in estimating fair value of a financial instrument.

The Company will transfer between levels in the fair value hierarchy only when the instrument no longer satisfies the definition of the fair value category it was recognized in. During the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, there were no transfers between levels.

Fair value is calculated using recent arm's length transactions, or prevailing market rates for instruments with similar characteristics, or internal and external valuation models, such as discounted cash flow analysis, net asset value, or the multiple of earnings valuation approach.

The Company sold its equity investment in Journey, an oil and gas producing entity on June 24, 2014. The Company previously owned 1,415,595 common shares or approximately 2.7% of the total outstanding common shares of Journey. At the time of the sale, the fair market value of the investment was $8,670,000. As such, the Company recognized an increase in fair value through other comprehensive income of $884,000. Upon the sale of the equity investment, the total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) including the change in fair value during the current period was transferred into retained earnings, consistent with IFRS 9.

Journey was previously classified as a Level 3 fair value measurement. However, upon its IPO on June 19, 2014, the investment was transferred to a level 1 investment, before it was sold, as quotable market prices became available.

The following table reconciles the Company's level 3 fair value measurements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Balance at beginning of year	7,786	6,597
Change in fair value during the period	884	1,189
Transfer of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	(8,670)	-
Balance at end of year	**$ -**	$ 7,786

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

6. Financial Risk Management

Overview:

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its operating, investing, and financing activities including:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk;
- Price risk; and
- Interest rate risk.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors oversees management's establishment and execution of the Company's risk management framework. Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the potential for financial loss to the Company if a counterparty in a transaction fails to meet its obligations. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, prepaid deposits and expenses, note receivable and restricted trust units are exposed to credit risk. The Company monitors its credit risk management policies continuously to evaluate their effectiveness and feels that the creditworthiness of its counterparties is satisfactory at this time. Cash and cash equivalents primarily consist of highly liquid temporary deposits with Canadian chartered banks and, from time to time, guaranteed investment certificates. The Company mitigates credit risk on these financial instruments by adhering to its investment policy that outlines credit risk parameters and concentration limits.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the year-end is as follows:

	Carrying Amount	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 12,209**	$ 5,830
Trade and other receivables	**5,221**	6,895
Prepaid expenses (note 16)	**544**	160
Prepaid deposits and expenses	**1,748**	1,863
Restricted trust units receivable	**68**	428
Total credit risk exposure	**$ 19,790**	$ 15,176

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Trade and other receivables:

All of the Company's operations are conducted in Canada. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty. Receivables are normally collected on the 15th day of the month following the month or quarter in which the management fee was earned. The Company's policy to mitigate credit risk associated with these balances is to establish marketing relationships with its counterparties. The Company historically has not experienced any collection issues with its counterparties.

The Company does not anticipate any default as it transacts with creditworthy counterparties and management does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counterparties.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for receivables at the reporting date by type of counterparty was:

	Carrying Amount			
		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Sub-advisory fee receivables	**$**	**875**	$	1,457
Management fee receivables		**2,992**		3,304
Administration fee receivables		**217**		769
Other receivables		**1,137**		1,365
Trade and other receivables	**$**	**5,221**	$	6,895

A significant amount of the Company's trade and other receivables are due from related parties. As at December 31, 2014, 70% (2013 – 63%) of the Company's trade and other receivables is due from related parties (note 25).

The Company has one other significant counterparty, a Canadian wealth management firm, which accounts for $538,000 (2013 - $791,000) of the trade receivables at December 31, 2014.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company's trade and other receivables are aged as follows:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Current	**$**	**5,153**	$	6,776
Over 90 days		**68**		119
	$	**5,221**	$	6,895

The Company believes that the entire trade and other receivables balance is collectible. Accordingly, management has not provided for an allowance for doubtful accounts as at December 31, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 90 days, including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted. To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual operational expenditure budgets which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. The Company also attempts to match its payment cycle with collection of its revenue on the 15th of each month.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

As at December 31, 2014		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	One - two years	Two - five years	More than five years
Financial liabilities:							
Trade and other payables		$ 4,165	$ 4,165	$ 4,165	$ -	$ -	$ -
Convertible debentures	-principal	38,087	40,176	-	40,176	-	-
	-interest	4,822	4,822	2,411	2,411	-	-
Operating leases		-	4,898	1,862	1,267	1,344	425
Forward purchase contract		4,012	4,100	-	603	3,497	-
		$ 51,086	**$ 58,161**	**$ 8,438**	**$ 44,457**	**$ 4,841**	**$ 425**

As at December 31, 2013		Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	One - two years	Two - five years	More than five years
Financial liabilities:							
Trade and other payables		$ 4,701	$ 4,701	$ 4,701	$ -	$ -	$ -
Revolving line of credit	-principal	305	305	305	-	-	-
Convertible debentures	-principal	36,428	40,220	-	-	40,220	-
	-interest	7,245	7,245	2,415	2,415	2,415	-
Operating leases		-	6,018	1,836	1,642	1,133	1,407
Forward purchase contract		3,930	4,100	-	-	4,100	-
		$ 52,609	**$ 62,589**	**$ 9,257**	**$ 4,057**	**$ 47,868**	**$ 1,407**

c) Market risk:

Market risk is the potential for loss to the Company from changes in the values of its financial instruments due to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates or equity prices. The Company’s financial instruments are generally denominated in Canadian dollars and do not have significant exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company’s securities holdings are classified at fair value through profit or loss, therefore changes in fair market value on securities are recorded in net income or other comprehensive income.

Further risks related to market risks that are present in the Company are as follows:

i. Price risk:

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company.

As at December 31, 2014, had the fair values of the investments at fair value through profit or loss and at fair value through other comprehensive income increased or decreased by 5%, with all other variables held constant, net income would have increased or decreased by approximately $102,000 (2013 - $119,000), and other comprehensive income would have increased or decreased by approximately $nil (2013 - $389,000).

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

6. Financial Risk Management (continued)

ii. Interest rate risk:

The Company's interest rate risk arises from short and long-term borrowings. The interest rates on the Company's credit facilities are variable, based on prime or bankers acceptances.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, had the interest rate increased or decreased by 25 basis points, the Company would have decreased or increased net income by approximately $nil (2013 - $1,000).

d) Capital management

The Company has established a control environment that ensures market risks are reviewed regularly and that risk controls throughout the Company are operating in accordance with regulatory requirements. Exposure to interest rate risk, price risk, and other market risks are monitored and when a particular market risk is identified, management are directed to mitigate the risk by reducing their exposure.

The Company's capital management objective is to maximize shareholder returns while ensuring that the Company is capitalized in a manner which appropriately supports regulatory requirements, financial obligations, debt covenants, working capital needs and business expansion. The Company's capital management practices are focused on preserving the quality of its financial position by maintaining a solid capital base.

Capital of the Company is comprised of shareholders' equity, its revolving line of credit and convertible debentures. The Company's capital is primarily utilized in its ongoing business operations to support working capital requirements and long-term investments made by the Company, business expansion and other strategic objectives. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Company's capital consists of the following:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Revolving line of credit	**$**	**-**	$	305
Convertible debentures		**38,087**		36,428
Shareholders' equity		**35,892**		39,308
	$	**73,979**	$	76,041

Four of the Company's subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements. AHAM, AHCM and AHF CP are registered with the Canadian Securities Administrators as Investment Fund Managers. Aston Hill Securities Inc. ("AHS") is a broker dealer registered with the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada ("IIROC"). AHAM, AHFCP and AHCM are each currently required to maintain minimum working capital of $100,000, plus $100,000 deductible under their respective bonding insurance policies. AHS is required to maintain a level of Risk-Adjusted Capital greater than $nil in accordance with such requirements as IIROC may from time to time prescribe. In the event of non-compliance, these subsidiaries are required to file additional financial information, and to review their policies and procedures for compliance with securities law, and file a compliance report. At December 31, 2014, the Company and its subsidiaries are in compliance with all externally imposed capital requirements.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

7. Business combinations

Connor, Clark and Lunn Capital Markets Inc. Acquisition:

On July 15, 2013, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement to acquire an 80% ownership interest in Connor, Clark and Lunn Capital Markets Inc. ("CC&LCM"). CC&LCM is a Canadian structured financial products investment firm which focuses on creating and managing closed end investment funds. CC&LCM was renamed Aston Hill Capital Markets Inc. upon closing of the acquisition.

On August 15, 2013, the Company closed this acquisition and acquired 80% of the issued and outstanding equity of CC&LCM for cash consideration of $16,400,000, as well as entered into a forward purchase contract to purchase the remaining 20% of CC&LCM for $4,100,000.

The fair values of CC&LCM's assets acquired and liabilities assumed were as follows:

Net Assets Acquired		
Working capital, net of cash acquired	$	146
Intangible assets - finite life		4,370
Intangible assets - indefinite life		17,714
Goodwill		3,946
Deferred income tax liability		(5,852)
Total net assets acquired	**$**	**20,324**

Intangible assets acquired primarily represent CC&LCM's fund management contracts. These contracts grant the Company the ability (and legal rights) to market, sell and manage those accounts.

These contracts represent an expected future economic benefit that will flow to Aston Hill as a result of this business combination. The value of these intangible assets has been calculated using the multi period excess earnings method. Goodwill represents the deferred income tax liability incurred on acquisition, see note 15 for further details.

The forward purchase contracts that were concurrently entered into as part of this business acquisition constitute put and call agreements in which Aston Hill holds the right to acquire, and the former shareholders of CC&LCM hold the right to sell, the remaining 20% ownership of CC&LCM that was not acquired in the business combination. The forward purchase contracts may be exercised by either party on or after their exercise dates or within 30 days following any take-over bid announcement for Aston Hill. The exercise date for the forward purchase contract relating to 17.06% of the 20% remaining non-controlling interest is August 16, 2016. The exercise date for the forward purchase contract for the remaining 2.94% of the non-controlling interest is August 16, 2018. In order to recognize the time value of money on these financial liabilities, the forward purchase contracts have been discounted at applicable risk free interest rates of 1.72% for the 2.94% non-controlling interest and 1.24% for the 17.06% non-controlling interest. The risk free rates of interest are based on Canada savings bonds with similar useful lives to the obligation being discounted.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

7. Business combinations (continued)

The Consolidated Statements of Net and Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2013, include the results of operations of AHCM for the period following the close of the transaction on August 15, 2013. Revenue for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, includes $4,102,000 of management fee revenue generated from the assets acquired since the closing date. If the assets had been acquired on January 1, 2013, revenue and net income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, would have increased by $10,801,000 and $6,000, which is net of $5,013,000 administrative service fees paid to the parent, respectively. This pro-forma information is not necessarily indicative of the financial position or results of operations that would have resulted had the relevant transaction taken place at the beginning of the year. The Company incurred approximately $86,000 in legal and advisory fees related to this transaction, which have been recorded in general and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Net and Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2013.

8. Net losses (gains) on investments

For the year ended,		**December 31, 2014**		December 31, 2013
(Gain) on sale of financial assets through profit and loss	**$**	**-**	$	(47)
Decrease in fair value of financial assets through profit and loss [i]		**1,012**		227
Other (gains)		**(90)**		(121)
Interest and dividend income		**(385)**		(376)
Total net losses (gains) on investments	**$**	**537**	$	(317)

(i) The Company's investments in financial assets through profit or loss as shown on the statement of financial position partially consists of seed capital in the Company's managed funds. The Company has assessed the funds that contain seed capital and have identified one fund as an associate, as a result of ownership that is greater than 20%. Refer to note 2 for more details.

9. Finance expense

For the year ended,		**December 31, 2014**		December 31, 2013
Interest on convertible debentures	**$**	**2,461**	$	2,332
Interest on term credit facility		**-**		22
Interest on revolving line of credit		**26**		59
Other interest expense		**42**		112
Total interest expense		**2,529**		2,525
Accretion of convertible debenture discount [i]		**1,652**		1,651
Accretion of debt issuance costs		**-**		104
Accretion of forward purchase contract		**82**		6
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		**10**		(1)
Net finance expense	**$**	**4,273**	$	4,285

Accretion of convertible debentures includes accretion of debt issuance costs and accretion of the equity component of the convertible debentures into debt.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

10. Supplemental cash flow information

Changes in non-cash working capital from operating activities is comprised of:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Source/(use) of cash:				
Trade and other receivables	**$**	**1,674**	$	(2,734)
Restricted trust units receivable		**360**		(82)
Prepaid expenses and deposits (note 16)		**(73)**		98
Note receivable		**-**		342
Working capital acquired on CC&L CM acquisition		**-**		146
Trade and other payables*		**(763)**		2,839
Provisions		**(48)**		552
	$	**1,150**	$	1,161

*The change in trade and other payables includes $227,000 in relation to an amount that was payable to a non-controlling interest as at December 31, 2014.

11. Income taxes

a) The income tax provision on the statement of net income differs from the expected income provision as follows:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013 Note 4
Expected expense (recovery) at a statutory rate of 26.0% (2013 - 25.9%)	**$**	**1,151**	$	637
Add (deduct) effects of:				
Impact of permanent differences		**481**		360
Revision of opening tax pool balances		**(120)**		205
Impact of unrecognized benefits		**326**		-
Other		**40**		39
	$	**1,878**	$	1,241

The Company's applicable tax rate is the Canadian combined rate in the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and Nova Scotia. The statutory rate has increased from 25.9% in the prior year to 26.0% in the current year due to a variance in the provincial allocation.

Total tax expense consists of the following:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013 Note 4
Current taxes	**$**	**1,495**	$	936
Deferred taxes		**383**		305
	$	**1,878**	$	1,241

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

11. Income taxes (continued)

b) The components of the Company's deferred tax asset (liability) are a result of the origination and reversal of temporary differences and are comprised of the following:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013 Note 4
Deferred tax assets:				
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	**$**	**45**	$	17
Financial assets at fair value through OCI		**-**		503
Oil and gas properties		**14**		7
Share issue costs		**217**		235
Capital loss carryforwards		**480**		476
Non-capital losses		**-**		8
		756		1,246
Less deferred tax liabilities:				
Property and equipment		**(6)**		46
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		**(18)**		(19)
Intangible assets		**(10,949)**		(11,158)
Convertible debentures equity component		**(528)**		(760)
Deferred sales commissions		**(869)**		(589)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**$**	**(11,614)**	$	(11,234)

The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have been recognized in respect of these items because it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the Company can utilize the benefits.

The recognition of the tax assets related to financial assets through OCI and capital loss carry forwards are supported by the value of internally generated and externally purchased segments of the business for which the Company could segment and partition in sale in order to create gains for which the tax pool losses could be utilized.

Current market conditions made Aston Hill's future utilization of its capital losses less probable than not, and as such, the Company has not recognized the benefit of some capital losses of $326,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 - $nil).

The Company does not expect to recover or settle its deferred tax assets and liabilities within the next twelve month period.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

12. Deferred sales commissions

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Gross balance, beginning of year	**$**	**4,044**	$	1,952
Deferred sales commissions paid		**2,194**		2,092
Gross balance, end of year	**$**	**6,238**	$	4,044
Accumulated amortization, beginning of year	**$**	**1,711**	$	831
Amortization of deferred sales commissions		**1,247**		880
Accumulated amortization, end of year	**$**	**2,958**	$	1,711
Carrying amounts	**$**	**3,280**	$	2,333

Deferred sales commissions represent commissions paid by the Company to brokers and dealers on deferred sales charge mutual funds, and are recorded on the settlement date of the sale of the applicable mutual fund product. Deferred sales commissions are amortized over the expected investment period of 48 months (prior to October 1, 2013 – 36 months) on a straight-line basis from the date recorded. For further discussion on the use of estimates and the accounting policy, please refer to note 2 and note 3.

13. Property and equipment

		Computer equipment & software		Leasehold Improvements		Furniture fixtures & others		Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	$	506	$	1,710	$	867	$	3,083
Additions		99		7		45		151
Acquired in business combination		-		-		1		1
Disposals		-		(284)		-		(284)
Balance at December 31, 2013		605		1,433		913		2,951
Additions		132		13		117		262
Acquired in business combination		-		-		-		-
Disposals		-		-		-		-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**$**	**737**	**$**	**1,446**	**$**	**1,030**	**$**	**3,213**
Depreciation:								
Balance at December 31, 2012	$	358	$	696	$	345	$	1,399
Depreciation for the year		100		183		114		397
Balance at December 31, 2013		458		879		459		1,796
Depreciation for the year		141		166		114		421
Balance at December 31, 2014	**$**	**599**	**$**	**1,045**	**$**	**573**	**$**	**2,217**
Carrying amounts:								
December 31, 2013	$	147	$	554	$	454	$	1,155
December 31, 2014	**$**	**138**	**$**	**401**	**$**	**457**	**$**	**996**

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

14. Intangible assets

	Finite life			Indefinite life			Total
Carrying Amounts	Management contracts	Other	Total	Management contracts	IIROC registration	Total	
At December 31, 2012	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 45,211	$ 329	$ 45,540	$ 45,540
Net additions	4,370	57	4,427	17,714	-	17,714	22,141
Amortization	(479)	(2)	(481)	-	-	-	(481)
At December 31, 2013	$ 3,891	$ 55	$ 3,946	$ 62,925	$ 329	$ 63,254	$ 67,200
Net additions	-	-	-	1,833	-	1,833	1,833
Amortization	(1,190)	(6)	(1,196)	-	-	-	(1,196)
At December 31, 2014	**$ 2,701**	**$ 49**	**$ 2,750**	**$ 64,758**	**$ 329**	**$ 65,087**	**$ 67,837**

Intangible assets consist of fund management contracts, the IIROC registration and the investment dealer network acquired through various business acquisitions.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, additions of $1,833,000 (December 31, 2013 - $17,714,000) were externally acquired and were assessed to be indefinite life intangible assets. The Company assessed the useful life of intangible asset acquisitions based on the guidance provided in IAS 38.90. The main factors that were considered were: i. intangible assets during the year can be managed efficiently by another management team; ii. there are no fixed termination dates that can be foreseen; and iii. the rights to the intangible assets acquired by the Company do not expire. The Company's indefinite life intangible assets consist of management contracts with no fixed termination dates. While the finite life intangible assets consist of management contracts with fixed termination dates.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, amortization has been recognized for the finite-life intangible assets, which have estimated useful lives ranging from one to nine years (December 31, 2013 – one to ten years).

For the purposes of assessing impairment, please refer to the Company's policy disclosed in note 3(e). The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is compared to its carrying value ("impairment test"). Intangible assets must be tested for impairment whenever there is an impairment indicator. In addition, goodwill, indefinite life intangible assets and intangible assets that are not yet ready for use must also be tested for impairment annually. The Company performed this test for intangibles and goodwill at the associated CGU level. The full goodwill balance was allocated to the asset management CGU for the purposes of impairment testing.

The asset management CGU recoverable amount was first assessed using the asset's fair value less cost to sell valuation method. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate obtainable from the sale of a CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal. Accordingly, the Company determined the recoverability of its asset management CGU based on an analysis using the underlying enterprise value over total AUM from recent transactions for similar assets within the same industry, which ranged from 4%-6%, and is considered to be a Level 3 fair value input. In addition, the Company assessed that the break even enterprise value over total AUM was 3% which is well below the industry average. As a secondary measure, a valuation multiple of 9 times EBITDA associated with the CGU was also used in assessing fair value to represent Level 3 fair value inputs. The valuation multiple used was lower than the industry standard used by analysts of 10 times EBITDA or higher. The Company assessed that the break even valuation multiple would be 7.6 times EBITDA. The recoverable amount calculated using the fair value less cost to sell valuation method is classified as using level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy. The recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount under the fair value less costs to sell valuation method. Therefore, the recoverable amount using the value in use valuation method was not calculated.

14. Intangible assets (continued)

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)		Asset management CGU
Appplicable AUM	$	2,945,000
EV/AUM multiple applied		5%
Excess of recoverable amount over the carrying amount	**$**	**68,490**
Alternative appplicable EV/AUM - high	$	2,945,000
EV/AUM multiple applied		6%
Excess of recoverable amount over the carrying amount	**$**	**97,940**
Alternative EV/AUM multiple - low	$	2,945,000
EV/AUM multiple applied		4%
Excess of recoverable amount over the carrying amount	**$**	**39,040**
Alternative EV/AUM multiple - break even	$	2,945,000
EV/AUM multiple applied		3%
Excess of recoverable amount over the carrying amount	**$**	**-**

For the Company's brokerage CGU, a value in use valuation method was used as a first measure of the recoverable amount. Two cash flow forecasts were assessed based on different revenue assumptions from the most recent five year forecast. A discount rate of 25% was used in both scenarios which was determined using the Company's weighted average cost of capital, adjusted for Company specific risks. Neither scenario resulted in an impairment. The Company performed a discount rate sensitivity and the break-even discount rate was in excess of 99%. The recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount under the value in use valuation method. Therefore, the recoverable amount was not calculated using the fair value less costs to sell valuation method.

The allocation of the carrying amounts of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives of $329,000 (goodwill - $nil) to the brokerage CGU, was not considered to be significant in comparison with the Company's total carrying amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives of $65,087,000 and goodwill of $3,946,000 to require the additional disclosures required by IAS 36(134).

The calculation of the recoverable amount of each CGU exceeds the carrying amount of each CGU as at December 31, 2014 and based on the test, the Company concluded that neither of its CGUs were impaired for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The Company's material finite life intangible assets at December 31, 2014 consist of:

Material finite life intangible assets	Description		Carrying value	Remaining amortization period (years)
Hbanc Capital Securities Trust	Management Contract	$	294	1
Australian Banc Capital Securities Trust	Management Contract	$	334	1
Australian Banc Income Fund	Management Contract	$	1,729	6

15. Goodwill

Due to the acquisition of CC&LCM, goodwill of $3,946,000 was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2013. This is in accordance with IAS 12.66 which stipulates that any deferred tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences in a business combination must be recognized as goodwill or a bargain purchase gain. The intangible asset was acquired through a corporate share purchase transaction and there were deferred tax liabilities that were recognized reflecting the difference between accounting deductions (impairment or amortization) and tax deductions (no tax deductions will be realized on this asset under current tax regulations). The original purchase model was developed on a net of tax basis. The deferred taxes realized on acquisition have been reflected as goodwill in the year ended December 31, 2013. The goodwill impairment test was done in conjunction with the indefinite life intangible assets for the same CGU which used the fair value less cost to sell method for the purposes of assessing impairment, please refer to the Company's policy disclosed in note 3(e).

16. Share capital, treasury stock, and warrants

At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company was authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. All common shares issued and outstanding are fully paid and have no par value.

On August 15, 2013, the Company issued 15,300,000 shares at a price of $1.40 per share in a public offering as part of a bought deal financing to acquire CC&LCM. Gross proceeds of this public offering totaled $21,420,000.

On September 23, 2013, based on the employment contract, 1,304,844 common shares were issued for $1,600,000 to an employee as a recruitment bonus based on ten years of service to the Company in return for a promissory note maturing on September 16, 2023. The $1,600,000 promissory note is non-interest bearing with the current portion ($160,000) included in prepaid expenses and the non-current portion ($1,234,000) included in prepaid deposits and expenses. The promissory note will be amortized to general and administrative expenses on a quarterly basis over 10 years based on certain performance measures. For the year ended December 31, 2014, general and administrative expenses included $160,000 (2013- $46,000) of related amortization.

In the current year, share issue costs net of deferred tax totaled $10,000. During the year ended December 31, 2013, $1,368,000 of share issue costs were incurred to complete the two offerings discussed above.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared by the Company and are entitled to one vote per share.

On July 30, 2013, 138,000 shares were released from treasury as exercised compensation under the Company's MW Employee Share Purchase Plan. The fair value of these shares of $236,000 was recognized as a reduction of contributed surplus and a reduction of shares held in treasury. On August 2, 2013, the remaining forfeited MW Employee Share Purchase Plan shares were transferred to the Aston Hill Financial Employee Benefit Plan Trust.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

16. Share capital, treasury stock and warrants (continued)

On October 15, 2014, the Company renewed its notice of intention to make a normal course issuer bid for a portion of its common shares and 6% extendible convertible unsecured subordinated debentures. Aston Hill intends to acquire up to 5,388,789 Common Shares and $500,000 principal amount of Convertible Debentures in the 12-month period commencing October 20, 2014 and ending on October 19, 2015, which represents 10% of the public float of outstanding Common Shares and 1% of the public float of outstanding Convertible Debentures as of October 10, 2014. The Company purchased 335,000 common shares under the renewed normal course issuer bid.

Under the Company's last NCIB which terminated on October 17, 2014, the Company purchased 980,000 common shares and $31,000 principal amount of the Convertible debentures.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, 186,000 common shares were purchased under the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") for a total of $240,000. The weighted average cost of capital of these shares of $99,000 was recorded as a reduction of share capital, and the remaining difference of $141,000 was recorded as a direct reduction to retained earnings.

When common shares are repurchased, the amount of consideration paid, net of the excess of the purchase price of the common shares over their average carrying value, is recognized as a reduction of share capital. The excess of the average carrying value over the purchase price is recorded as contributed surplus. Common share transactions are recognized on a settlement date basis.

17. Net income per share

Basic net income per share are calculated as follows:

For the year ended,		**December 31, 2014**		December 31, 2013 Note 4
Net income to controlling interest for the year	**$**	**1,480**	$	865
Issued common shares at beginning of the year		**89,954**		72,400
Effect of share options exercised		**226**		824
Effect of treasury stock transactions		**(113)**		55
Effect of normal course issuer bid transactions		**(581)**		(29)
Effect of public offering		**-**		6,031
Effect of dividend reinvestment plan		**39**		-
Weighted average number of common shares - basic		**89,525**		79,281
Basic net income per share	**$**	**0.017**	$	0.011

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

17. Net income per share (continued)

Diluted net income per share are calculated as follows:

For the year ended,		**December 31, 2014**		December 31, 2013 Note 4
Net income to controlling interest for the year	**$**	**1,480**	$	865
Weighted average number of common shares - basic		**89,525**		79,281
Effect of outstanding options		**193**		1,637
Effect of deferred equity plan		**593**		-
Effect of deferred share unit plan for outside directors		**43**		-
Weighted average number of common shares - diluted		**90,354**		80,918
Diluted income per share	**$**	**0.016**	$	0.011

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the effect of 37,708,000 (December 31, 2013 – 31,132,000) shares issuable resulting from the Company's convertible debenture is excluded from diluted earnings per share as the effect is anti-dilutive.

The average market value of the Company's shares for purposes of calculating the dilutive effect of share options was based on quoted market prices for the period that the options were outstanding.

Aston Hill may, at its option, elect to satisfy its obligation to pay the principal amount of the convertible debentures which are to be redeemed, or the principal amount of the convertible debentures which are due on the final maturity date, as the case may be, by issuing freely tradable common shares to the holders of the convertible debentures. The number of Common Shares to be issued is determined by dividing the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding convertible debentures which are to be redeemed or which have matured by 95% of the current market price of the common shares on the redemption date or the final maturity date, as the case may be. The Company is required to presume that the principal balance of the convertible debentures will be settled in common shares, and the resulting potential common shares shall be included in diluted earnings per share if the effect is dilutive.

18. Dividends

The following dividends have been charged directly to retained deficit during the year ended:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Regular dividends paid	**$**	**5,514**	$	4,287

Regular dividends were paid on November 26, 2014, August 15, 2014, May 14, 2014, February 26, 2014, November 21, 2013, August 14, 2013, and May 13, 2013. Subsequent to year end, on February 24, 2015, a regular dividend of $0.015 per share was paid. In addition, on Feb 13, 2015 the Company announced as part of its corporate initiatives to reduce quarterly dividend payments to $0.005 per share after the dividend payment on February 24, 2015.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

18. Dividends (continued)

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

On March 12, 2014, the Company announced the Dividend Reinvestment Plan ("DRIP") commencing with the dividends declared in May 2014. The Company's DRIP allows eligible shareholders to elect to reinvest all, or a portion, of the dividends declared by the Company in additional Common Shares at a discount. The discount was set at five percent in 2014. In 2014, the Company issued 125,000 common shares from treasury in accordance with the DRIP in lieu of making cash dividend payments of $123,000.

19. Credit facilities

Term credit facility		
Balance at January 1, 2013	$	1,396
Repayments		(1,500)
Accretion		104
Balance at December 31, 2013	$	-
Repayments		-
Accretion		-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**$**	**-**

Revolving line of credit		
Balance at January 1, 2013	$	1,000
Repayments		(1,000)
Drawdown of facility		305
Balance at December 31, 2013	$	305
Repayments		(305)
Drawdown of facility		-
Balance at December 31, 2014	**$**	**-**

On July 29, 2013, the Company repaid and terminated the Term Facility, and renewed the Revolving Facility for two years. The Revolving Facility as of July 29, 2013, has a borrowing limit of $6,000,000.

On January 8, 2014, the Company repaid the Revolving Facility balance at the end of December 31, 2013. The Revolving Facility as renewed on July 29, 2013, has a borrowing limit of $6,000,000. The applicable margin calculation is based on the total debt ratio excluding debentures and other subordinated debt according to the financial statement balances on the financial statements of Aston Hill. The margin is recalculated every fiscal quarter. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company's borrowing on the Revolving Facility was based on Prime at 3% plus 1% as the total debt/EBITDA ratio was less than 1. The effective interest rate was 4% as the Company did not enter into any bankers acceptances during the period.

Total Debt/EBITDA	**Bankers acceptances**	**Prime**	Standby Fee[1]
Less than or equal to 1:1	+2.00%	+1.00%	0.50%
Greater than 1:1	+2.25%	+1.25%	0.625%

[1] The standby fee is only applicable on the Revolving Facility.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had $nil (2013 - $305,000) outstanding on the Revolving Facility.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

19. Credit facilities (continued)

The Credit Facilities are secured by a general security agreement of the Company, an unlimited guarantee by Aston Hill, a limited guarantee from AHAM, an assignment of all service and management contracts, an assignment of a key executive's key man life insurance policies and a pledge of the share capital of AHAM and all of the equity securities held. The Company's key man life insurance policies have a 10 year term with no cash surrender value.

The Credit Facilities contain a number of financial covenants that require the Company to meet certain financial ratios and financial condition tests. As at December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013, the Company is within its financial covenants with respect to its Credit Facilities, which require that the funded debt to annualized earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ratio as calculated on the Aston Hill financial statements remain below 1.2 to 1 and that Aston Hill's assets under management not fall below $4.6 billion. Subsequent to year end, on February 6, 2015, the assets under management covenant was revised to not fall below $3.0 billion.

20. Provisions

		Provisions
Outstanding, December 31, 2012	$	2,706
Provisions recorded during the period		3,258
Provisions settled during the period		(2,706)
Outstanding, December 31, 2013	$	3,258
Provisions recorded during the period		3,210
Provisions settled during the period		(3,258)
Outstanding, December 31, 2014	**$**	**3,210**

Provisions are constructive obligations relating to the Company's annual obligation to award short term incentive payments to Aston Hill employees. Management estimates and provides for the obligation to award short term incentive payments to Aston Hill employees on a quarterly basis.

21. Convertible debentures

The instrument was issued on July 27, 2011 and has a face value of $40,176,000. The instrument bears interest at an annual rate of 6.00%, payable semi-annually, in arrears, on January 31st and July 31st of each year, and is convertible at the option of the holder into shares of Aston Hill at $2.55 per common share. The instrument matures on July 31, 2016.

The instrument is redeemable at the option of the Company prior to the maturity dates during a specified redemption period beginning on or after July 31, 2014 and ending on July 31, 2015 at a price equal to their principal amount of $1,000 per debenture plus accrued and unpaid interest. The Company may only exercise their right to redemption, within this specified period, provided that the current market price for the common shares is at least 125% of the conversion price. On or after July 31, 2015, the instrument may be redeemed in whole or in part from time to time at the option of Aston Hill at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon up to (but excluding) the date the instrument is redeemed.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

21. Convertible debentures (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2014, $44,000 (December 31, 2013 - $13,000) par value of convertible debentures has been repurchased under the NCIB for a total of $44,000 (December 31, 2013 - $13,000). Out of the amount paid, $40,000 (December 31, 2013 - $10,000) was recorded as a reduction to the liability component of the convertible debentures and $11,000 (December 31, 2013 - $2,000) was recorded as a reduction to the equity component of the convertible debentures. The remainder, which was $7,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 – nominal) was recorded as a direct reduction to equity for a net amount of $44,000.

When convertible debentures are repurchased, the fair value of the obligation settled is recorded as a reduction of convertible debentures and convertible debentures equity component. Any difference between the principal value and fair value of the liability portion of the obligation settled on repurchase is recorded to net income, and any difference between the principal value and fair value of the equity portion of the obligation settled on repurchase is recorded to equity.

The balance of debentures outstanding and changes in the liability component during the year ended December 31, 2014 was as follows:

Liability component:		
Balance at December 31, 2012	$	34,870
Accretion of discount		1,651
Interest paid		(2,414)
Interest expense		2,332
Normal course issuer bid repurchases (note 16)		(11)
Balance at December 31, 2013	$	36,428
Accretion of discount		1,652
Interest paid		(2,413)
Interest expense		2,460
Normal course issuer bid repurchases (note 16)		(40)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**$**	**38,087**

22. Share based compensation and treasury stock

Share Option Plans

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted 1,919,000 options with a weighted average fair value of $1.17 per share. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company granted 1,841,000 options with a weighted average fair value of $1.34 per share. The fair value of the options granted during the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were estimated at the grant date using an option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Risk free interest rate (%)	**1.56**	1.32
Expected life of the options (years)	**3.01**	3.49
Expected share price volatility (%)	**48.20**	60.26
Expected forfeiture rate (%)	**11.93**	9.13
Expected dividend yield (%)	**5.13**	3.65

Volatility was determined based on historical share transaction data. Estimated forfeiture rate is adjusted to actual when forfeitures occur.

A summary of the status of the Company's share option plans as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and the changes during the years then ended, are as follows:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Number of Options ('000s)	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Number of Options ('000s)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**5,866**	**$1.34**	5,965	$ 1.16
Granted	**1,919**	**$1.17**	1,841	1.34
Exercised	**(372)**	**$0.57**	(1,323)	0.45
Forfeited	**(452)**	**$1.32**	(597)	1.50
Expired	**(407)**	**$1.37**	(20)	1.55
Outstanding, end of period	**6,554**	**$1.33**	5,866	$ 1.34
Exercisable, end of period	**3,356**	**$1.40**	2,611	$ 1.25

22. Share based compensation and treasury stock (continued)

	December 31, 2014				
Range of exercise prices	**Number of Options Outstanding ('000s)**		**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)**	**Number of Options Vested ('000s)**
$0.51 - $1.00	**783**	**$**	**0.76**	**2.23**	**433**
$1.01 - $1.50	**3,721**		**1.32**	**3.33**	**1,201**
$1.51 - $2.00	**2,050**		**1.62**	**1.65**	**1,722**
	6,554	**$**	**1.40**	**2.66**	**3,356**

	December 31, 2013				
Range of exercise prices	Number of Options Outstanding ('000s)		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Options Vested ('000s)
$0.51 - $1.00	805	$	0.67	0.93	805
$1.01 - $1.50	2,814		1.31	3.69	670
$1.51 - $2.00	2,247		1.61	2.65	1,135
	5,866	$	1.25	2.91	2,610

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the share option plan is $662,000 (December 31, 2013 - $1,043,000) of the total share based compensation expense.

Deferred Equity Plan

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company granted 260,000 (December 31, 2013 – 275,000) deferred shares with no exercise price.

A summary of the status of the Company's deferred equity plan as at December 31, 2014, and December 31, 2013 and the changes during the years then ended, are as follows:

	December 31, 2014			
	Number of Deferred shares ('000s)		**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Number of Deferred shares Vested ('000s)**
Outstanding, beginning of period	**945**	**$**	**-**	**-**
Granted	**260**	**$**	**-**	**-**
Expired	**(25)**			
Cancelled	**(150)**	**$**	**-**	**-**
Outstanding, end of period	**1,030**	**$**	**-**	**-**
Exercisable, end of period	**-**	**$**	**-**	**-**

22. Share based compensation and treasury stock (continued)

	December 31, 2013		
	Number of Deferred shares ('000s)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Deferred shares Vested ('000s)
Outstanding, beginning of period	670	$ -	-
Granted	275	$ -	-
Outstanding, end of period	945	$ -	-
Exercisable, end of period	-	$ -	-

A forfeiture rate of 2.58% (December 31, 2013 – 3.58%) was used when recording the Deferred Equity Plan portion of stock based compensation. This estimate is adjusted to the actual forfeiture rate. The ending units under the deferred equity plan have a remaining expected life of 1.80 years (December 31, 2013 - 1.35 years).

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the deferred equity plan is $333,000 (December 31, 2013 - $420,000) of the total share based compensation expense.

As at December 31, 2014, there were 1,030,000 (December 31, 2013 – 945,000) deferred shares that remain unvested.

Subsequent to year end, on January 24, 2015, the Company released 520,500 shares vested pursuant to the vesting schedule.

Employee Benefit Trust (Treasury Stock)

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company released 50,000 common shares from the Aston Hill Financial Employee Benefit Plan Trust for $67,000 as exercised compensation. In addition, the Company purchased 187,000 common shares for consideration of $229,000 through the Aston Hill Financial Employee Benefit Plan Trust.

Deferred Share Unit Plan for Outside Directors

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company implemented a Deferred Share Unit Plan (“DSUP”) for specified eligible directors. Under this DSUP, eligible directors may convert their annual director’s fees to units in the DSUP at a price equal to their annual director’s fees divided by the current market price of common shares in the Company upon the grant date, being the date shares are purchased by the Company for this plan. These shares vest upon grant and are redeemable upon the effective termination date of the participant’s term of service.

All units in the DSUP vested on the grant dates in 2014 and 2013 with the amount paid by the Company for units under this plan expensed as incurred. DSUP units are held in treasury until redeemed by the plan’s participant. For the year ended December 31, 2014, the DSUP made up $43,000 (December 31, 2013 - $32,000) of the total share based compensation expense.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

23. Commitments

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Less than one year	**$ 1,862**	$ 1,836
Between one and five years	**2,611**	2,775
More than five years	**425**	1,407
	$ 4,898	$ 6,018

The Company is also required to pay its proportionate share of operating and property tax costs for the rented premises. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded $1,279,000 (December 31, 2013 - $1,098,000) in office lease expenses. These amounts are included in general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Net and Comprehensive Income.

24. Contingencies

The Company has agreed to indemnify certain individuals, who have acted at the Company's request to be an officer or director of the Company, to the extent permitted by law, against any and all damages, liabilities, costs, charges or expenses suffered by or incurred by the individual as a result of their services. The nature of the indemnification agreements prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay to the beneficiary of such indemnification agreement. The Company has purchased various insurance policies to reduce the risks associated with such indemnification.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries enter into contracts which contain indemnification provisions, such as letter agreements, service agreements and purchase and sale agreements. In such contracts, the Company may indemnify counterparties to the contracts if certain events occur. In some cases the Company requires indemnities from its service providers, related to the Company's indemnification obligations to counterparties.

These indemnification provisions vary on an agreement by agreement basis. In some cases, there are no pre-determined amounts or limits included in the indemnification provisions and the occurrence of contingent events that will trigger payment under them is difficult to predict. Therefore, the maximum potential future amount that the Company could be required to pay cannot be estimated and as such no provision has been recorded for the indemnification terms.

25. Related party transactions

In addition to those disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Company had the following related party transactions:

a) The funds under management are considered to be related parties to the Company's subsidiaries who manage them. As such, the managers of the funds receive management fees and pay for expenses incurred by its various funds under management in accordance with the terms outlined in the applicable prospectus. These expenses are then charged back to the funds and are recovered under non-interest bearing, normal credit terms in accordance with the prospectus of the funds.

25. Related party transactions (continued)

Accounts receivable as at December 31, 2014 consist of $3,592,000 (December 31, 2013 - $3,559,000) in management fees, and other amounts due from funds under management. Accounts payable as at December 31, 2014 includes $314,000 (December 31, 2013 - $196,000) in amounts due to funds under management.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, $34,023,000 (December 31, 2013 - $21,200,000) was recorded as revenue in respect of these management and other fees. In addition, for the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company absorbed $608,000 (December 31, 2013 - $757,000), respectively, of expenses incurred by funds under management.

b) As of May 21, 2014, Argent is no longer considered to be a related party as key management personnel of Aston Hill ceased to perform key management personnel services to Argent, however all income statement transactions incurred up to this date are considered to be related party transactions. The transactions discussed below for the current year relate to the period in which Argent was considered a related party.

i) For the year ended December 31, 2014, total administrative revenue incurred from January 1, 2014 to May 21, 2014 of $700,000 (December 31, 2013 - $2,866,000) was considered to be related party. The Company recorded $256,000 for the period from January 1, 2014 to May 21, 2014 (December 31, 2013 – $2,545,000) in salary & overhead recoveries for shared overhead costs that have been reimbursed by Argent.

As at December 31, 2014, $nil (December 31, 2013 - $755,000) of the accounts receivable balance is considered to be related party.

ii) On August 10, 2012, 210,000 restricted trust units receivable were granted with a par value of $10.00 per unit to the Company for services rendered under the Contract (note 25(b)). 70,000 restricted trust units vest per year. On August 10, 2013, the Company was paid $784,000 to settle the first vested tranche of restricted trust units receivable. As Argent is no longer considered to be a related party post May 21, 2014, only revenue recorded before that day is disclosed in the year end balances. For the year ended December 31, 2014, a gain of $24,000 (December 31, 2013 – gain of $866,000) was recorded as revenue.

As at December 31, 2014, $nil (December 31, 2013 - $428,000) of the short and long term restricted trust units receivable balance is considered to be related party.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

25. Related party transactions (continued)

c) RJT Capital Inc. ("RJT") is a company which owns 49% of the outstanding shares of AHF Capital Partners Inc. ("AHF CP"), a subsidiary of the Company. RJT is paid a consulting fee for management services performed for AHF CP.

In addition, payments of expenses are centralized and paid out of Aston Hill, as such RJT reimburses AHF for any expenses paid on behalf of the subsidiary which were paid by the Company. As at December 31, 2014, $18,000 (December 31, 2013 - $11,000) of trade and other receivables relate to RJT for operating expenses incurred on behalf of the subsidiary which were paid by the Company. As at December 31, 2014, $129,000 (December 31, 2013 - $104,000) of trade and other payables related to the consulting fee payable to RJT. Total consulting fees incurred to date as of December 31, 2014 was $1,118,000 (December 31, 2013 - $864,000).

d) The aggregate compensation expense of key management(i) was as follows:

		December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013
Wages and salaries(iii)	**$**	**4,480**	$	3,803
Benefits and other personnel costs		**385**		371
Share based compensation (ii)		**383**		683
Total remuneration	**$**	**5,248**	$	4,857

i) Key management includes the Company's directors and officers.

ii) Represents the amortization of stock based compensation associated with options granted to directors and executive officers as recorded in the financial statements.

iii) The wages and salaries balance includes a non-recurring employee contractual obligation paid in the year of $0.9 million.

e) As at December 31, 2014, $1,901,000 (2013 - $1,038,000) of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are related to seed capital provided by the Company to provide capital to new funds that are managed by the Company. As these funds are managed by the Company's subsidiaries, they are considered to be related party. For the year ended December 31, 2014, $109,000 (2013 - $83,000) of the net gains on investments recorded during the year was related to these funds under management.

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed to exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

26. Changes in estimates & management judgments

Included in general and administrative expenses for the year is an insurance recovery of $501,000. The recovery relates to a fund compliance expense of $685,000 (includes $150,000 in insurance deductible) incurred and accrued during the fourth quarter of 2013. The recovery was not recorded until the third quarter of 2014, as the Company did not have virtual certainty of the insurance recovery until September 2014.

Included in the deferred tax provision for the year is a decrease of $325,000 to a deferred tax asset for a capital loss carry forward, for which the Company considers that the realization of the tax benefit through the use of available capital gains against the capital losses is no longer probable, please refer to note 11 for further details.

27. Segmented information

For operational and management purposes, the Company is organized into operating segments based on its products and services and has two reportable segments.

a) Asset management, which includes management, sub-advisory services and administration services for the Company's funds under management.

b) Brokerage, which consists of brokerage services.

The operating segments were assessed based on the information reviewed by key management to make resource allocation decisions, as well as whether discrete financial information were available. Segment performance is assessed by key management by reviewing net income before taxes, income taxes, net income to controlling interest, revenue, operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, salaries and gains and losses. In addition, the amortization of deferred sales commissions and finite life intangible assets are also assessed for segment review purposes. Key management does not review the Statement of Financial Position balances by segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company had one significant counterparty, a Canadian wealth management firm, which accounted for 16% or $7,762,000 of the full year revenue. This revenue has been included in the asset management segment revenue.

Corporate financial information not directly attributable to the brokerage segment is included in the asset management segment for key management review.

The tables below disclose the financial results of each reportable segment as well as the adjustments and eliminations column which represents the inter-segment transactions. The only inter-segment transactions identified is in relation to a portion of the management revenue that is eliminated upon consolidation.

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

27. Segmented information (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2014	Asset management	Brokerage	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue				
Management fees and other	$ 43,884	$ 2,368	$ (75)	**$ 46,177**
Administration charges	1,152	-	-	**1,152**
	$ 45,036	$ 2,368	$ (75)	**$ 47,329**
Expenses				
Salaries and wages	$ 13,400	$ 1,553	$ -	**$ 14,953**
General and administrative	7,421	591	-	**8,012**
Trailer fees	5,494	-	-	**5,494**
Sub-advisory expense	4,921	-	-	**4,921**
Share based compensation	1,105	-	-	**1,105**
Amortization of deferred sales commissions	1,247	-	-	**1,247**
Amortizaton of intangible assets - finite life	1,196	-	-	**1,196**
Product development	608	-	-	**608**
Depreciation of property and equipment	421	-	-	**421**
Commissions	209	-	(75)	**134**
Total operating expenses	$ 36,022	$ 2,144	$ (75)	**$ 38,091**
Net losses (gains) on investments	$ 828	$ (291)	$ -	**$ 537**
Finance expense	4,273	-	-	**4,273**
Total expenses	$ 41,123	$ 1,853	$ (75)	**$ 42,901**
Net income before tax for the year	$ 3,913	$ 515	$ -	**$ 4,428**
Income tax expense				
Current taxes	1,379	116	-	**1,495**
Deferred taxes	386	(3)	-	**383**
Total income tax expense	$ 1,765	$ 113	$ -	**$ 1,878**
Net income for the year	$ 2,148	$ 402	$ -	**$ 2,550**
Net income to non-controlling interest	1,070	-	-	**1,070**
Net income to controlling interest	$ 1,078	$ 402	$ -	**$ 1,480**
Other comprehensive income:				
Net change in fair value of investments through other comprehensive income (net of tax)	$ 884	$ -	$ -	**$ 884**
Deferred tax on net change in fair value of investments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	**$ -**
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of investments through other comprehensive income	(884)	-	-	**$ (884)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	$ -	$ -	$ -	**$ -**
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 1,078	$ 402	$ -	**$ 1,480**

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

27. Segmented information (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2013 (note 4)	Asset management	Brokerage	Adjustments and eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue				
Management fees and other	$ 31,783	$ 913	$ -	**$ 32,696**
Administration charges	2,866	-	-	**2,866**
	$ 34,649	$ 913	$ -	**$ 35,562**
Expenses				
Salaries and wages	$ 11,553	$ 688	$ -	**$ 12,241**
General and administrative	7,736	450	-	**8,186**
Trailer fees	2,716	-	-	**2,716**
Sub-advisory expense	1,806	-	-	**1,806**
Share based compensation	1,495	-	-	**1,495**
Amortization of deferred sales commissions	880	-	-	**880**
Amortizaton of intangible assets - finite life	480	-	-	**480**
Product development	757	-	-	**757**
Depreciation of property and equipment	397	-	-	**397**
Commissions	179	-	-	**179**
Total operating expenses	$ 27,999	$ 1,138	$ -	**$ 29,137**
Net losses (gains) on investments	$ (215)	$ (102)	$ -	**$ (317)**
Finance expense	4,236	49	-	**4,285**
Total expenses	$ 32,020	$ 1,085	$ -	**$ 33,105**
Net income before tax for the year	$ 2,629	$ (172)	$ -	**$ 2,457**
Income tax expense				
Current taxes	945	(9)	-	**936**
Deferred taxes	303	2	-	**305**
Total income tax expense	$ 1,248	$ (7)	$ -	**$ 1,241**
Net income for the year	$ 1,381	$ (165)	$ -	**$ 1,216**
Net income to non-controlling interest	351	-	-	**351**
Net income to controlling interest	$ 1,030	$ (165)	$ -	**$ 865**
Other comprehensive income:				
Net change in fair value of investments through other comprehensive income (net of tax)	$ 1,189	$ -	$ -	**$ 1,189**
Deferred tax on net change in fair value of investments through other comprehensive income	(158)	-	-	**(158)**
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of investments through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	**-**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	$ 1,031	$ -	$ -	**$ 1,031**
Total comprehensive income for the year	$ 2,061	$ (165)	$ -	**$ 1,896**

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013
(tabular amounts are in thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share information)

28. Subsequent events

On January 24, 2015, the Company released 520,500 shares from treasury pursuant to the deferred equity plan.

On February 3, 2015, the Company announced the quarterly cash dividend in the amount of $0.015 per Common Share which was paid on February 24, 2015 to all Aston Hill shareholders of record on February 13, 2015.

On February 13, 2015, the Company announced the non-renewal of the sub-advisory agreement with IA Clarington. For the year ended December 31, 2014, revenue related to IA Clarington accounted for 16% of total revenue compared to 24% for the prior year end. Based on the most recent sub-advisory fee from IA Clarington, had the sub-advisory agreement been renewed, the Company would have been expected to generate an estimated $5,696,000 million in additional revenue for the year ended 2015. Following the non-renewal of the sub-advisory agreement, the Company was required to pay a contractual obligation of $400,000 in February 2015.