

**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 June 30, 2015

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: 1-561-515-6928

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

Accelerated filer

Non-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

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 August 10, 2015
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	82,939,340

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.

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PART 1 - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
June 30, 2015 and 2014**

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LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 32,939	\$ 238,747
Accounts Receivable	-	93,021
Prepaid expenses	5,487	14,246
Total current assets	38,426	346,014
Furniture and Fixtures		
Furniture and fixtures	9,578	9,246
Accumulated depreciation	(684)	-
Furniture and fixtures, net	8,894	9,246
Total Assets	\$ 47,320	\$ 355,260
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 100,151	\$ 38,132
Total current liabilities	100,151	38,132
Total liabilities	100,151	38,132
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):		
Preferred stock par value \$0.001: 5,000,000 shares authorized; None issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock par value \$0.001: 120,000,000 shares authorized; 82,390,503 and 81,841,666 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	82,391	81,842
Additional paid-in capital	719,786	477,535
Accumulated deficit	(855,008)	(242,249)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(52,831)	317,128
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	\$ 47,320	\$ 355,260

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**LIFELLOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 93,000	\$ -	\$ 180,000
Cost of revenue				
Production costs	-	15,000	-	50,000
Officers	-	5,488	-	9,425
Total cost of revenue	-	20,488	-	59,425
Gross margin	-	72,512	-	120,575
Operating Expenses:				
Research and development	131,321	-	251,227	-
Advertising and promotions	1,113	32,000	10,013	32,265
Consulting -related parties	76,673	31,103	135,613	53,410
Consulting - other	106,352	14,700	151,681	26,200
General and administrative	7,037	18,625	64,225	57,252
Total operating expenses	322,496	96,428	612,759	169,127
Loss from operations	(322,496)	(23,916)	(612,759)	(48,552)
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-
Net Loss	\$ (322,496)	\$ (23,916)	\$ (612,759)	\$ (48,552)
Net Loss Per Common Share:				
- Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding:				
- Basic and Diluted	82,149,501	81,000,000	82,003,064	81,000,000

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
FOR THE INTERIM PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND DECEMBER 31, 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, 2013	81,000,000	\$ 81,000	\$ (26,623)	\$ (56,366)	\$ (1,989)
Common stock issued for cash, at \$0.60 per share	841,666	842	504,158		505,000
Net loss				(185,883)	(185,883)
Balance, December 31, 2014	81,841,666	\$ 81,842	\$ 477,535	\$ (242,249)	\$ 317,128
Common stock issued for services	200,000	200	92,600		92,800
Common stock issued for cash, at \$0.43 per share	348,837	349	149,651		150,000
Net loss				(612,759)	(612,759)
Balance June 30, 2015	<u>82,390,503</u>	<u>\$ 82,391</u>	<u>\$ 719,786</u>	<u>\$ (855,008)</u>	<u>\$ (52,831)</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

**LIFELLOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	For the Six Months ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
	<u>(Unaudited)</u>	<u>(Unaudited)</u>
Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (612,759)	\$ (48,552)
Depreciation expenses	684	-
Shares issued for consulting services	92,800	-
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	93,021	(17,000)
Prepaid expenses	8,759	412
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	62,019	65,721
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	<u>(355,476)</u>	<u>581</u>
Investing Activities:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(332)	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>(332)</u>	<u>-</u>
Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	150,000	-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Cash	<u>(205,808)</u>	<u>581</u>
Cash - Beginning of Reporting Period	<u>238,747</u>	<u>255</u>
Cash - End of Reporting Period	<u>\$ 32,939</u>	<u>\$ 836</u>
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income Tax Paid	\$ -	\$ -

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

LIFELLOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
June 30, 2015 and 2014
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. The Company changed its name effective as of January 31, 2014 in connection with its plans to develop and commercialization of a lifelogging camera and lifelogging-focused software tools that involve the process of collecting, organizing, perusing and sharing personal data.

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, 2014 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 March 31, 2015.

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.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
June 30, 2015 and 2014
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

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 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.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
June 30, 2015 and 2014
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

There was no allowance for doubtful accounts at June 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure to its customers at June 30, 2015 or December 31, 2014.

Furniture and Fixtures

Furniture and fixtures are recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method (after taking into account their respective estimated residual values) over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Furniture and fixture	<hr/> 7

Upon sale or retirement, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in the statements of operations.

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 (“Affiliate” means, with respect to any specified Person, any other Person that, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with such Person, as such terms are used in and construed under Rule 405 under the Securities Act); 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.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
June 30, 2015 and 2014
Notes to the Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

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.

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under the guidance of Sub-topic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Sub-topic 505-50").

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services.

Pursuant to Paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a stock option that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 505-50-30-2 and 505-50-30-11 share-based payment transactions with non-employees shall be measured at the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The issuer shall measure the fair value of the equity instruments in these transactions using the stock price and other measurement assumptions as of the earlier of the following dates, referred to as the measurement date: (a) The date at which a commitment for performance by the counterparty to earn the equity instruments is reached (a performance commitment); or (b) The date at which the counterparty's performance is complete. If the Company's common shares are traded in one of the national exchanges the grant-date share price of the Company's common stock will be used to measure the fair value of the common shares issued, however, if the Company's common shares are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company's most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-55-21 if an observable market price is not available for a share option or similar instrument with the same or similar terms and conditions, an entity shall estimate the fair value of that instrument using a valuation technique or model that meets the requirements in paragraph 718-10-55-11 and takes into account, at a minimum, all of the following factors:

- a. The exercise price of the option.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
June 30, 2015 and 2014
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(Unaudited)

- b. The expected term of the option, taking into account both the contractual term of the option and the effects of employees' expected exercise and post-vesting employment termination behavior: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(i) of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.
- c. The current price of the underlying share.
- d. The expected volatility of the price of the underlying share for the expected term of the option. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-55-25 a newly publicly traded entity might base expectations about future volatility on the average volatilities of similar entities for an appropriate period following their going public. A nonpublic entity might base its expected volatility on the average volatilities of otherwise similar public entities. For purposes of identifying otherwise similar entities, an entity would likely consider characteristics such as industry, stage of life cycle, size, and financial leverage. Because of the effects of diversification that are present in an industry sector index, the volatility of an index should not be substituted for the average of volatilities of otherwise similar entities in a fair value measurement. Pursuant to paragraph 718-10-S99-1 if shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected term of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility.
- e. The expected dividends on the underlying share for the expected term of the option. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.
- f. The risk-free interest rate(s) for the expected term of the option. Pursuant to ASC 718-10-55-28 a U.S. entity issuing an option on its own shares must use as the risk-free interest rates the implied yields currently available from the U.S. Treasury zero-coupon yield curve over the contractual term of the option if the entity is using a lattice model incorporating the option's contractual term. If the entity is using a closed-form model, the risk-free interest rate is the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term equal to the expected term used as the assumption in the model.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

Research and Development

The Company follows paragraph 730-10-25-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 2 "Accounting for Research and Development Costs") and paragraph 730-20-25-11 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 68 "Research and Development Arrangements") for research and development costs. Research and development costs are charged to expense as incurred. Research and development costs consist primarily of remuneration for research and development staff, depreciation and maintenance expenses of research and development equipment, material and testing costs for research and development as well as research and development arrangements with unrelated third party research and development institutions.

Deferred Tax Assets and 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.

LIFELOGGER TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
June 30, 2015 and 2014
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(Unaudited)

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.

Tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions

The Company discloses tax years that remain subject to examination by major tax jurisdictions pursuant to the ASC Paragraph 740-10-50-15.

Earnings per Share

Earnings Per Share ("EPS") is the amount of earnings attributable to each share of common stock. For convenience, the term is used to refer to either earnings or loss per share. EPS is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-10 through 260-10-45-16 Basic EPS shall be computed by dividing income available to common stockholders (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) during the period. Income available to common stockholders shall be computed by deducting both the dividends declared in the period on preferred stock (whether or not paid) and the dividends accumulated for the period on cumulative preferred stock (whether or not earned) from income from continuing operations (if that amount appears in the income statement) and also from net income. The computation of diluted EPS is similar to the computation of basic EPS except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the dilutive potential common shares had been issued during the period to reflect the potential dilution that could occur from common shares issuable through contingent shares issuance arrangement, stock options or warrants.

Pursuant to ASC Paragraphs 260-10-45-45-21 through 260-10-45-45-23 Diluted EPS shall be based on the most advantageous conversion rate or exercise price from the standpoint of the security holder. The dilutive effect of outstanding call options and warrants (and their equivalents) issued by the reporting entity shall be reflected in diluted EPS by application of the treasury stock method unless the provisions of paragraphs 260-10-45-35 through 45-36 and 260-10-55-8 through 55-11 require that another method be applied. Equivalents of options and warrants include non-vested stock granted to employees, stock purchase contracts, and partially paid stock subscriptions (see paragraph 260-10-55-23). Anti-dilutive contracts, such as purchased put options and purchased call options, shall be excluded from diluted EPS. Under the treasury stock method: a. Exercise of options and warrants shall be assumed at the beginning of the period (or at time of issuance, if later) and common shares shall be assumed to be issued. b. The proceeds from exercise shall be assumed to be used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period. (See paragraphs 260-10-45-29 and 260-10-55-4 through 55-5.) c. The incremental shares (the difference between the number of shares assumed issued and the number of shares assumed purchased) shall be included in the denominator of the diluted EPS computation.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the reporting year ended June 30, 2015 or 2014.

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.

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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 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.

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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.

In November 2014, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-16 “*Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Determining Whether the Host Contract in a Hybrid Financial Instrument Issued in the Form of a Share Is More Akin to Debt or to Equity*” (“ASU 2014-16”). The amendments in ASU No. 2014-16 clarify that an entity must take into account all relevant terms and features when reviewing the nature of the host contract. Additionally, the amendments state that no one term or feature would define the host contract’s economic characteristics and risks. Instead, the economic characteristics and risks of the hybrid financial instrument as a whole would determine the nature of the host contract. The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption, including adoption in an interim period, is permitted.

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In January 2015, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-01 “*Income Statement—Extraordinary and Unusual Items (Subtopic 225-20): Simplifying Income Statement Presentation by Eliminating the Concept of Extraordinary Items*” (“ASU 2015-01”). This Update eliminates from GAAP the concept of extraordinary items and the requirements in Subtopic 225-20 for reporting entities to separately classify, present, and disclose extraordinary events and transactions. The amendments in this Update are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted provided that the guidance is applied from the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption.

In February 2015, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-02 “*Consolidation (Topic 810) -Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis*” (“ASU 2015-02”) to improve certain areas of consolidation guidance for reporting organizations (i.e., public, private, and not-for-profit) that are required to evaluate whether to consolidate certain legal entities such as limited partnerships, limited liability corporations, and securitization structures (e.g., collateralized debt/loan obligations).

All legal entities are subject to reevaluation under the revised consolidation model. Specifically, the amendments:

- Eliminating the presumption that a general partner should consolidate a limited partnership.
- Eliminating the indefinite deferral of FASB Statement No. 167, thereby reducing the number of Variable Interest Entity (VIE) consolidation models from four to two (including the limited partnership consolidation model).
- Clarifying when fees paid to a decision maker should be a factor to include in the consolidation of VIEs. Note: a VIE is a legal entity in which consolidation is not based on a majority of voting rights.
- Amending the guidance for assessing how related party relationships affect VIE consolidation analysis.
- Excluding certain money market funds from the consolidation guidance.

The amendments in this Update are effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and for interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period.

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 Company has elected to adopt early application of 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”).

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 June 30, 2015, 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, its 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.

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Note 4 - Related Party Transactions

Related Parties

Related parties with whom the Company had transactions are:

<u>Related Parties</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Stew Garner	Chairman, CEO and director
Indra Dosanjh	Chief Product Officer of the Company

Consulting services from Officer

Consulting services provided by the officer for the period from the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	<u>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015</u>	<u>For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2014</u>
President, Chief Executive Officer	\$ 90,613*	\$ 53,410*
Chief Product Officer	45,000	-
	<u>\$ 135,613</u>	<u>\$ 53,410</u>

*During the six month period ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, \$0 and \$9,425 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.

On January 31, 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.

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

Common Stock

Common Shares Issued 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.

On December 8, 2014 the Company sold 425,000 shares of its common stock at \$0.60 per share for \$255,000 in cash.

On May 12, 2015 the Company sold 348,837 shares of its common stock at \$0.43 per share for \$150,000 in cash.

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

On January 28, 2015, the Company entered into a consulting agreement ("Consulting Agreement") with a third party (the "Consultant") for software development consulting services. Pursuant to the Consulting Agreement, the Consultant agrees to provide consulting services for six months in exchange for 40,000 shares of common stock of the Company per month.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015 the Company recorded \$92,800, which were valued at the close price of the Company's common stock on the last day of each month for each 40,000 shares issued or 200,000 shares in aggregate issued to the Consultant.

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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 some reportable subsequent event(s) to be disclosed as follows:

On July 20, 2015 the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement (the "SPA") with Glamis Capital SA ("Glamis"), whereby Glamis agreed to invest \$200,000.00 (the "Purchase Price") in our Company in exchange for the Note (as defined below). Pursuant to the SPA, we issued a promissory note to Glamis on July 20, 2015 (the "Issuance Date") in the original principal amount of \$200,000.00, which bears interest at 10% per annum (the "Note"). The Purchase Price was paid as follows: (1) \$70,000.00 on the Issuance Date and the remaining \$130,000.00 within 45 days after the Issuance Date. The principal from each funding date, coupled with the accrued and unpaid interest relating to that principal amount, is due and payable one year from the respective funding date (each a "Maturity Date"). Any amount of principal or interest that is due under the Note, which is not paid by the respective Maturity Date, will bear interest at 14% per annum until it is paid. The Note can be prepaid by the Company at any time while the Note is outstanding. In the event that the Company closes a future financing of at least \$1,000,000 while the Note is outstanding, the Company would become obligated to pay all amounts outstanding under the Note within a reasonable time after such closing.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements. 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 on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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.

The Company

We are a lifelogging software company engaged in the development and commercialization of innovative lifelogging solutions enabling the recording, secure online storage, organizing, retrieving, appreciation and selective sharing of personal information, data, photos, videos and other activities with friends and the public at large. We have two products under development, a proprietary cloud-based software solution and a true point-of-view (POV) wearable video camera. Prior to January 31, 2014, we were engaged in providing web based marketing services.

Our Core Business

Lifelogging is a powerful new way of journaling or 'self-chronicling' one's life. Mainstream lifelogging emerged in recent years in consumer markets as a novel use of wearable electronic devices like camera-toting wearables. Modern lifelogging automates and integrates the technology-based recording, collecting, organizing, retrieval, appreciating and selective sharing of autobiographical documents and data. Lifelogging involves wearing an auto-chronicling wearable device that is capable of recording pictures, videos, audio, vital signs, health data, environmental data etc. Lifeloggers do this to document, chronicle, track and monitor their daily activities, health and other personal information.

Our lifelogging business is comprised of the continued development and commercialization of state-of-the-art lifelogging-focused software tools we refer to as the "Lifelogger Platform". In addition to selling the Lifelogger wearable video camera, we intend to separately market and commercially exploit our Lifelogger Platform in a variety of formats including iOS and Android applications and to third parties on a "white-label" license basis. Our planned revenue model for our cloud based software platform includes App support for third party cameras and lifelogging devices, monthly subscription for advanced software features and a monthly subscription for hosting and data storage. On August 12, 2015 we launched a beta Android and iOS version of our Lifelogger Platform apps on Google Play Store and Apple iTunes for exclusive testing over the next 90 days by the 7,224 private beta users who recently signed up for testing on our website. The core features available, through the use of our mobile apps, for this release include: uploading of videos to the cloud with geo coordinates; playback with an interactive map; live streaming to any device; automatic face detection; face tagging and in-line video tags. Additionally, users will have the ability to search for videos beyond the basic title and description, including location, face or in-line video tags.

Our next milestone will be the release of the Lifelogging Platform as Open Beta which will be an upgraded version of our platform that will include new additional features. Users who wish to participate in beta testing may request an invite to our Open Beta testing program through our website at www.lifelogger.com.

In addition, we continue to develop for future releases of our apps new and advanced software platforms to further enhance user experience offering expanded features. We completed a prototype of our integrated Lifelogger wearable video camera for testing as we market this product to potential distributors, OEM customers and joint venture and strategic alliance partners. Our planned revenue model for our wearable POV camera includes sale of camera units, monthly subscription for advanced software features and a monthly subscription for hosting and data storage.

Recent Developments

On May 12, 2014 we completed the sale of 348,837 shares of our unregistered common stock to an investor at \$0.43 per share for \$150,000 in cash. We intend to use the proceeds from this offering to continue to fund our development of the Lifelogger Platform.

On July 20, 2015 the Company issued a \$200,000 promissory note to an unrelated party in exchange for \$200,000 in cash (\$70,000 of which was paid to us on July 20, 2015, and \$130,000 of which is to be paid within 45 days after July 20, 2015), which is due on the earlier of July 20, 2016 or the date we complete a financing transaction of at least \$1,000,000. We intend to use the proceeds for general business purposes and to continue to fund our development of the Lifelogger Platform.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND JUNE 30, 2014

The following comparative analysis on results of operations was based primarily on the comparative 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. The results discussed below are for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. For comparative purposes, we are comparing the three months ended June 30, 2015 to the three months ended June 30, 2014, as well as the six months ended June 30, 2015 to the six months ended June 30, 2014. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in this quarterly report.

Revenue

Total revenue was \$0 and \$93,000 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively, and \$0 and \$180,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. The decrease in total revenue is a result of the completion of conceptual design work performed under a contract with a customer performed in the prior periods. We will evaluate future potential revenues from our apps after our planned launch in the third quarter of 2015.

Our cost of goods sold for the three month period ended June 30, 2015 decreased by \$20,488 compared to the three month period ended June 30, 2014, and our cost of goods sold for the six month period ended June 30, 2015 decreased by \$120,575 compared to the six month period ended June 30, 2014. Such decrease is due to the fact that we did not perform any design work for customers in the current periods. Our gross margins decreased 0% as we had no revenues or expenses associated with revenue producing activities for the three month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, and six month periods ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

We are not able to predict what our expected gross profits will be in remaining periods in fiscal 2015 as we have not established a sales price for our Lifelogger wearable video camera or the Lifelogger Platform, nor do we have definitive production or operating costs.

Total operating expenses were \$322,496 and \$96,428 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively and \$612,759 and \$169,127 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. This is primarily attributable to an increase in research and development, professional, advertising, 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 wearable sales and Lifelogger Platform operations.

The net loss was \$322,496 and \$23,916 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively and \$612,759 and \$48,552 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively. This is primarily attributable to increases in operating expenses and no revenues 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 June 30, 2015 our working capital amounted to \$(61,725), a decrease of \$369,607 as compared to a working capital of \$307,882 as of December 31, 2014. This decrease is primarily a result of a decrease in cash due to research and development. Working capital included primarily cash of \$32,939.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$355,476 during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$581 in the six month period ended June 30, 2014. The increase in cash used in operating activities is primarily attributable to an increase in net loss and decrease in prepaid expenses and accruals partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$150,000 during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 compared \$0 in the six month period ended June 30, 2014.

We do not have sufficient resources to effectuate all aspects of our business plan. We expect to incur a minimum of \$1,140,000 in expenses during the next twelve months of operations if we continue to pursue our current plans. We estimate that this will be comprised of approximately \$840,000 towards development of the Lifelogger Platform, \$174,000 towards administrative and executive subcontractors, and marketing expenses will be determined based on our open beta feedback. Additionally, approximately \$125,000 will be needed for general overhead expenses such as for corporate legal and accounting fees, office overhead and general working capital. We raised \$250,000 in September 2014 and \$150,000 in May 2015 by issuing shares of our unregistered common stock and sold a \$200,000 principal amount promissory note to an unrelated party due. Of this amount, \$70,000 was received at closing with the balance is due on September 3, 2015. The principal amount and accrued interest at the rate of 14% per annum is due on the earlier of July 20, 2016 or the date we complete a financing transaction of at least \$1,000,000. We will have to raise additional funds to pay for all of our planned expenses. We potentially will have to issue additional debt or equity, or enter into a strategic arrangement with a third party to carry out some aspects of our business plan.

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 incurred significant losses since our inception on June 4, 2012. We had a net loss during the six month period ended June 30, 2015 of \$612,759 and an accumulated deficit of \$802,892 as of June 30, 2015. 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 ended December 31, 2014, our auditor included a statement that as a result of our deficit accumulated since our inception at June 4, 2012, 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 June 30, 2015, we have no off-balance sheet arrangements that meet such criterion.

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 3.

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 June 30, 2015. Based on that evaluation, our management, including our CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2015.

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 June 30, 2015 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.

During the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company issued 120,000 shares of its unregistered common stock, valued at \$52,800 in the aggregate, or \$0.44 per share, in exchange for consulting services.

In addition, during the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company issued 348,837 shares of its unregistered common stock, in exchange for \$150,000 in cash in the aggregate, or \$0.43 per share.

These shares of our common stock were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). In addition, the recipients of our shares were sophisticated investors and had access to information normally provided in a prospectus regarding us. In addition, the recipients of these shares had the necessary investment intent as required by Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act since they agreed to allow us to include a legend on the shares stating that such shares are restricted pursuant to Rule 144 of the Securities Act. These restrictions ensure that these shares would not be immediately redistributed into the market and therefore not be part of a "public offering." Based on an analysis of the above factors, we have met the requirements to qualify for exemption under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act for the above transaction.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1(a)	Articles of Incorporation, filed June 13, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Form S-1 filed on February 1, 2013).
3.1(b)	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation filed January 6, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 on Form 8-K filed on February 4, 2014).
3.2	Bylaws (Incorporated by reference to Form S-1 filed on February 1, 2013).
4.1	Subscription Agreement (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on February 4, 2013).
4.2	Promissory Note dated as of July 20, 2015, between Lifelogger Technologies Corp. and Glamis Capital SA (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 27, 2015).
10.1+	Consulting Agreement, C.E.O. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on February 4, 2013).
10.2+	Consulting Agreement, C.F.O. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed with the SEC on February 4, 2013).
10.3	Product Development Agreement dated as of January 7, 2014 between Matrico Holdings, Ltd. and Lifelogger Technologies Corp. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC 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 by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on August 12, 2014).
10.5	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of September 24, 2014 between Lifelogger Technologies Corp. and Glamis Capital S.A. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 26, 2014).
10.6	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of December 8, 2014 between Lifelogger Technologies Corp. and Glamis Capital S.A. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 9, 2014).
10.7	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of May 7, 2015 between Lifelogger Technologies Corp. and SSID Limited (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 14, 2015).
10.8	Securities Purchase Agreement dated as of July 20, 2015 between Lifelogger Technologies Corp. and Glamis Capital SA (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 27, 2015).
31.1*	Section 302 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer.
31.2*	Section 302 Certificate of Principal Financial and Accounting Officer.
32.1*	Section 906 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer.
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

* Filed herewith.

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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: August 17, 2015

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 June 30, 2015 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: August 17, 2015

/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 June 30, 2015 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: August 17, 2015

/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 June 30, 2015, 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: August 17, 2015

/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.
