

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 333-186415

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Nevada
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

45-5523835
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**11380 Prosperity Farms Road, Suite 221E, Palm Beach
Gardens, Florida**
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

33410
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code: (561) 515-6928

Not applicable.

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

Applicable Only to Corporate Issuers:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:

Class	Outstanding as of November 7, 2014
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	81,416,666

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

LIFELLOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
September 30, 2014 and 2013

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**LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
BALANCE SHEETS**

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
	(Unaudited)	
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 248,547	\$ 255
Accounts Receivable	15,000	-
Prepaid expenses	2,179	412
Total current assets	265,726	667
Total Assets	\$ 265,726	\$ 667
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Due to Related Party	\$ 1,333	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	83,161	2,656
Total current liabilities	84,494	2,656
Total liabilities	84,494	2,656
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):		
Common stock par value \$0.001: 125,000,000 shares authorized; 81,416,666 and 81,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	81,417	81,000
Additional paid-in capital	222,960	(26,623)
Accumulated deficit	(123,145)	(56,366)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	181,232	(1,989)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	265,726	\$ 667

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

LIFELLOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Revenue	\$ 92,000	\$ 10,950	272,000	\$ 25,930
Cost of revenue				
Production costs	39,000	-	89,000	-
Officers	5,033	7,170	14,458	16,260
Total cost of revenue	44,033	7,170	103,458	16,260
Gross margin	47,967	3,780	168,542	9,670
Operating Expenses:				
Advertising and promotions	711	-	32,976	-
Consulting - officer	28,517	480	81,927	1,440
Consulting - other	14,320	-	40,520	-
General and administrative	9,152	2,761	30,954	14,115
Professional fees	13,038	17,094	48,488	31,064
Total operating expenses	65,738	20,335	234,865	46,619
Loss from operations	(17,771)	(16,555)	(66,323)	(36,949)
Income tax provision	456	-	456	476
Net Loss	\$ (18,227)	\$ (16,555)	(66,779)	\$ (37,425)
Net Loss Per Common Share:				
- Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	(0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding:				
- Basic and Diluted	81,027,458	81,000,000	81,009,167	61,806,100

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

LIFELLOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014
(Unaudited)

	Common stock par value \$0.001		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance, December 31, 2012	50,000,000	50,000	(45,000)	(246)	4,754
Common stock issued for cash, at \$0.01 per share	31,000,000	31,000			31,000
Forgiveness of advances from former stockholders and accrued compensation - officers			18,377		18,377
Net loss				(56,120)	(56,120)
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>81,000,000</u>	<u>81,000</u>	<u>(26,623)</u>	<u>(56,366)</u>	<u>(1,989)</u>
Common stock issued for cash, at \$0.60 per share	416,666	417	249,583	-	250,000
Net loss				(66,779)	(66,779)
Balance, September 30, 2014	<u><u>81,416,666</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 81,417</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 222,960</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (123,145)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 181,232</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (66,779)	\$ (37,425)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	(1,767)	213
Accounts receivable	(15,000)	(10,950)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	80,505	4,233
Accrued compensation - officers	1,333	7,200
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(1,708)	(36,729)
Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	250,000	31,000
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	250,000	31,000
Net Change in Cash	248,292	(5,729)
Cash - Beginning of the Period	255	13,053
Cash - End of the Period	\$ 248,547	\$ 7,324
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income Tax Paid	\$ 456	\$ 476

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

LIFELLOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
September 30, 2014 and 2013
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1 – organization and operations

Lifelogger Technologies Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on June 4, 2012 under the name Snap Online Marketing Inc. We changed our name effective as of January 31, 2014 in connection with our plans to develop and commercialization a lifelogging camera that involves the process of tracking and sharing personal data. Prior to January 31, 2014 we were engaged in providing a full range of web based marketing services, including web marketing services, social and viral marketing campaigns, search engine optimization consulting, custom web design, website usability consulting and web analytics implementation.

Effective as of January 31, 2014, the Company (i) amended and restated its articles of incorporation to (1) increase the number of authorized shares of common stock from 75,000,000 to 120,000,000, (2) create a class of preferred stock consisting of 5,000,000 shares, the designations and attributes of which were left for future determination by the Company’s board of directors and (ii) effectuated a 10 for 1 stock split of the Company’s issued and outstanding common stock (the “Forward Stock Split”).

Note 2 – summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of Presentation – Unaudited Interim Financial Information

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements and related notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”) for interim financial information, and with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements. The unaudited interim financial statements furnished reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to a fair statement of the results for the interim periods presented. Unaudited interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results for the full fiscal year. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2013 and notes thereto contained in the information as part of the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2014.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Critical accounting estimates are estimates for which (a) the nature of the estimate is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment necessary to account for highly uncertain matters or the susceptibility of such matters to change and (b) the impact of the estimate on financial condition or operating performance is material. The Company’s critical accounting estimates and assumptions affecting the financial statements were:

- (i) *Assumption as a going concern:* Management assumes that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.
- (ii) *Allowance for doubtful accounts:* Management’s estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts is based on historical sales, historical loss levels, and an analysis of the collectability of individual accounts; and general economic conditions that may affect a client’s ability to pay. The Company evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the allowance in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.
- (iii) *Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets:* Management assumes that the realization of the Company’s net deferred tax assets resulting from its net operating loss (“NOL”) carry-forwards for Federal income tax purposes that may be offset against future taxable income was not considered more likely than not and accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the net loss carry-forwards are offset by a full valuation allowance. Management made this assumption based on (a) the Company has incurred recurring losses, (b) general economic conditions, and (c) its ability to raise additional funds to support its daily operations by way of a public or private offering, among other factors.

These significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to these estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly evaluates the key factors and assumptions used to develop the estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such evaluations, if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly.

Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Paragraph 820-10-35-37”) to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1 Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.

Level 2 Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.

Level 3 Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amount of the Company’s financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued expenses and accrued compensation - officers, approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm’s-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm’s-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company follows paragraph 310-10-50-9 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to estimate the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company performs on-going credit evaluations of its customers and adjusts credit limits based upon payment history and the customer’s current credit worthiness, as determined by the review of their current credit information; and determines the allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical write-off experience, customer specific facts and general economic conditions that may affect a client’s ability to pay.

Pursuant to paragraph 310-10-50-2 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The Company has adopted paragraph 310-10-50-6 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification and determine when receivables are past due or delinquent based on how recently payments have been received.

Outstanding account balances are reviewed individually for collectability. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company’s best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the Company’s existing accounts receivable. Bad debt expense is included in general and administrative expenses, if any.

There was no allowance for doubtful accounts at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure to its customers at September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

Related Parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the Related parties include: a. affiliates of the Company; b. entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825-10-15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d. principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved; b. a description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. a amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue Recognition

The Company applies paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

The Company derives its revenues from sales contracts with its customer with revenues being generated upon rendering of services. Persuasive evidence of an arrangement is demonstrated via invoice; service is considered provided when the service is delivered to the customers; and the sales price to the customer is fixed upon acceptance of the purchase order and there is no separate sales rebate, discount, or volume incentive.

Income Tax Provision

The Company accounts for income taxes under Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted the provisions of paragraph 740-10-25-13 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under paragraph 740-10-25-13, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Paragraph 740-10-25-13 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

The estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities are reported in the accompanying balance sheets, as well as tax credit carry-backs and carry-forwards. The Company periodically reviews the recoverability of deferred tax assets recorded on its balance sheets and provides valuation allowances as management deems necessary.

Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, the Company operates within multiple taxing jurisdictions and is subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

Uncertain Tax Positions

The Company did not take any uncertain tax positions and had no unrecognized tax liabilities or benefits in accordance with the provisions of Section 740-10-25 for the reporting period ended September 30, 2014 or 2013.

Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through contingent shares issuance arrangement, stock options or warrants.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the reporting period ended September 30, 2014 or 2013.

Cash Flows Reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Subsequent Events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In April 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. The amendments in this Update change the requirements for reporting discontinued operations in Subtopic 205-20.

Under the new guidance, a discontinued operation is defined as a disposal of a component or group of components that is disposed of or is classified as held for sale and "represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results." The ASU states that a strategic shift could include a disposal of (i) a major geographical area of operations, (ii) a major line of business, (iii) a major equity method investment, or (iv) other major parts of an entity. Although "major" is not defined, the standard provides examples of when a disposal qualifies as a discontinued operation.

The ASU also requires additional disclosures about discontinued operations that will provide more information about the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of discontinued operations. In addition, the ASU requires disclosure of the pre-tax profit or loss attributable to a disposal of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations presentation in the financial statements.

The ASU is effective for public business entities for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, and interim periods within those years.

In May 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-09 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*” (“ASU 2014-09”)

This guidance amends the existing FASB Accounting Standards Codification, creating a new Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customer*. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

To achieve that core principle, an entity should apply the following steps:

1. Identify the contract(s) with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligations

The ASU also provides guidance on disclosures that should be provided to enable financial statement users to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue recognition and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. Qualitative and quantitative information is required about the following:

1. Contracts with customers – including revenue and impairments recognized, disaggregation of revenue, and information about contract balances and performance obligations (including the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations)
2. Significant judgments and changes in judgments – determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations (over time or at a point in time), and determining the transaction price and amounts allocated to performance obligations
3. Assets recognized from the costs to obtain or fulfill a contract.

ASU 2014-09 is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period for all public entities. Early application is not permitted.

In June 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-12 “*Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718) : Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period*” (“ASU 2014-12”).

The amendments clarify the proper method of accounting for share-based payments when the terms of an award provide that a performance target could be achieved after the requisite service period. The Update requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. The performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. Compensation cost should be recognized in the period in which it becomes probable that the performance target will be achieved and should represent the compensation cost attributable to the period(s) for which the requisite service has already been rendered.

The amendments in this Update are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted and the Company has elected to implement the guidance in its quarter ended June 30, 2014.

In August 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-15 “*Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern*” (“ASU 2014-15”).

In connection with preparing financial statements for each annual and interim reporting period, an entity’s management should evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued when applicable). Management’s evaluation should be based on relevant conditions and events that are known and reasonably knowable at the date that the financial statements are issued (or at the date that the financial statements are available to be issued when applicable). Substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern exists when relevant conditions and events, considered in the aggregate, indicate that it is probable that the entity will be unable to meet its obligations as they become due within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). The term probable is used consistently with its use in Topic 450, Contingencies.

When management identifies conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, management should consider whether its plans that are intended to mitigate those relevant conditions or events will alleviate the substantial doubt. The mitigating effect of management’s plans should be considered only to the extent that (1) it is probable that the plans will be effectively implemented and, if so, (2) it is probable that the plans will mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, but the substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following (or refer to similar information disclosed elsewhere in the footnotes):

- a. Principal conditions or events that raised substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (before consideration of management's plans)
- b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations
- c. Management's plans that alleviated substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

If conditions or events raise substantial doubt about an entity's ability to continue as a going concern, and substantial doubt is not alleviated after consideration of management's plans, an entity should include a statement in the footnotes indicating that there is substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). Additionally, the entity should disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to understand all of the following:

- a. Principal conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern
- b. Management's evaluation of the significance of those conditions or events in relation to the entity's ability to meet its obligations
- c. Management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions or events that raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

The amendments in this Update are effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016, and for annual periods and interim periods thereafter. Early application is permitted.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

Note 3 – Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As reflected in the financial statements, the Company had an accumulated deficit at September 30, 2014, a net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the reporting period then ended. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is attempting to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue; however, the Company's cash position may not be sufficient to support its daily operations. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue and in its ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to further implement its business plan and generate sufficient revenue and its ability to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 4 – Related Party Transactions

Advances from Former Stockholders

From time to time, the former President and Chief Executive Officer and stockholders of the Company provided advances to the Company for its working capital purposes. Those advances bore no interest and were due on demand.

The former President and stockholder of the Company advanced \$7,977 to the Company for the period from January 1, 2013 through December 20, 2013, the date of change in control and the Company did not make any repayment toward these advances.

Forgiveness of Advances from Former Stockholders and Accrued Compensation – Former Officers

On December 20, 2013, pursuant to the terms of the Stock Purchase Agreements, the former President and stockholders forgave advances of \$7,977 and accrued compensation of \$10,400, respectively or \$18,377 in aggregate. This amount was recorded as contributions to capital.

Due to Related Party

During the quarter ended September 30, 2014 the CEO/Director of the Company paid for items for the sole use of the Company. The amount owing at September 30, 2014 was \$1,333.

Consulting services from Officer

Consulting services provided by the officer for the period from the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2014	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2013
President, Chief Executive Officer	\$ 96,385*	\$ 17,700*
	<u>\$ 96,385</u>	<u>\$ 17,700</u>

*During the period ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, \$14,458 and \$16,260 of these consulting services was recognized in cost of revenues, respectively.

Note 5 – Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)

Shares Authorized

Upon formation the total number of shares of all classes of stock which the Company is authorized to issue is seventy-five million (75,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$.001 per share.

In January 2014, effective upon the filing of an amendment to the Article of Incorporation of the Company with the Nevada Secretary of State, the Company increased its authorized share capital to 125,000,000 shares consisting of 120,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share and effectuated a 10 for 1 stock split of the Company issued and outstanding common stock.

All shares and per share amounts in the financial statements have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the one-for-ten (1:10) Forward Stock Split.

Common Stock

During June, 2013, the Company sold 31,000,000 shares of its common stock at \$0.001 per share for \$31,000 in cash.

On September 24, 2014 the Company sold 416,666 shares of its common stock at \$0.60 per share for \$250,000 in cash.

Note 6 – Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). The Securities and Exchange Commission encourages companies to disclose forward-looking information so that investors can better understand a company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions. This report and other written and oral statements that we make from time to time contain such forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on management's plans and assumptions regarding future events or performance. We have tried, wherever possible, to identify such statements by using words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "intend," "plan," "believe," "will" and similar expressions in connection with any discussion of future operating or financial performance. In particular, these include statements relating to future actions, future performance or results of current and anticipated sales efforts, expenses, the outcome of contingencies, such as legal proceedings, and financial results. Factors that could cause our actual results of operations and financial condition to differ materially are discussed in greater detail under Item 1A - "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report of Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

We caution that the factors described herein and other factors could cause our actual results of operations and financial condition to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements we make and that investors should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which such statement is made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for us to predict all of such factors. Further, we cannot assess the impact of each such factor on our results of operations or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

Overview of Our Business

We are developing LifeLogger, a video camera that is wearable on a person's head utilizing true point of view ("POV") recording. It is the principle of having a wearable device that can either take video or still pictures of a user's activities automatically or on command. We are currently redesigning a new prototype LifeLogger wearable video camera that will be worn with an attachment on the user to give true POV recording.

It will have one-touch controls accessible from Android and IOS based devices and applications (or APPs). The Lifelogger camera will have the ability to electronically link to a cloud-based data service that will be capable of seamlessly and effortlessly processing and organizing the users video and captured data based on the users search preferences. Prior to our name change in January 31, 2014, we were engaged in providing a full range of web based marketing services.

We engaged MM Solutions on October 6, 2014 to complete a redesign of our current prototype. MM Solutions is a European based software and firmware developer with over 200 employees and is a global leader in mobile camera firmware and calibration. Based on the current timeline, we expect to have a Lifelogger prototype available in December 2014 which we plan to present at the Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in January 2015. Our new prototype is designed to interface with our current Apps on IOS and Android platforms. We are anticipating commencement of production sometime in the second quarter of 2015.

We engaged Timeback Solutions in January 2014 to develop with our guidance the LifeLogger software and cloud solution. Currently they have assigned seven full-time employees to work on our project. The LifeLogger software is currently functioning and in alpha stage. Our cloud based data storage system is operational and videos can be shot and uploaded for face, voice and text detection. Live streaming is available plus the person watching can see GPS location in real time on Google Maps. Our live streaming function also records the video to our cloud for additional viewing later.

We currently have Android and IOS Apps working and a fully functional interface with our cloud based data storage system. Our Apps are designed to allow a user to shoot video with the same parameters and metadata as with our wearable camera and uploaded via WiFi to our cloud based data storage system.

The engineering team assigned to our project by Timeback Solutions cover a variety of technical areas necessary to develop and launch this system. These areas include the following:

- Software architecture, Java and Android development;
- Android and iOS developer, C++, Hardware design;
- Java development;
- Java front-end development;
- Quality assurance and validation, implementation of automated testing scenarios with Selenium web development tools;
- Java, Android and iOS development; and
- Android development.

In September 2014, we engaged Indra Dosanjh, MBA as Chief Product Officer on a contract basis to oversee and execute the product roadmap for the LifeLogger cloud storage solution. Ms. Dosanjh is working closely with the product development team from Timeback Solutions to guide the development process by identifying requirements for software releases starting with a private beta we expect to launch in January 2015. One of the key areas of focus is to simplify the user experience and user interface (UX/UI) to increase adoption across all application platforms including Web, Android and IOS. To support this goal, we have engaged a Waterloo Iowa based company, Vehikl, an expert in building and designing user experience and user interface design to redesign the applications.

We believe that there is an opportunity to gain a significant share of the market for storing and processing video coming from wearable cameras manufactured by other companies. To position ourselves for this opportunity, we are developing two separate Apps, one for the GoPro camera and for one for the Google Glass wearable camera. The GoPro and Google Glass Apps are being designed to allow the user to add GPS tracking of all videos shot using our software and then upload the video and GPS track to our cloud based storage system. We are currently beta testing these Apps and expect to launch them as soon as our cloud based storage system is ready for public beta testing. We believe we will be the pioneers who will enable users who use other wearable cameras to be able to add additional functionality to their existing hardware and have a safe and friendly environment to store it to the LifeLogger cloud based storage system.

As part of our product roadmap, Ms. Dosanjh is also managing and overseeing product marketing being handled by Jonathan Yaniv who we contracted with in October 2014 to support and execute against our planned digital marketing strategies in preparation of the upcoming Consumer Electronics Show in January 2015.

Effective June 1, 2014, we entered into an Addendum to a January 7, 2014 Product Development Agreement with Matrico Holdings, Ltd., a Belize company ("Matrico") to develop a printed circuit board (PCB) design of our wearable video camera and license it to Matrico for the territory of Hong Kong (the "Product Development Agreement"). Under the terms of the Product Development Agreement, as amended, we are in the process of redesigning our original prototype camera to include an upgraded WiFi chip, the video processing chip and reconfiguring the GPS chip as requested by Matrico. Our designs include development of a 3D model of the head piece that attaches to the camera. Once completed, we plan to deliver design files to Matrico to allow them to begin manufacturing and selling the camera in Hong Kong only under the terms of their license agreement.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following comparative analysis on results of operations was based primarily on the comparative audited financial statements, footnotes and related information for the periods identified below and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes to those statements that are included elsewhere in this report.

Revenue

Total revenue increased \$81,050 to \$92,000 during the three month period ended September 30, 2014 compared to \$10,950 in the three month period ended September 30, 2013. This increase in total revenue is due to the conceptual design work under the Matrico agreement.

Our cost of goods sold for the three month period ended September 30, 2014 increased by approximately \$36,863 compared to the three month period ended September 30, 2013, primarily as a result of the costs attributed to the design of the camera. Our gross margins increased to 52% due to higher revenues partially offset by the higher costs associated with our development revenues.

Total revenue increased \$246,070 to \$272,000 during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 compared to \$25,930 in the nine month period ended September 30, 2013. This increase in total revenue is due to the conceptual design work under the Matrico agreement.

Our cost of goods sold for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 increased by approximately \$87,198 compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2013, primarily as a result of the costs attributed to the design of the camera. Our gross margins increased to 62% due to higher revenues partially offset by the higher costs associated with our development revenues.

We are not unable to predict what our expected gross profits will be in fiscal 2014 as we have not established a sales price for our lifelogger camera, nor do we have definitive production costs.

Total operating expenses for the three month period ended September 30, 2014 increased by \$45,403 compared to the three month period ended September 30, 2013 primarily as a result of an increase in professional, advertising and promotion expenses and consulting fees, as well as other general operating expenses. We expect increases in our operating expenses as we ramp up our lifelogging camera business.

The net loss for the three month period ended September 30, 2014 was \$18,227, an increase of \$1,672 compared to the three month period ended September 30, 2013, primarily as a result of an increases in operating expenses, partially offset by an increase in revenue as discussed above.

Total operating expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 increased by \$188,246 compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2013 primarily as a result of an increase in professional, advertising and promotion expenses and consulting fees and other general operating expenses. We expect increases in our operating expenses as we ramp up our LifeLogging camera business.

The net loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 was \$66,779, an increase of \$29,354 compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2013, primarily as a result of an increase in operating expenses, partially offset by an increase in revenue as discussed above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity is the ability of an enterprise to generate adequate amounts of cash to meet its needs for cash requirements. As of September 30, 2014 our working capital amounted to \$181,232, an increase of \$183,221 as compared to a working capital deficit of (\$1,989) as of December 31, 2013. This increase is primarily a result of an increase in cash due to a sale of our common shares of \$250,000 for 416,666 common shares of the Company. Working Capital included primarily cash of \$248,547 and accounts receivable of \$15,000.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,708 during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$36,729 in the nine month period ended September 30, 2013. The increase in cash provided by operating activities is primarily attributable to an increase in accounts payable and accruals and accounts receivables partially offset by an increase in net loss.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$250,000 during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$31,000 in the nine month period ended September 30, 2013. The increase in cash provided by financing activities is primarily attributable to a increase in proceeds from issuance of common stock.

We do not have sufficient resources to effectuate all aspects of our business plan. We expect to incur a minimum of \$971,000 in expenses during the next twelve months of operations. We estimate that this will be comprised of approximately \$578,000 towards development and marketing of the lifelogger camera, \$192,000 towards salaries and subcontractors, \$100,000 towards marketing materials and sales. Additionally, approximately \$101,000 will be needed for general overhead expenses such as for corporate legal and accounting fees, office overhead and general working capital. Although we recently raised \$250,000 by issueing shares of our common stock, we will have to raise additional funds to pay for all of these expenses. We potentially will have to issue debt or equity or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party.

There can be no assurance that additional capital will be available to us. We currently have no agreements, arrangements or understandings with any person to obtain funds through bank loans, lines of credit or any other sources. Since we have no other such arrangements or plans currently in effect, our inability to raise funds for the above purposes will have a severe negative impact on our ability to remain a viable company.

Going Concern Consideration

We have been in the development stage since our inception on June 4, 2012 and continue to incur significant losses. We had a net loss during the nine month period ended September 30, 2014 of \$66,779 and an accumulated deficit of \$123,145 as of September 30, 2014. This raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent our ability to raise additional capital and generate additional revenues and profits from our business plan.

In the opinion of our independent registered public accounting firm for our fiscal year end December 31, 2013, our auditor included a statement that as a result of our deficit accumulated during the development stage at December 31, 2013, our net loss and net cash used in operating activities for the reporting period then ended, there is a substantial doubt as our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Inflation

In the opinion of management, inflation has not and will not have a material effect on our operations in the immediate future. Management will continue to monitor inflation and evaluate the possible future effects of inflation on our business and operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Under SEC regulations, we are required to disclose our off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, such as changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors. As of September 30, 2014, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 2 of our Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported as specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and our Chief Financial Officer, CFO, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, with the participation of our CEO and CFO, performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2014. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2014.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected.

Changes in Internal Control

There were no changes identified in connection with our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended September 30, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Currently, we are not involved in any pending litigation or legal proceeding.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and are not required to provide the information under this item.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS.

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following documents are filed as a part of this report or are incorporated by reference to previous filings, if so indicated:

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 as filed with the Commission on February 4, 2013).
3.2	Bylaws (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 as filed with the Commission on February 4, 2013).
3.3	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation as filed with the Secretary of State of Nevada (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on February 4, 2014).
4.2	Subscription Agreement (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 as filed with the Commission on February 4, 2013).
10.1+	Consulting Agreement, C.E.O. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 as filed with the Commission on February 4, 2013).
10.2+	Consulting Agreement, C.F.O (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 as filed with the Commission on February 4, 2013).
10.3	Product Development Agreement effective as of January 7, 2014, between Matrico Holdings, Ltd. and Lifelogger Technologies Corp. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 12, 2014).
10.4	Addendum to Product Development Agreement effective as of June 1, 2014 between Matrico Holdings, Ltd. and Lifelogger Technologies Corp. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Form 10-Q as filed with the Commission on August 12, 2014).
10.5	Securities Purchase Agreement dated September 24, 2014 between Lifelogger Technologies Corp. and Glamis Capital S.A. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K as filed with the Commission on September 26, 2014).
31.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

* Filed herewith.

** XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

Dated: November 10, 2014

By: */s/ Stewart Garner*

Stewart Garner

Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer and Principal
Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)**

I, Stewart Garner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014 of Lifelogger Technologies Corp. (the “registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15-d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the Audit Committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 10, 2014

/s/ Stewart Garner

Stewart Garner
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE
SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)**

I, Stewart Garner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014 of Lifelogger Technologies Corp. (the “registrant”);

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant’s other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15-d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the Audit Committee of the registrant’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 10, 2014

/s/ Stewart Garner

Stewart Garner
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Lifelogger Technologies Corp. (the "Company") for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Stewart Garner, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 10, 2014

/s/ Stewart Garner

Stewart Garner
Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

This certification accompanies this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by such Act, be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Such certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent that the Company specifically incorporates it by reference.
