Management Discussion and Analysis
for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2015

To Our Shareholders

Management and Directors of Gamehost Inc. (the “Company”) are pleased to present results for the three months ended December 31, 2015 (the "Quarter") and twelve months ended December 31, 2015 (the "Year").

Now and Then

Total operating revenues for the Quarter were down 11.8% to $19.4 million compared to $22.0 million in the same quarter of 2014. For the Year, operating revenues are down 7.5%. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) that is attributable to shareholders of the Company ("EBITDA to Shareholders") was down 18.8% to $7.8 million compared to $9.6 million in the same quarter of 2014. For the Year, EBITDA to Shareholders was lower by 13.6%. EBITDA to Shareholders margin declined 3.7 percentage points in the Quarter to 42.2% from 45.9% in year over year comparison. For the Year, EBITDA to Shareholders margin declined by 3.0 percentage points. 2015 results are compared to a backdrop of record high numbers for the Company in 2014.

Not By Guess and By Golly

Did we know that Alberta would elect an NDP government after 44 years of Progressive Conservative rule? Did we know the federal Conservatives would fall hard to the Liberals? Did we know oil prices would slide to the levels we are seeing today? No, to all of the above. What we did know, however, is not to get too far ahead of yourself. Be patient. And, always be prepared for unforeseen events. The financial crisis in 2008/09 reminded us of this and so we continued to manage the Company to be in the best possible position to withstand another such event. And here we are. We are not laying off hundreds of staff, we are not selling assets at distressed pricing and we are not paying dividends we cannot afford.

Share prices for the Company have been caught in the same undertow directly affecting the trading price of energy and energy service company players. The Company remained on the sidelines, preserving cash, instead of actively buying back shares under an approved normal course issuer bid. The current bid will expire in April 2016 and will be renewed.

There are more than a few companies out there that would like a balance sheet like ours. The Company's convertible debentures matured during the Year. Now, with a debt to EBITDA ratio less than 0.9 to 1, we are in a strong position to weather the storm and capitalize on opportunities as they may present. All of the debt we do hold carries a very low interest rate of bank prime +1.0%. The Company continued to pay tax liabilities from 2011 through the Year with the final amounts from allowable 2011 deferrals to be paid during 2016. Capital maintenance expenditures will be minimal in 2016 as the Company completed a two year refurbishment program on our hotels in 2015. So, we head into the new year with a balance sheet and assets that are in great shape and ready to meet all challenges head on.

Hard at it Every Day

Drawing on our years of experience, including more than one down cycle in the energy sector, management has prepared a forward plan that acknowledges the current realities and conservatively addresses the conditions that are likely to persist in the year ahead. The impact of this latest commodity slump hit each of our operations at different periods of time and with varying severity. As a result, the accuracy of our 2016 projections will be best assessed towards the end of Q1 2016. Though the Company does not face the same pressures as our corporate oil and gas counterparts, we are leaving no stone unturned as we examine ways to be ever efficient in our operations and more creative in pursuing revenues.

Alberta, we live here and work here. We know it for all its booms and busts, sunrises and hail stones. Our neighbours come from everywhere and now are friends. Alberta, great when things are rolling and still pretty good when times are tough, we're sticking it out right here. Thanks for staying with us.

08-Mar-16

On behalf of all management and Directors, sincerely,

David J. Will	Darcy J. Will
President and Chief Executive Officer	Vice President and Secretary
Gamehost Inc.	Gamehost Inc.

Management’s discussion and analysis

for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2015

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) of the business, operating results, liquidity and capital resources and other financial information of Gamehost Inc. (the “Company”) is prepared as at March 08, 2016. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and accompanying notes for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015 (the "Year") and with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and accompanying notes for the year ended December 31, 2014.

This MD&A focuses on year over year comparative results for the three months ended December 31, 2015 (the "Quarter"). Readers are directed to prior MD&A for specific discussion of results of previous quarters. Previously issued financial statements and management discussion and other disclosures of the Company can be found on the Company website at www.gamehost.ca or SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Caution to the reader

Use of Non-International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") financial measures

This MD&A makes reference to financial measures that do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS. Specifically, the MD&A may reference earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA“), EBITDA attributable to shareholders of the Company ("EBITDA to Shareholders"), EBITDA to Shareholders Margin and dividend pay-out ratio which are all non-IFRS financial measures. EBITDA calculations also exclude any gains or losses on retirement of assets.

Other Industry specific terms and measures relating to the operations of the Company are used throughout this MD&A and defined when they first appear and capitalized throughout this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements

This MD&A may contain forward-looking information. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements contain wording such as “anticipates”, “believes”, “could”, “expects”, “indicates”, “plans” or other similar expressions that suggest future outcomes or events. Forward looking information contains risks and uncertainties of varying significance. The Company attempts to minimize the use of forward-looking information. Any use of forward-looking information reflects reasonable assumptions made on the basis of management’s current beliefs with information known by management at the time of writing. Factors that may affect results include, but are not limited to, governmental legislation and regulation at the national, provincial or municipal level, general or local business and economic conditions, financial market volatility, the good standing of our business, gaming and liquor licenses, competition, consumer preferences and disposable incomes, demographic shifts and weather patterns. Any number of these factors, or others, could cause actual results to differ from forward-looking information. Additional discussion about the inherent risks in forward-looking information and any Company assumptions of risk can be found in the Business risks, opportunities and outlook section at the end of this MD&A.

These factors and other risks and uncertainties are discussed in the Company’s continuous disclosure documents filed with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities from time to time, and included in the “Risk Factors” section of the Company’s most recent Annual Information Form. Continuous disclosure documents are on public record through SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-looking information contained in this MD&A or documents incorporated by reference are relevant only at the date of the MD&A or document date. Readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information as there can be no assurances that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. The Company undertakes no obligation to publically revise forward-looking information to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. The Company's internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures include policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that reasonably, accurately and fairly represent transactions of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as required to permit the preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS and that receipts and expenditures are made with appropriate authorization of the Company's management and directors and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting or disclosure controls and procedures that occurred during the Quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting. The effectiveness of Internal control over financial reporting has been evaluated and management has concluded that the Company's Internal control over financial reporting is effective. There is no "material weakness" relating to the design of the Company's Internal control over financial reporting (a "material weakness" is defined as a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in Internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the reporting issuer's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.)

The Company used COSO 1992 as its framework for establishing internal control over financial reporting. An updated version of the framework ("COSO 2013") replaced the original framework in December 2014. The Company is currently studying the new framework with intentions to implement any required changes to internal controls.

The effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures has been evaluated. Management has concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are operating effectively.

Organizational structure

Gamehost Inc. is incorporated in Canada under the Business Companies Act (Alberta). The consolidated financial statements of the Company are comprised of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Shares

The Company had 24.7 million common shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 (23.6 million - December 31, 2014) and 24.7 million common shares issued and outstanding at February 29, 2016 which trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol GH. The Company is authorized to issue any number of and any class of shares.

Debentures

Following the maturity of the Company's 6.25% subordinated convertible debentures on July 31, 2015, the Company had $nil face value debentures outstanding ($12.8 million - December 31, 2014). The Company's debentures traded on the TSX under the symbol GH.DB.

Address

The head office of the Company is located at #104, 548 Laura Avenue, Red Deer County, Alberta, T4E 0A5. The registered office of the Company is located at 2800, 715 – 5th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 2X6.

Overview of Gamehost

The Company's activities are currently confined to the province of Alberta, Canada. Operations include Boomtown Casino ("Boomtown") in Fort McMurray, Great Northern Casino ("Great Northern") and Service Plus Inns & Suites ("Service Plus"), a limited service hotel, in Grande Prairie. As a complement to the Grande Prairie hotel, the Company owns a retail complex ("Strip Mall") that leases space to a pub/eatery. The Company has a 91% ownership interest in Deerfoot Inn & Casino Inc., ("Deerfoot"), in Calgary.

Gaming operations of the Company are controlled by the Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (the "AGLC"). Operations include Company owned table games and government owned slot machines, video lottery terminals and lottery ticket outlets. Hotel operations of the Company include full and limited service hotels, banquet and convention services. Food, beverages and entertainment are offered at each of the Company's casino locations.

The Company believes in a combined entertainment and hospitality model. Our model targets the entertainment seeker and social occasional gamer. Clean, inviting venues that deliver live entertainment, lounging and dining, rest and relaxation together with gaming are situated in community based locales.

The Company's current policy is to provide consistent and regular monthly 'eligible' dividends to shareholders to the extent that cash flows, operating metrics and future needs for cash support continuation of the policy. Dividends are declared to be 'eligible' because the Company has not benefited from any preferential tax rates requiring it to pay ordinary or non-eligible dividends. Eligible dividends are taxed at lower marginal rates to the recipient. If and when economic conditions and the financial performance of the Company dictate that an increase to the dividend rate is prudent and would not jeopardize future sustainability of the regular dividend rate, an increase or special dividend may be considered by the Company's board of directors.

Overall financial results and condition of the Company

Financial results for the Quarter include a $2.6 million or 11.8% decrease in year over year operating revenues. EBITDA to Shareholders fell by $1.8 million, an 18.8% decrease year over year and EBITDA to Shareholders margins decreased 370 basis points to 42.2% from 45.9% the previous year. Table revenue performance was flat to the prior year while other revenue streams were down.

At the end of the Quarter, the Company had $170.1 million in total assets, down $3.5 million from the start of the year. Cash balances of $15.8 million were down $0.5 million from the start of 2015. Total debt stands at $29.2 million, a reduction of $7.5 million since the start of the year on the maturing of the Company's debentures. The Company's current debt to EBITDA ratio is less than 0.9 to 1.

Quarterly performance summary

Quarterly performance	**2015**				**2014**			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Operating Revenue	**19.4**	18.8	19.3	19.8	22.0	20.2	21.0	20.5
Cost of sales	**(11.1)**	(10.3)	(10.9)	(11.0)	(11.6)	(10.6)	(11.1)	(10.9)
Gross Profit	**8.3**	8.5	8.4	8.8	10.4	9.6	9.9	9.6
Other income	**-**	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
Administrative expenses	**(1.1)**	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.4)	(1.3)	(1.3)	(1.5)
Profit from operating activities	**7.2**	7.4	7.3	7.5	9.0	8.4	8.7	8.2
Other (losses) gains	**-**	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	-	-
Finance costs net of finance income	**(0.3)**	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.6)
Profit before income tax	**6.9**	7.3	6.8	7.1	8.8	7.6	8.2	7.6
Income tax expense	**(1.7)**	(1.0)	(2.6)	(1.7)	(1.2)	(3.4)	(1.7)	(1.9)
Profit	**5.2**	6.3	4.2	5.4	7.6	4.2	6.5	5.7
Less Non-controlling interests	**(0.3)**	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)
Profit attributable to shareholders	**4.9**	5.9	3.9	5.1	7.2	3.8	6.1	5.4
Earnings per share								
Basic	**$ 0.20**	$ 0.24	$ 0.16	$ 0.22	$ 0.30	$ 0.16	$ 0.26	$ 0.23
Diluted	**$ 0.20**	$ 0.24	$ 0.16	$ 0.21	$ 0.29	$ 0.16	$ 0.25	$ 0.23
EBITDA to Shareholders	**7.8**	8.0	7.9	8.1	9.6	9.0	9.3	8.9
EBITDA to Shareholders %	**42.2%**	44.7%	42.9%	42.9%	45.9%	46.6%	46.5%	45.4%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Operating segments

The Company's reportable segments are strategic business units that offer different services. They are managed separately because of their unique operational and marketing requirements. Each segment complements the other segments, but is managed separately. The Gaming segment includes three casinos offering slot, VLT, lottery and table games. The Hotel segment includes two hotels catering to mid-range clients. The Food and Beverage segment has operations that are located within the casinos and hotels as a complement to those segments.

twelve months ended December 31, 2015	Gaming	Hotel	Food & Beverage	Corporate, Other [(1)]	Total
Operating revenue and other income as % of total	62%	16%	22%	0%	100.0%
Operating revenue and other income	47.9	12.2	17.3	0.1	77.5
Finance (costs), net of finance income	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.3)	0.2	(1.3)
Depreciation	(1.4)	(1.6)	(0.7)	-	(3.7)
Other cost of sales and administrative expenses	(21.2)	(6.3)	(12.5)	(4.4)	(44.4)
Profit (loss) before income tax	24.7	3.7	3.8	(4.1)	28.1
Segment assets	77.7	62.8	25.5	4.1	170.1
Segment liabilities	11.6	14.8	6.1	10.4	42.9
Capital expenditures	0.3	0.4	0.1	-	0.8

twelve months ended December 31, 2014	Gaming	Hotel	Food & Beverage	Corporate, Other [(1)]	Total
Operating revenue and other income as % of total	58%	18%	24%	0%	100%
Operating revenue and other income	49.0	14.8	19.9	0.2	83.9
Other gains (losses)	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Finance (costs), net of finance income	(1.1)	(0.8)	(0.5)	0.2	(2.2)
Depreciation	(1.5)	(1.7)	(0.8)	-	(4.0)
Other cost of sales and administrative expenses	(20.9)	(6.8)	(13.3)	(4.5)	(45.5)
Profit (loss) before income tax	25.5	5.5	5.3	(4.2)	32.1
Segment assets	78.8	64.4	26.1	4.3	173.6
Segment liabilities	17.1	15.2	7.8	16.6	56.7
Capital expenditures	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.4

[1] Corporate and other consists of revenues and expenses which are not allocated to segments and do not meet the definition of an operating segment on their own.

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Operating revenue

Operating revenue consists of revenues generated by the Company's operating assets, Boomtown Casino, Great Northern Casino, Service Plus Inns and Suites in Grande Prairie and the Deerfoot Inn & Casino. Major revenue streams include rooming revenue, table gaming, slot machines, food and beverage sales and ancillary revenues.

Operating revenue	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Operating revenue	**77.4**	83.7	(7.5%)	**19.4**	22.0	(11.8%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

All business segments and operating regions experienced some level of decline in revenue in year over year comparison for the Quarter.

Room revenue

Room revenue includes both guest and meeting room sales at hotels. Occupancy includes sold and complementary rooms while Average Daily Rate ("ADR") is calculated as guest room revenue divided by sold rooms only.

Room revenue	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	**2014**	**+(-)**	**2015**	**2014**	**+(-)**
Room revenue	**11.8**	14.3	(17.5%)	**2.7**	3.5	(22.9%)
Occupancy	**68.4%**	79.9%	(11.5%)	**66.8%**	76.2%	(9.4%)
ADR	**$151.88**	$155.39	($3.51)	**$149.47**	$157.31	($7.84)
% of operating revenue	**15.2%**	17.1%	(1.9%)	**13.9%**	15.9%	(2.0%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Corporate bookings were off sharply for the Quarter in year over year comparison.

At Service Plus, in year over year comparisons for the Quarter, rooming revenues were off 29.6% and occupancy was down 20.5 percentage points to 67.7% from 88.2%. ADR fell by $11.62 in year over year comparison for the Quarter. These figures are before interdivisional eliminations included in the preceeding table. Rate increases we were able to implement in the fall of 2014 have been retracted in response to requests by preferred clients. Exceptional location of the property still supports premium rates and favourable occupancies.

Deerfoot rooming room revenue was off 17.3% for the Quarter from one year earlier in year over year comparison. ADR was down by $6.49. Occupancy fell 8.6 percentage points to 60.2% from 68.8% from the year ago quarter.

Table game revenue

Table play and table revenue sharing is regulated in Alberta by the AGLC. In general terms, 'Drop' is the total amount of money cashed to chips at most table games. 'Hold' is the amount kept by the table from the Drop. Hold % is the measure of the Hold to the Drop and can fluctuate significantly. Table Hold % should average in the 17% range where practised players are involved. Greater participation by inexperienced players can result in higher Hold percentages. Drop, Hold and Hold % are not always reliable indicators of table activity as demonstrated by the following examples:

Example 1 – A player buys $20,000 in chips at a table. The player plays one hand, loses $2,000, and cashes out. The Drop is high at $20,000, the Hold is good at $2,000 considering the amount and duration of play. The Hold Percentage is low at 10%. The table was not busy.

Example 2 – A player buys $5,000 in chips at a table. The player plays all evening before losing $1,000 and cashing out. The Drop is low at $5,000, the Hold is low at $1,000 considering the amount and duration of play. The Hold Percentage is high at 20%. The table was busy.

The preceding examples demonstrate how variables can provide fluctuating results for Drop, Hold and Hold %. These statistics can be misleading. At the end of the day, the only measure that really counts is Hold.

Hold is shared in varying percentages between charities and the casino operator dependent on the size and location of the casino. The operator's percentage of the Hold is the 'Net' or Net Table Revenue. The game of Poker has a 'Pot' rather than a Drop. The Pot is the total amount anted and bet by players at a poker table. 'Rake' is the total amount of the Pot that is retained by the table and is usually a flat fee for each hand played. Rake is shared in varying percentages between the charity and casino operator depending on agreements with the AGLC. The operator's percentage of the Rake is the 'Net'. Financial statements of the Company report only the Net of the Hold or Rake.

Net table revenue	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	**2014**	+(-)	**2015**	**2014**	+(-)
General, progressive and high limit	**13.5**	13.2	2.3%	**3.5**	3.6	(2.8%)
Poker	**3.1**	2.8	10.7%	**0.7**	0.7	0.0%
Total	**16.6**	16.0	3.8%	**4.2**	4.3	(2.3%)
% of operating revenue	**21.4%**	19.1%	2.3%	**21.6%**	19.5%	2.1%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

# of tables	**End of Period**		
	2015	**2014**	+(-)
All Others	**43**	43	-
Poker	**16**	16	-
Progressive Table Games	**8**	8	-
Total	**67**	67	-

Drop and Hold	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Drop	**121.2**	112.8	7.4%	**30.3**	28.8	5.2%
Hold %	**20.1%**	21.0%	(0.9%)	**20.2%**	22.3%	(2.1%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Net table revenue recorded mixed results for the Quarter on the strength of modest growth in Drop coupled with a decline in Hold %.

At Boomtown, the current Quarter table Drop fell 6.8% from the one year ago quarter and Hold % also fell 0.6 percentage points for a combined 8.8% decrease in Net revenue year over year for the Quarter. Poker activity was noticeably less resulting in a revenue decline of 22.8% in year over year comparisons on the Quarter.

Great Northern continued to stack up solid overall table performance in the Quarter. Table Drop was off by 6.0% from the year ago quarter, while Hold % gained significantly by 7.2 percentage points. The result was a 27.6% increase in Net table revenue in year over year comparison for the Quarter. Poker revenues were also up by a solid 35.2%. Tables continue to be well supported by a younger demographic.

Tables continue to be active at Deerfoot. For the Quarter, Table Drop climbed by 11.3% while Hold % fell 4.5 percentage points for an 11.3% decrease in Net revenue on the Quarter. Poker was higher by 0.9% in year over year comparison for the Quarter and has been robust for the year with the closure of a competitor's poker room earlier in the Year.

Slot revenue

In Alberta, slot machine odds are regulated by the AGLC. The revenue sharing arrangement for amounts won by the machines ("Win") is also set by the AGLC. Under the current arrangement, casino operators, charities and the provincial government share the Win on a 15/15/70 split respectively. Average machine Win/day is determined by the number of hours each machine operates, how much money is played on each machine ('Cash Play') during hours of operation and amount of Win for each machine. Revenue to the operator, or 'Net', is determined by all of the above factors and arrangements.

Slot statistics	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Cash Play	**2,245.8**	2,394.8	(6.2%)	**536.4**	604.6	(11.3%)
Machines [1]	**1,641**	1,641	-	**1,641**	1,641	-

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

[1] At the end of the Year / Quarter

Slot revenue	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Net	**24.4**	26.2	(6.9%)	**5.9**	6.6	(10.6%)
% of operating revenue	**31.5%**	31.3%	0.2%	**30.4%**	30.0%	0.4%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Cash Play in major urban centres of the province generally faired better than smaller communities with less diversified economies.

Boomtown Cash Play fell by 18.7% and Net revenue slumped by 15.7% in year over year comparison for the Quarter. There were no changes to the number of slot machines at Boomtown during the Quarter.

Great Northern Cash Play fell 11.4% and Net revenue fell 14.1% in year over year comparison for the Quarter. There were no changes to the number of slot machines at Great Northern during the Quarter.

Deerfoot Cash Play fell 5.0% and Net revenue declined 4.8% in year over year comparison for the Quarter. There were no changes to the number of slot machines at Deerfoot during the Quarter.

Food & beverage ("F&B") revenue

Food service operating arrangements differ by property from 100% owner operations to combinations of owner and 3rd party operating agreements. Only beverage service is consistently delivered directly by the Company. Where food operations are run by a 3rd party, the Company records only the commission on those sales.

F&B Revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Food & mix	**6.7**	7.7	(13.0%)	**1.9**	2.2	(13.6%)
Liquor	**10.1**	11.6	(12.9%)	**2.8**	3.3	(15.2%)
Total	**16.8**	19.3	(13.0%)	**4.7**	5.5	(14.5%)
% of operating revenue	**21.7%**	23.1%	(1.4%)	**24.2%**	25.0%	(0.8%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

F&B revenues were lower at all properties during the Quarter. In addition to sour consumer sentiment resulting from oil patch woes, the impact on food menus from the low Canadian dollar are challenging affordability of menu offerings.

Boomtown combined F&B revenues were off by 16.2% compared to the year earlier quarter. In addition to a general trend to lower F&B spending during an economic downturn, Boomtown is challenged by additional competition in the segment. Recent menu changes, the introduction of comedy nights and a refurbishment of the casino's lounge areas are aimed at attracting local patrons.

Great Northern Casino's combined F&B revenues for the Quarter were down 14.6% from the year ago quarter. The number of seasonal parties was down moderately but most were also smaller in size as oil and gas clients scaled back spending. The properties new expanded lounge and entertainment areas helped to maintain clients and attract new ones.

Deerfoot combined F&B revenues were down 13.3% for the Quarter compared to the previous year ago quarter. Corporate Christmas parties were generally scaled back from those of the previous year resulting in lower overall food and beverage sales during the Quarter.

Ancillary revenue

Ancillary revenue includes the more significant items of automated teller (ATM) fees, Video Lottery Terminals (VLT's), lottery ticket sales, live entertainment sales, cigarette sales, equipment rentals, movie rentals and other room charges to hotel guests.

Ancillary revenue	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Total	**7.8**	7.9	(1.3%)	**1.9**	2.1	(9.5%)
% of operating revenue	**10.1%**	9.4%	0.7%	**9.8%**	9.5%	0.3%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Ancillary revenues are highly correlated to gaming activity most significantly from ATM fees. 4 VLT's were added at Deerfoot during the Quarter bringing the their total VLT count to 12.

Live entertainment sales were markedly lower in the Quarter and a clear indication of one of the areas consumers are trimming their spending.

Cost of sales

The Company's consolidated statement of comprehensive income uses the 'Function' rather than the 'Nature' method of reporting operating expenses. Costs are reported based on their function within the Company. For example, wage costs that are a function of generating revenue are considered a cost of sales rather than by nature a human resource expense. The Company includes in cost of sales all costs of product sold, direct marketing and promotion expenses, direct human resources costs and administrative personnel where they are integral to managing sales and all other direct operating costs at the facility level. Depreciation of the facility assets are also included in cost of sales.

Cost of sales	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Total	**43.3**	44.2	(2.0%)	**11.1**	11.6	(4.3%)
% of operating revenue	**55.9%**	52.8%	3.1%	**57.2%**	52.7%	4.5%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Cost of sales as a percentage of operating revenue deteriorated in the Quarter on poorer economies of scale as a result of declining revenues. Operations are generally lean and cost reduction opportunities are limited.

Cost of sales - cost of product

Cost of product includes the costs of food, beverage and other incidental items purchased for resale. Cost of product will follow the performance of F&B revenue. Other incidental items of cost of product are made up of mostly room service charges in the hotel for such items as long distance telephone, movie rentals, laundry etc. Cost of product as a percentage of corresponding revenues will fluctuate moderately for food & mix and liquor categories depending on the sales mix of individual products. More significant variations in the cost of product percentage can be experienced for sales of other incidental items due to the dissimilar nature of the products included.

Cost of product	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Food & Mix	**2.3**	2.6	(11.5%)	**0.7**	0.8	(12.5%)
Liquor	**2.3**	2.5	(8.0%)	**0.6**	0.7	(14.3%)
Other	**0.2**	0.3	(33.3%)	**-**	-	n/a
Total	**4.8**	5.4	(11.1%)	**1.3**	1.5	(13.3%)
% of operating revenue	**6.2%**	6.5%	(0.3%)	**6.7%**	6.8%	(0.1%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Cost of product %	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Food & Mix	**34.3%**	33.8%	0.5%	**36.8%**	36.4%	0.4%
Liquor	**22.8%**	21.6%	1.2%	**21.4%**	21.2%	0.2%
Other	**51.1%**	44.9%	6.2%	**48.0%**	42.3%	5.7%

Both Boomtown and Great Northern have commission based third party arrangements for food services. Therefore, food sales at these locations do not factor significantly into cost of product results. Total Food and Mix revenues are driven largely by Deerfoot.

Tax increases on alcohol and imported US$ foodstuffs are squeezing margins for both food and liquor offerings. Economic realities in the communities we operate in make passing these costs through to consumers a challenge. Menu offerings are being adjusted to compensate where possible.

Cost of sales - operating labour

Operating labour includes wages, salaries, bonuses, benefit costs, payroll taxes and other miscellaneous human resource costs directly attributable to the smooth and safe operation of each facility. No corporate overhead costs are included.

Operating labour	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Operating labour	**20.1**	20.7	(2.9%)	**5.2**	5.5	(5.5%)
% of operating revenue	**26.0%**	24.7%	1.3%	**26.8%**	25.0%	1.8%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Management is reducing variable labour where possible and minimizing conditions for overtime pay. Alberta's minimum wage increase, effective October 1, 2015, added costs during the Quarter and contributed to higher labour costs as a percentage of revenue.

Cost of sales - marketing and promotions

Marketing and promotions include all donations, sponsorships and complementary services offered at properties in addition to direct sales and advertising expenses. Staff promotions, including discounted meal vouchers, are also included under this heading.

Marketing	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Total	**3.3**	3.2	3.1%	**0.9**	0.8	12.5%
% of operating revenue	**4.3%**	3.8%	0.5%	**4.6%**	3.6%	1.0%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

The Company is embracing a 'bird in the hand' approach and targeting promotional spending to 'on premises' clientele to encourage frequent visits.

Cost of sales - other operating costs

Some of the more significant expenditures in this classification include entertainment, premises leases, repairs & maintenance, utilities, property taxes, depreciation and operating supplies.

Other operating costs	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Total	**15.1**	14.9	1.3%	**3.7**	3.8	(2.6%)
% of operating revenue	**19.5%**	17.8%	1.7%	**19.1%**	17.3%	1.8%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

US$ denominated expenses drove up live entertainment and specialized gaming equipment lease costs. Cost reductions in other areas reduced the impact of currency exchange rates.

Other income

Other income consists of the net rental income from an investment property being the Strip Mall in Grande Prairie located next to the Service Plus hotel.

Other income	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Total	**0.1**	0.2	(50.0%)	**-**	-	#DIV/0!

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

A portion of the Strip Mall remains vacant. The Company is actively seeking a suitable tenant.

Administrative expenses

Administrative expenditures include all costs not directly attributable to the operation of the company's operating assets. Management fees, costs associated with being a public issuer, professional fees, corporate office costs, corporate travel expenses and depreciation of corporate assets are included in this category.

Administrative expenses	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Total	**4.8**	5.3	(9.4%)	**1.1**	1.4	(21.4%)
% of operating revenue	**6.2%**	6.3%	(0.1%)	**5.7%**	6.4%	(0.7%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Administrative costs are lower on reduced management fees which are tied to profitability. Lower amortization on declining balance assets also contributed to lower administrative expenses.

Finance costs, net of finance (income)

Interest expense is recorded on the Company's demand debt, accrued interest on convertible debentures and amortization of the conversion privilege and issue costs of debentures.

Finance costs, net of finance (income)	Q4 (twelve months)			Q4 (three months)		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Total	**1.3**	2.2	(40.9%)	**0.3**	0.1	200.0%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Additional term debt arranged for in 2015 results in higher comparable interest costs for the Quarter. With the maturing of the Company's debentures in July of this Year and most converting to common shares, finance costs are overall lower than the prior year.

Income tax

Income tax includes provision for current income taxes, timing differences between depreciation recorded by the Company on property, plant and equipment versus amounts allowed for tax purposes and timing differences on amortization of cumulative eligible capital and that allowed for tax purposes. Originations and changes in timing differences are also recorded to income tax expense in the period in which the originations or changes occur. Taxes are calculated using corporate tax rates substantively enacted for the period the taxes are expected to be payable.

Income tax	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Provision for current income tax	**10.2**	9.8	4.1%	**2.6**	2.7	(3.7%)
Taxes arising from changes in timing differences	**(3.2)**	(1.6)	100.0%	**(0.9)**	(1.5)	(40.0%)
	7.0	8.2	(14.6%)	**1.7**	1.2	41.7%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

The combined federal and provincial tax rate in Alberta is 27.0%. Tax rates in Alberta were increased from 10.0% to 12.0% effective July 1, 2015. The prorated effect of the tax increase for 2015, is 26.01% compared with 25.0% for 2014.

Changes to tax legislation in 2011 limited a deferral of tax on income earned by a corporation through a partnership in circumstances where the partnership has a fiscal period that differs from the corporation's tax year. Transitional rules provide for a five year period for eliminating the deferral. The Company will continue to bring 2011 partnership income into taxable income through 2016.

Reconciliation of EBITDA to Shareholders to Profit

EBITDA to Shareholders to Profit	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
EBITDA to Shareholders	**31.8**	36.8	(13.6%)	**7.8**	9.6	(18.8%)
EBITDA to Shareholders Margin	**43.1%**	46.1%	(3.0%)	**42.2%**	45.9%	(3.7%)
Adjustments:						
Amortization on property, plant and equipment	**(3.7)**	(4.0)	(7.5%)	**(0.9)**	(1.0)	(10.0%)
Losses on asset retirements	**-**	(0.1)	(100.0%)	**-**	(0.1)	(100.0%)
Finance costs	**(1.4)**	(2.3)	(39.1%)	**(0.3)**	(0.1)	200.0%
Income tax expense	**(7.0)**	(8.2)	(14.6%)	**(1.7)**	(1.2)	41.7%
EBITDA attributable to non-controlling interest	**1.4**	1.7	(17.6%)	**0.3**	0.4	(25.0%)
Profit	**21.1**	23.9	(11.7%)	**5.2**	7.6	(31.6%)

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Facility enhancement

Capital expenditures	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
Capital maintenance	**0.8**	0.4	100.0%	**0.2**	0.1	100.0%
Capital expansion	**-**	-	n/a	**-**	-	n/a
	0.8	0.4	100.0%	**0.2**	0.1	100.0%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

The Company completed a media wall installation and gaming floor reconfiguration at Great Northern Casino during the Quarter.

Financial condition

Liquidity

Net cash provided by operating activities totalled $5.1 million for the Quarter compared to $8.0 million in Q4 2014. At the end of the Quarter cash balances totalled $15.8 million compared to $16.3 million at the start of the Year. Factors affecting the Company's ability to generate cash in the near and longer terms are listed in the section 'Forward looking statements'. These factors are discussed in more specific terms in the section 'Business risks, opportunities and outlook'.

The Company has a revolving credit line of $18.0 million of which $10.7 was available to be drawn at the end of the Year.

The Company's cash and cash equivalent balances are made up of cash floats and traditional bank balances only.

The Company has a 91% Participating Interest in the operating activities of the Deerfoot and an 87.75% Contributing Interest Responsibility for any capital requirements of the Deerfoot that are provided by financing or can not be provided from operating cash flow.

Working capital

Internal working capital requirements for the Company consists of cash floats for the operation of gaming tables, slot machines, VLT's, ATM machines, TITO Kiosks, POS terminals, progressive jackpots and petty cash. Float amounts are set by management and will fluctuate based on activity levels in the casinos. Management works to minimize any float balances on premises to a maximum 150% of combined slot Cash Play and table Drop activity levels with cash surplus held in bank accounts.

In addition to cash floats on premises, the Company maintains cash sufficient to fund one month's operating expenses, one month's interest cost on traditional debt facilities and one month's dividends payable to the Common Shareholders less amounts due to related parties. Unused portions of revolving debt are considered working capital in the Company's determination of internal working capital.

Inventory levels and receivable targets vary by operation. Minimum targets include turning combined liquor and food inventories three times per month. Receivables are limited to hotel and banquet operations. Operations are expected to maintain a days sales outstanding (DSO) not greater than 45 days. The Company's objective is to maintain the highest relationship with suppliers and remits all payables within stated terms, typically 30 days, but will take advantage of all early payment discounts offered.

The AGLC requires all casinos to maintain a Minimum Continuing Net Working Capital Position ("MCNWCP"). The MCNWCP is a requirement for casino operations only. Additional working capital from non-casino operations and available debt facilities can be used to satisfy the requirement. The calculation of MCNWCP includes cash floats, restricted cash, one month's operating expenses and one month's interest costs on debt facilities including debentures.

The Company's term debt held by Gamehost Limited Partnership and Deerfoot include demand clauses in the event certain performance covenants are not met. The Company is in compliance with all covenants as at December 31, 2015.

Commitments

The Company has an 87.75% Contributing Interest Responsibility to Deerfoot for any capital funding requirements. All current capital requirements of Deerfoot have been satisfied. No capital was contributed during the Year.

The Company has certain other commitments for equipment, services and premises rent under operating leases for which the future minimum payments are as follows:

Commitments	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**Thereafter**
Total	**1.5**	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.1

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Dividend policy and practice

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for determining the dividend policy of the Company. Under the Alberta Business Corporations Act (the "ABCA"), the dividend policy must comply with the requirements of the ABCA, including satisfying the dividend test applicable to ABCA companies (i.e. an ABCA company shall not declare or pay a dividend if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (a) a company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due or (b) the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes).

The monthly dividend policy of the Company is designed to provide for regular monthly dividend payments to holders of common shares to the extent that cash flows, operating metrics and future needs for cash support continuation of the policy. The board of directors of the Company retain the right to modify such dividend policy from time to time at its discretion.

Dividend pay-out ratio

There is no standardized method for calculating dividend pay-out ratio under IFRS. The Company's method for determining its dividend pay-out ratio aims to match all cash liabilities incurred by annual operations of the Company with EBITDA earned during the same Period. The calculation also eliminates the effects of any tax deferrals available to the Company. The Company's dividend pay-out ratio is a statement of the Company's annual cash earning capacity to meet all cash obligations incurred by operations during the same period regardless of when those obligation will be relieved.

Dividend pay-out ratio	**Q4 (twelve months)**			**Q4 (three months)**		
	2015	2014	+(-)	**2015**	2014	+(-)
EBITDA to Shareholders	**31.8**	36.8	(13.6%)	**7.8**	9.6	(18.8%)
Adjustments (excl. Non-controlling interest portions)						
Scheduled principal payments on demand debt	**(2.1)**	(2.4)	(12.5%)	**(0.5)**	(0.6)	(16.7%)
Interest expensed	**(1.5)**	(1.8)	(16.7%)	**(0.3)**	(0.4)	(25.0%)
Income tax expense	**(7.0)**	(8.2)	(14.6%)	**(1.7)**	(1.2)	41.7%
	21.2	24.4	(13.1%)	**5.3**	7.4	(28.4%)
Dividends delared	**21.4**	20.7	3.4%	**5.5**	5.3	3.8%
Surplus (deficit) to dividends declared	**(0.2)**	3.7	(105.4%)	**(0.2)**	2.1	(109.5%)
[1] Normalized pay-out ratio	**100.9%**	**84.8%**	16.1%	**103.8%**	**71.6%**	32.2%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

[1] Share repurchases and capital expenditures funded by operating earnings are removed for the purposes of normalizing dividend pay-out ratios.

A clerical error in the reported income tax expense for 2014 has been corrected for comparative purposes in the above table.

Productive capacity

The Company’s assets include land, land improvements, buildings, leasehold improvements, and furniture, fixtures and equipment. At the end of the Quarter, productive capacity of the Company consisted of 122 guest rooms and 1 meeting room at Service Plus, 188 guest rooms, 10 meeting/banquet rooms, 1 showroom, 3 restaurants and a lounge at Deerfoot and ancillary amenities for both facilities. Great Northern has a cafe and a segregated showroom while Boomtown has a cafe and an integrated stage/live entertainment area. Also included in productive capacity are the Company’s interests in three gaming licenses, one each for Boomtown Casino, Great Northern Casino and Deerfoot Casino. Together these licenses provide a revenue stream for the Company from an equivalent 1,680 electronic gaming devices, 67 table/poker games and other ancillary equipment. The table below summarizes changes in productive capacity since the beginning of operations.

Productive capacity

Year	Event	Gaming Sq. Ft	Banquet sq. ft.	Guest rooms	F & B seating	Electronic gaming devices	Tables	Lease/ retail sq. ft.
2003	Inception of Fund	31,864		123	165	420	32	10,530
2003	Great Northern Casino Expansion	9,800	1,200		45	59		
	AGLC adds slot machines					20		
2004	AGLC adds slot machines					83		
2005	Deerfoot opening	24,000	8,000	75	140	252	13	
2006	Boomtown Casino expansion	11,000			40	193		
	AGLC adds slot machines					20		
2007	Deerfoot renovation	480			(20)	23		
2008	AGLC adds slot machines					16		
	Stampede Joint Venture	19,200	480		60	120	8	
	AGLC adds slot machines					3		
2009	AGLC adds slot machines					8		
	Stampede Joint Venture now discontinued operations	(19,200)	(480)		(60)	(120)	(8)	
2010	AGLC adds slot machines					60		
	AGLC adds VLT's					3		
	Acquisition of an additional interest in Deerfoot	31,212	10,200	113	153	448	20	
	Deerfoot table addition						2	
2011	AGLC adds VLT's					3		
2012	AGLC adds slot machines					1		
	AGLC adds VLT's					3		
2013	AGLC adds slot machines	400				30		
	AGLC adds bingo at Great Northern	870	(870)			80		
	AGLC adds VLT's at Great Northern					6		
	Great Northern Casino lounge/showroom expansion		2,600		55			
2014	AGLC adds slot machines					5		
	AGLC adds VLT's at Great Northern					20		
	AGLC removes bingo at Great Northern	(270)	270			(80)		
	Service Plus guestroom decommissioned for use as breakfast room commissary			(1)				
2015	AGLC adds VLT's at Deerfoot					4		
at December 31, 2015		**109,356**	**21,400**	**310**	**578**	**1,680**	**67**	**10,530**

Productive capacity maintenance

Productive capacity maintenance costs for facilities of the Company are minimal. Maintaining the shine on our properties so that they continue to attract guests is largely a program of regular refurbishment such as paint or new carpets. For the most part, maintenance costs are treated as operational expenses at the time they are incurred and as such are already included in the periodic cash provided by (used for) operating activities as reported in financial statements. Management may, however, undertake smaller capital projects to be paid from cash generated from operating activities. These capital costs, when funded from operating cash flow, would fall into the category of productive capacity maintenance for the purpose of determining cash available for dividend distribution.

Liquor sales require the Company to hold valid liquor licenses issued by the AGLC. Productive capacity maintenance of liquor sales is most significantly related to keeping these licenses in good standing, and requires the Company to pay for liquor orders electronically prior to delivery from AGLC wholesale.

Slot, VLT and Lottery equipment is owned and maintained by the AGLC. Tables are owned or leased and maintained by the Company. Productive capacity maintenance of both tables and electronic gaming devices are more significantly measured in terms of maintenance of the Company's charitable gaming operator licenses issued by the AGLC. Holders of these licenses must adhere to a strict set of terms and conditions. Furthermore, the three year licenses are subject to annual due diligence audits by the AGLC which are an expense to the Company. The Company's charitable gaming operator licenses have consistently received favourable results from these audits. Current licenses are valid to June 30, 2017, but the Company considers the licenses to have indefinite life.

Average annual capitalized costs for productive capacity maintenance are not expected to exceed $0.8 million.

Discretionary and other items

From time to time, at their discretion, management or directors may elect to use or reserve cash for other purposes. Discretionary uses of cash reduce the availability of cash for distribution to shareholders.

Long-term unfunded contractual obligations

The Company has no long-term unfunded contractual obligations. The Company does not have a pension plan or stock based compensation plan. The benign nature of the Company's operations does not require that reserves be set up for environmental clean up, asset retirement or other real or potential liabilities.

Capital Strategy

Current debt instruments will be maintained or eliminated to the extent they allow for repayment. All of the Company's traditional bank debt instruments allow for additional payments without penalty. Debt maintenance includes regular amortized monthly principal payments and intermittent payments on outstanding revolving debt instruments when surplus cash is available. Management's objective is to limit Total Debt to EBITDA to a ratio of 2.0 to 1 or less until such time as opportunities encourage a different strategy. The Company's Total Debt to EBITDA ratio at the end of the Year is 0.9 to 1.

Larger scale expansions or acquisitions would be funded by debt or equity at the discretion of the directors of the Company.

The Company intends to repay existing non-revolving debt obligations over a period of time which will allow it to continue to pay dividends in the manner described under "Dividend policy and practice". Current loan agreements and interest rates allow for scheduled amortization periods of 10 years in meeting dividend objectives.

Financing restrictions on dividends caused by debt covenants

The Company has two term loans secured by assets owned or leased by the Company. The loans require blended principal and interest payments which are scheduled to term out over 10 years. The Company also has a revolving loan secured by the same assets requiring interest only payments.

The Company's revolving loans and term loans require the maintenance of certain financial covenants and conditions. Specifically, the Company must maintain a cash flow coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1, the ratio being 2.9 to 1 at December 31, 2015 (3.7 to 1 - 2014) and a debt to tangible net worth ratio of not greater than 3.0 to 1, the ratio being 0.6 to 1 at December 31, 2015 (0.9 to 1 - 2014).

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes. Transitional rules allow for the payment of taxes related to partnership income deferred from the 2011 fiscal year to be made over five years. The Company brought $3.5 million of this deferred income into income for tax purposes in 2015 resulting in an additional $0.9 million in instalments paid during the Year. $1.1 million of deferred taxes from 2011 partnership income will be taken into income in 2016. Payment of 2015 tax installments were made from cash generated from operations and available revolving credit facilities when required. Current instalments of $0.9 million per month are being made.

Cash dividends declared

2016 dividend summary

		Date				
Month	**per Share**	**Declared**	**Record**	**Payment**	**Net Shares o/s** [1]	**Net paid** [1]
January	0.0733	19-Jan-16	31-Jan-16	12-Feb-16	24,729,103	1.8
February	0.0733	18-Feb-16	29-Feb-16	15-Mar-16	24,729,103	
Total	0.1466					1.8

2015 dividend summary

		Date				
Month	**per Share**	**Declared**	**Record**	**Payment**	**Net Shares o/s** [1]	**Net paid** [1]
January	0.0733	19-Jan-15	31-Jan-15	13-Feb-15	23,600,662	1.7
February	0.0733	17-Feb-15	28-Feb-15	13-Mar-15	23,629,300	1.7
March	0.0733	12-Mar-15	31-Mar-15	15-Apr-15	23,678,687	1.8
April	0.0733	15-Apr-15	30-Apr-15	15-May-15	23,698,499	1.8
May	0.0733	13-May-15	31-May-15	15-Jun-15	23,952,207	1.8
June	0.0733	14-Jun-15	30-Jun-15	15-Jul-15	24,010,703	1.8
July	0.0733	20-Jul-15	31-Jul-15	14-Aug-15	24,729,103	1.8
August	0.0733	12-Aug-15	31-Aug-15	15-Sep-15	24,729,103	1.8
September	0.0733	15-Sep-15	30-Sep-15	15-Oct-15	24,729,103	1.8
October	0.0733	16-Oct-15	31-Oct-15	13-Nov-15	24,729,103	1.8
November	0.0733	13-Nov-15	30-Nov-15	15-Dec-15	24,729,103	1.8
December	0.0733	16-Dec-15	31-Dec-15	15-Jan-16	24,729,103	1.8
Total	0.8796					21.4

2014 dividend summary

		Date				
Month	**per Share**	**Declared**	**Record**	**Payment**	**Net Shares o/s [1]**	**Net paid [1]**
January	0.0733	22-Jan-14	31-Jan-14	14-Feb-14	23,406,464	1.7
February	0.0733	19-Feb-14	28-Feb-14	14-Mar-14	23,454,442	1.7
March	0.0733	17-Mar-14	31-Mar-14	15-Apr-14	23,501,666	1.7
April	0.0733	15-Apr-14	30-Apr-14	15-May-14	23,517,459	1.7
May	0.0733	14-May-14	31-May-14	13-Jun-14	23,563,011	1.7
June	0.0733	18-Jun-14	30-Jun-14	15-Jul-14	23,599,385	1.7
July	0.0733	17-Jul-14	31-Jul-14	15-Aug-14	23,750,840	1.7
August	0.0733	12-Aug-14	31-Aug-14	15-Sep-14	23,770,180	1.7
September	0.0733	16-Sep-14	30-Sep-14	15-Oct-14	23,782,759	1.8
October	0.0733	15-Oct-14	31-Oct-14	14-Nov-14	23,790,644	1.8
November	0.0733	13-Nov-14	30-Nov-14	15-Dec-14	23,802,002	1.8
December	0.0733	16-Dec-14	31-Dec-14	15-Jan-15	23,813,362	1.7
Total	0.8796					20.7

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

[1] Total outstanding shares less shares to be cancelled from purchases made by the Company under normal course issuer bid (NCIB) where dividends were paid to the Company.

Tax attributes of dividends to Shareholders

Dividends paid to Shareholders are considered ‘eligible dividends’. Eligible dividends are subject to a schedule of gross-up rates and enhanced dividend tax credits providing the investor with a more favourable income stream for tax purposes. Generally, the Income Tax Act aims to provide a lower tax rate on all dividends ultimately sourced from income subject to the usual corporate level tax rates in Canada (i.e., Income that is not income of a Canadian-controlled private corporation (CCPC) subject to the small business rate).

Income taxes

Income taxes include provisions for income taxes payable on current year taxable income and temporary differences and carry-forwards which give rise to future income tax assets and liabilities. Taxes are calculated using the applicable combined federal and Alberta tax rate substantively enacted. To the extent taxes can be deferred, they will be calculated at the rate of tax expected at the time the future tax asset or liability will be realized.

Current income tax

twelve months ended December 31	2015	2014
Current tax expense	10.2	9.8
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2.6)	(1.6)
Changes in future enacted tax rates	(0.6)	-
	7.0	8.2

Deferred taxes have been calculated using the combined federal and provincial 27.0% tax rate for Alberta.

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Actual income tax expense differs from the expected income tax expense that would have been computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to earnings before income taxes for the following reasons:

twelve months ended December 31	2015	2014
Profit attributable to shareholders	19.8	22.4
Income tax expense	7.0	8.2
Profit excluding income tax	26.8	30.6
Income tax using Company's domestic tax rate	26.01%	25%
Expected income tax expense	7.0	7.7
Changes in income tax expense resulting from:		
Effect of changes in temporary differences	0.6	0.5
Changes in future enacted tax rates	(0.6)	-
Income tax expense	7.0	8.2

The prorated effect of the increase to Alberta corporate tax rates from 10% to 12% effective July 1, 2015 results in a combined federal and provincial tax rate for Alberta in 2015 of 26.01%

Capital resources

The Company has term loans secured by its land and buildings. The term loan was increased by $8.4M during the Year for a fee of $25,000. At the end of the Year, the Company was paying interest at a rate of 3.7%, being 1.0% above the lender's prime lending rate. The Company will make blended monthly principal and interest payments on the loans amortized over 10 years. A revolving loan has an available limit of $18.0 million and is secured by the same assets for the term loans. The revolving loan requires interest only payments also at the lenders rate of prime plus 1.0%.

Deerfoot has a term loan secured by its land and buildings. Deerfoot is currently paying interest at a rate of 3.7%, being 1.0% above the lender's prime lending rate. The term loan was re-amortized to the year 2025 and Deerfoot will now make blended monthly principal and interest payments on the loan amortized over 10 years.

	Maturity	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Credit facilities available at face value			
Revolving credit lines	2025	18.0	10.5
Term loan	2025	14.6	7.3
Debentures face value	2015	-	12.8
Deerfoot - term loan	2025	7.3	8.3
Finance lease	2015	-	0.1
		39.9	39.0
Carrying value of borrowed amounts			
Current liabilities			
Revolving credit lines		7.3	8.4
Term loan		1.3	1.3
[1] Debentures		-	12.6
Deerfoot - term loan		0.6	1.3
Finance lease		-	0.1
		9.2	23.7
Non-current liabilities			
Term loan		13.3	6.0
[1] Debentures		-	-
Deerfoot - term loan		6.7	7.0
Finance lease		-	-
		20.0	13.0
		29.2	36.7
Interest rate			
[2] Revolving Credit Lines		3.70% (P +1.00%)	4.00% (P +1.00%)
[2] Term Loan		3.70% (P +1.00%)	4.00% (P +1.00%)
Debentures face value		6.25%	6.25%
[2] Deerfoot - demand loan		3.70% (P +1.00%)	4.00% (P +1.00%)
Finance lease		4.32%	4.32%

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

[1] The Company's Debentures matured on July 31, 2015. Over their duration, the face value of Debentures were reduced by an equity component representing the value attributed to the Debentures conversion privilege to Shares. The equity component was determined by discounting the cash flows of future interest payments on the Debentures and the final pay-out of the Debentures at maturity using a cost of capital of 8%. The face value of Debentures was further reduced by Debenture issuing costs which were the amounts incurred to secure the Debenture financing. Debenture issue costs and debenture conversion privileges were amortized to interest expense over the life of the Debentures. The effective interest rate for amortization of the debenture issue costs was 9.6%.

[2] Prime rate (P) at the end of the Period was 2.70%. A previous floor rate to the Company's prime based financing of 4.00% was removed during the Year.

The Company may cause to be issued unlimited numbers of shares or other securities provided they do not rank ahead of the common shares of the Company as to dividends, voting rights and other rights protected by the Limited Partnership Agreement.

Financial instruments

Fair value

The fair value of cash, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, finance leases and dividends payable approximate their carrying value due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate risk arises primarily from its variable rate debt in the aggregate amount of $29.2 million. The Company is paying interest at 3.7% on traditional bank term debt and revolving debt. A 1.0% increase in interest rates would have an unfavourable impact on earnings of $0.3 million or $0.01/common share on an annualized basis.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and credit exposure to customers. The Company's day to day commercial banking is with 'A' rated Canadian financial institutions. Day to day commercial banking is not concentrated with a single financial institution.

The Company, in the normal course of operations, monitors the financial condition of its customers and other receivables. The Company does not have significant exposure to any individual customer or counterparty.

Carrying amounts of accounts receivable are reduced on an account specific basis when appropriate. Carrying amounts of accounts receivable are reduced by direct write-off to earnings in the period of loss recognition. At the end of the Year, past due accounts are insignificant.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from excess financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet on-going liquidity requirements.

Accounts payable, excluding accrued liabilities, are due in 90 days or less.

The Company's lender has scheduled monthly blended payments that will amortize the term loan balance by August 2025 and Deerfoot term loan balance by August 2025.

The AGLC requires all casinos to maintain a Minimum Continuing Net Working Capital Position ("MCNWCP"). The MCNWCP is a requirement for casino operations only. Additional working capital from non-casino operations and available debt facilities can be used to satisfy the requirement. The calculation of MCNWCP includes cash floats, restricted cash, one month's operating expenses and one month's interest costs on debt facilities including debentures. At December 31, 2015 the Company is in compliance with this requirement.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign currency risk arises primarily from the purchases of specialized goods and services in US dollars. While not significant, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian and US dollars result in cost escalation. Gamehost mitigates foreign currency risk by purchasing US dollars when unfavourable exchange rates are expected. US currency is held in US dollar denominated bank accounts for this purpose.

Following are the undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments:

As at December 31, 2015	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	1 year or less	2 to 5 years	More than 5 years
Trade and other payables	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-
Finance lease	-	-	-	-	-
Term loans	21.9	26.1	2.7	10.8	12.6
Revolving credit facility	7.3	7.3	7.3	-	-
Debentures payable	-	-	-	-	-
	32.7	36.9	13.5	10.8	12.6
As at December 31, 2014					
Trade and other payables	3.8	3.8	3.8	-	-
Finance lease	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Term loans	15.6	17.7	3.1	11.9	2.7
Revolving credit facility	8.4	8.4	-	-	-
Debentures payable	12.8	13.3	13.3	-	-
	40.7	43.3	20.3	11.9	2.7

(in millions of dollars unless stated otherwise)

Industry risk

The Company's operations are all located in Alberta and to varying extents derive portions of their business income from corporate clients in the energy sector. As a result, the Company is exposed to some industry risk.

Non-controlling interest

A joint venturer in Deerfoot is entitled to a 9% non-controlling participating interest in the assets, liabilities, equity and income of Deerfoot.

Shareholder equity

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Shares of any class. The Company had convertable instruments that converted to common stock. Common stock is valued at the original contributed capital amount as at the 2003 plan of arrangement forming the former Gamehost Income Fund plus fair value adjustments on former Class B limited partnership units that were converted to common stock plus Shares purchased by the Company for cancellation under normal course issuer bids and amortization of a conversion privilege on the Company's debentures.

The Company completed a normal course issuer bid (the "2013 Bid") on April 16, 2014. Pursuant to the 2013 Bid, Gamehost repurchased 195,800 common shares during 2014 at market prices averaging $14.48 per common share before commissions.

The Company completed a normal course issuer bid (the "2014 Bid") on April 16, 2015. Pursuant to the 2014 Bid, Gamehost repurchased 337,900 common shares in 2014 at market prices averagiing $14.81 per common share before commissions, nil common shares during the Quarter and 2,400 common shares during the Year at market prices averaging $13.30 per common share before commissions.

On April 24, 2015 the Company commenced a normal course issuer bid (the "2015 Bid"). Pursuant to the 2015 Bid, Gamehost is authorized to purchase for cancellation up to a maximum of 1,334,673 common shares, being equal to 10% of Gamehost's "public float" outstanding on April 15, 2015. Notwithstanding the foregoing, pursuant to the rules of the TSX, Gamehost may not purchase more than 3,143 common shares in any one day, such amount being equal to 25% of the average daily trading volume of the for the six months ended March 31, 2015. Common shares purchased under the 2015 Bid will be made in the open market only through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and any other Canadian marketplaces at market prices in effect on the date of trade. The 2015 Bid will terminate on April 23, 2016 or such earlier time as the 2015 Bid is completed or terminated at the option of the Company. There were 23,678,687 common shares issued and outstanding as at April 15, 2015. Of this amount, 13,346,736 common shares constitute the "public float", calculated in accordance with the rules of the TSX. There were no common shares purchased under the 2015 Bid during the Year.

Related party transactions

Related party transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed to by the Company and the related parties. Related party balances are unsecured and non-interest bearing with no specific terms of repayment.

The Company had related party transactions with David Will and Darcy Will and/or companies owned or controlled by David Will and/or Darcy Will collectively (the "Wills"). The Wills are key management personnel, directors of the Company and significant shareholders. Together, the Wills control 36.9% of the outstanding common shares of the Company.

- The Company incurred $1.5 million ($1.7 million - 2014) in key management personnel compensation with the Wills for the Year which is included in administrative expenses. Compensation is in the form of short term employee benefits, director fees, management agreements and a general partnership agreement. Management fees stipulated in management services agreements are based on a percentage of revenues and/or earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

  A management services agreement between the Company and the Wills stipulates that the Wills are entitled to 1.5% of gross operating profit before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and extraordinary items of the Company. These amounts are included in the above figures.

  The management services company engaged to perform the services referred to above is also the general partner of Gamehost Limited Partnership. The partnership agreement stipulates that the general partner is entitled to 0.01% of all cash distributions of the partnership. These amounts are included in the above figures.

  A management services agreement between Deerfoot and the Wills stipulates that the Wills are entitled to 1.5% of the gross revenues plus 2.0% of operational earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and extraordinary items of Deerfoot. These amounts are included in the above figures.

- The Company incurred $nil ($0.2 million – 2014) of charter aircraft rental expenses with Will Air Inc., a company controlled by the Wills, for the Year which is included in administrative expenses. Travel to the Company's operational centres of Grande Prairie and Ft. McMurray is made more efficient via charter air services than can be accomplished through commercial carriers.

- The Company incurred $0.1 million ($0.1 million – 2014) of office rent expenses for the Year which is included in administrative expenses. The Company has corporate office space leased from Darcy Co Holdings Ltd., a company wholly owned by Darcy Will. Deerfoot rents its head office space from DJ Will Holdings Limited, a company wholly owned by David Will.

The Company incurred $0.1 million ($0.1 million – 2014) of rental expenses for the Year which is included in cost of sales. The Company rents tractor trailer parking and storage space from Grande Gaming Inc., a company controlled by the Wills together with the Company's Chief Operating Officer ("COO").

The Company incurred $0.1 million ($0.1 million – 2014) in directors fees during the Year paid to other directors of the Company which is included in administrative expenses.

The Company incurred $0.1 million ($nil – 2014) of charter aircraft rental expenses with Noren Air Inc., a company controlled by the Company's COO, for the Year which is included in administrative expenses. The current arrangements are verbal with competitive rates for similar typed aircraft.

The Company incurred $0.6 million ($0.6 million – 2014) for the Year in key management personnel compensation paid to other officers or companies controlled by other officers of the Company which is included in administrative expenses. Included in these figures are fees paid under an operational services agreement between the Company and the Company's COO for overseeing site operations of the Company.

Business risks, opportunities and outlook

General economic outlook

Needed clarity on the provinces regulatory backdrop for energy project development in Alberta is beginning to form with announcements on carbon taxation and completion of another long waited royalty review. While helpful in reducing the uncertainty that impedes capital investment, issues outside our provincial and Canadian boarders are a bigger problem. Global economic uncertainty is at the headwaters of our current commodity slump. Declining growth rates in China, the world's number two economy, and no clear signals about the strength of recovery in the USA are dragging down interdependent economies the world over. Political and environmental uncertainty about pipeline access for Canadian crude oil to the USA and off-continent markets is also sidelining capital investment.

Alberta's economy, now in a recession, is expected to stay in that territory for at least the first half of 2016. GDP in Alberta contracted 1.0% in 2015 and a further 0.5% contraction is expected in 2016 together with higher unemployment rates. The IMF predicts the growth rates in most emerging markets to decline even into 2017 and echoed a now familiar phrase regarding the price of oil; "lower for longer".

Local economic outlooks

The Fort McMurray region, more than other regions in the province, will continue to feel the brunt of any lasting commodity price slump. Even though most oil sands projects have long lead times and long productive lifetimes, current conditions demand that individual project economics' be re-evaluated. Projects currently under construction will benefit from lower construction costs. Timing of other projects on the drawing board will be dependant on improvements in the demand fundamentals for oil.

Grande Prairie has shown some resilience to the oil malaise. Production costs are favourable in the region which is rich in natural gas liquids required for the transportation of oil sands bitumen. The region benefits from a strong agricultural segment and a resurgence in the forestry segment due to recovering demand in the USA for lumber related materials. LNG pipeline activity and the start up of construction on the Site C hydro project across the provincial border in Northwestern BC are shoring up the local economy. Continued construction of a new hospital in the City which will introduce cancer treatment not formerly available will help to shore up the economy further.

Calgary's economy is more diversified than smaller Alberta cities. Nevertheless, consumer discretional spending has, and will be, squeezed. This will continue to be felt strongest in the area of food and beverage spending. The loss of significant corporate spending for conferencing and hotel rooms will likely continue into 2016.

Government regulation

The Federal Government has jurisdiction regarding First Nations lands. The Federal Government defers governmental authority to either provincial governments or First Nations Bands at their discretion. The Federal Government, to date, has chosen not to become involved in the smoking-in-public-places debate on First Nations lands. Presently, all First Nations casinos in Alberta permit smoking and enjoy a competitive edge over traditional casino operators who are subject to provincial non-smoking legislation. We believe, however, that this competitive advantage has diminished over time as the public has become accustomed to, and in many cases prefers, smoke-free public places, including casinos.

The Alberta and Canadian gaming industries are highly regulated by provincial governments resulting in high barriers of entry. Revenue sharing agreements between governments and operators are subject to change by unilateral government action. Revenue sharing and operator agreements are not the same from province to province. Neither are they the same for traditional casino operators and First Nations casino operators.

The Board of the AGLC currently has a moratorium on the licensing of new casino facilities which has been in place since 2012. The AGLC is not currently accepting applications for new casino or REC facilities. A First Nation casino application, in the pipeline, prior to the moratorium announcement is at step six of an eight step approval process. It is not located near any of the Companies existing operations.

Competition

Management is not aware of any gaming expansions that could have a material effect on the Company's operations. We detail below, however, some new and existing conditions that could have a moderate impact on operations which we are following.

There are seven casino licences issued in the Calgary region. The Company's Deerfoot Inn & Casino is located deep in the south east quadrant of the city with the nearest casino competition some 13 kilometres to the north west. There is sparse competition to the Deerfoot's rooming business. The closest competition is operated by a related party. This property operates at a different price point to the Deerfoot and has been beneficial in boosting banquet and conference capacity for Deerfoot. Otherwise, the next closest competition is an older property located 4.2 kilometres to the north also offering banquet and convention services. A new Marriott branded hotel recently opened 9.7 kilometres south of the Deerfoot and adjacent to the new provincial South Health Campus. This new 224 room short and long-term stay property will serve the mid-scale luxury market with full service amenities. Meeting room and food service capabilities are substantially smaller than we were first anticipating and will not be significant competition to Deerfoot in the meeting/conference space. The Deerfoot property recently went through a ten year anniversary refurbishment and can stand next to newer properties with undiminished pride.

The First Nations casino on Calgary's western edge also provides hotel accommodations, meeting/conference and event space. Their showroom allows for larger single night live performances than can be accommodated at Deerfoot, but otherwise, the Deerfoot maintains a superior overall location and conference packaging.

The new Century Downs Racetrack, in Balzac, AB, is licensed by AGLC under separate rules for Racing Entertainment Centres ("REC") which do not allow live table games. The REC opened for business at the end of March 2015 with 550 slot machines and capacity for 650. Located just north of the city limits, the REC targets the City of Airdrie to the north and north west communities of Calgary at some distance from pre-existing casino venues. The new REC has had no effect on the Deerfoot.

The Great Northern Casino in Grande Prairie is the only full service casino in the city. Evergreen Park is the area's agribition and trade grounds located 8.5 kilometres from the city centre. The park operates a small REC with off-track betting, 99 slot machines and VLT's. Great Northern Casino has the cities premier intimate live entertainment space. The F&B market is competitive and ever-changing, but the casino's unique offering gives it a competitive niche.

The Company's Service Plus hotel property operates in a highly competitive market, but continues to succeed on superior location and service. The property is directly across from the area's community college and a favoured choice of sports teams. Service Plus is also adjacent to the Gateway Power Centre big box shopping outlet and convenient for those travelling to Grande Prairie as their nearest major market city. A new extended stay hotel is under construction on a site directly across the street from Service Plus. The property is being developed by a related party and is intended to provide services to a different segment of the rooming market. The new hotel is expected to open in the spring of 2016 with minimal impact on occupancy at Service Plus.

The Company's Boomtown Casino in Fort McMurray operates without any gaming related competition in the trading area. At present, gaming demand is well served by the Company's current capacity. More immediate and significant threats exist to the food and beverage segment of our business as the municipality opens new commercial developments for franchise and independent operators. The Company is ramping up efforts to attract a larger segment of the local population with less reliance on a transient workforce.

Under a predecessor government, AGLC invited submissions to a request for proposal for a turnkey online gaming solution. The provinces newly elected government announced in the summer that any ideas for provincial sponsored online gaming were being shelved for the time being. Albertan's continue to have access to grey market online gaming sites.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Standards, amendments and interpretations effective and applied

The Company has applied the following new and amended standards, effective January 1, 2015. Changes were made in accordance with applicable transitional provisions. Application of the standards, amendments and interpretations have had no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

- *IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment* - clarified that when an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount.

- *IAS 24 - Related Party Disclosure* - clarified that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity.

- *IAS 38 - Intangible Assets* - clarified that when an intangible asset is revalued the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner that is consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount.

- *IFRS 2 - Share-based Payment* - clarified that a contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or a liability shall be measured at fair value at each reporting date.

- *IFRS 3 - Business Combinations* - amended the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and added definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition'.

- *IFRS 8 - Operating Segments* - required an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments and clarified that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported regularly.

- *IFRS 13 - Fair Value Measurement* - Clarified that short-term receivables and payables may still be measured with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting if the effect of not discounting is immaterial.

Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2015 have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements but are described below. For those standards where earlier application is permitted, the Company expects to apply the changes at the effective date.

- *IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements* - amended to add specific guidance where an entity reclassifies an asset from held for sale to held for distribution or vice versa or where held for distribution accounting is discontinued. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- *IAS 16 - Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16") and IAS 38 - Intangible Assets* - amendments provide additional guidance on how the depreciation or amortization of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets should be calculated. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early application is permitted.

- *IAS 16 - amendments bringing bearer plants into the scope of IAS 16.* They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early application is permitted.

- *IAS 19 - Employee Benefits* - amended to clarify that the high quality corporate bonds used in estimating the discount rate for post-employment benefits should be denominated in the same currency as the benefits to be paid. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- *IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements* - amended to reinstate the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- *IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting* - clarifies the meaning of 'elsewhere in the interim report' and requires a cross-reference. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- *IFRS 5 - Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* - amended to remove wording that could be interpreted to prevent the use of judgement by the financial statement preparer in areas of materiality, aggregation of line items and the order in which notes are presented. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- *IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures* - amended to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purpose of determining the disclosures required. The amendment also clarifies offsetting disclosure requirements in condensed interim financial statements. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- *IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28")* - amendments requiring that a full gain or loss should be recognized on the loss of control of a business, whether the business is housed in a subsidiary or not. At the same time, the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 Business Combinations to an associate or joint venture should only be recognized to the extent of unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

- *IFRS 10, IFRS 12 - Disclosure of Interests in Other entities and IAS 28* - The IASB published 'Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception' resulting in amendments to address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early application is permitted.

- *IFRS 11 - Acquisition of an Interest in a Joint Operation* - amended to improve comparability of reported financial information by providing guidance on how a joint operator accounts for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business. It would require a joint operator to account for such an acquisition by applying IRFS 3 Business Combinations and other standards, and disclosing the relevant information specified in those IFRSs for business combinations. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Early application is permitted.

- *IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - provides a single and comprehensive framework for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. It does not apply to leases, financial instruments or insurance contracts. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is to be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted.

- *IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments* (replaces IAS 39) - addresses the classification and measurement requirements of financial assets and liabilities. It is intended to improve transparency in the disclosure of expected credit losses. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is to be applied retrospectively.

Management is currently assessing the impact of the above future accounting changes on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Additional information

All required public disclosures including material documents, press releases, annual information form and financial statements of the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional information about the Company can be found at www.gamehost.ca.