GUESTLOGIX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS 31 DECEMBER 2014

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO GUESTLOGIX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

We have examined the abbreviated accounts set out on pages 3 to 8, together with the financial statements of Guestlogix Technologies Limited for the year ended 31 December 2014 prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006.

This report is made solely to the company in accordance with section 449 of the Companies Act 2006. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company those matters we are required to state to it in a special auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company, for our work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

The directors are responsible for preparing the abbreviated accounts in accordance with section 444 of the Companies Act 2006. It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts to the Registrar of Companies and whether the abbreviated accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section and to report our opinion to you.

We conducted our work in accordance with Bulletin 2008/4 issued by the Auditing Practices Board. In accordance with that Bulletin we have carried out the procedures we consider necessary to confirm, by reference to the financial statements; that the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts and that the abbreviated accounts are properly prepared.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the company is entitled to deliver abbreviated accounts prepared in accordance with section 444(3) of the Companies Act 2006, and the abbreviated accounts on pages 3 to 8 have been properly prepared in accordance with the regulations made under that section.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO GUESTLOGIX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 UNDER SECTION 449 OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2006

Other information

On 30 October 2015 we reported as auditor to the members of the company on the financial statements prepared under section 396 of the Companies Act 2006 and our report included the following paragraph:

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified in respect of the matter dealt with in this paragraph, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1.2 to the financial statements concerning the company's ability to continue as a going concern. During the year ended 31 December 2014 and the previous year, the company's liabilities exceeded its total assets. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that would result if the company was unable to continue as a going concern.

Andrew Sanford (senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Blick Rothenberg LLP

Chartered Accountants Statutory Auditor

16 Great Queen Street Covent Garden London WC2B 5AH

30 October 2015

REGISTERED NUMBER: 06203128

GUESTLOGIX TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Note	3	2014 £	£	2013 £
Fixed assets				•	
Intangible assets	2		-		2,426
Tangible assets	3		849		11,212
			849		13,638
Current assets	•		,		
Debtors		632,877		675,481	•
Cash at bank.	•	20,171		26,033	
		653,048		701,514	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(5,039,444)		(4,060,143)	•
Net current liabilities		•	(4,386,396)		(3,358,629)
Total assets less current liabilities	•.		(4,385,547)	•	(3,344,991)
Capital and reserves			•	• .	v
Called up share capital	4		294,118	•	294,118
Profit and loss account		\	(4,679,665)		(3,639,109)
Shareholders' deficit		·	(4,385,547)		(3,344,991)

The abbreviated accounts, which have been prepared in accordance with the provisions relating to companies subject to the small companies regime within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006, were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf.

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P Nguyen Director

28/10/2015

The notes on pages 4 to 8 form part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The full financial statements, from which these abbreviated accounts have been extracted, have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard for Smaller Entities (effective April 2008).

1.2 Going concern

The company has net current liabilities of £4,385,547 as at 31 December 2014 and made a loss for the financial year then ended of £1,040,556.

The company currently meets its day-to-day working capital requirements from intercompany loans and balances with fellow group companies of the group headed by Guestlogix Inc., which are repayable on demand.

The directors are certain that the company will continue to be reliant on the group to support their working capital needs.

Guestlogix Inc. has confirmed to the directors its intention to keep providing the necessary support for at least the next 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements to enable the company to continue to settle its liabilities as they fall due.

The board of directors of Guestlogix Inc. has also considered the group's cash flow projections and believes that the group's current cash will be sufficient to meet the expected cash requirements of the group for 12 months from the signing of the company's financial statements. This, however, is dependent on the group securing further loan finance and equity funding in the near future.

The company's directors believe it is unlikely that Guestlogix Inc. would not be able to provide the support offered. Accordingly, the directors consider that the forecasts and indication of support from Guestlogix Inc. should enable the company to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future by meeting its liabilities as they fall due for payment and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis. As with any company placing reliance on other group entities for financial support, the directors acknowledge that there can be no certainty that this support will continue although, at the date of approval of these financial statements, they have no reason to believe that it will not do so.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover represents amounts receivable for goods and services net of VAT and trade discounts. Profit on services is recognised as those services are performed.

Profit is recognised on long-term contracts, if the final outcome can be assessed with reasonable certainty, by including in the statement of comprehensive income revenue and related costs as contract activity progresses. Revenue is calculated as that proportion of total contract value which costs to date bear to total expected costs for that contract.

Contract values are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. Revisions in profit estimates are recognised in the period in which the facts giving rise to the revision become known. Should there be an insufficient basis to estimate the progress towards completion, revenue is recognised to the extent of recognised recoverable costs and profit is recognised when the project is complete or when the company receives final acceptance from the customer.

The company makes estimates as to the probability of collecting related trade debtor balances on a customer-by-customer basis. In cases where the collectability is not deemed probable, revenue is recognised when payments come due or upon receipt of cash, depending on the circumstances and assuming all other criteria have been met.

Income on maintenance contracts and similar services which are invoiced in advance are deferred in line with the period to which those contracts and services relate.

1.4 Development costs

Costs incurred on product development relating to the design and development of new or enhanced products are capitalised as intangible assets when it is reasonably certain that the development will provide economic benefits, considering its commercial technological feasibility and the resources available for the completion and marketing of development, and where the costs can be measured reliably.

The expenditures capitalised are the direct labour and subcontracted costs, which are managed and controlled centrally. Capitalised product development expenditure is amortised over its useful economic life on a straight-line basis of 20-33% per year, commencing in the year that sales of the product are first made. Capitalised product development expenditure is subject to regular impairment reviews and is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses and amortisation. Any impairment taken during the year is shown under administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets, less their estimated residual value, over their expected useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment

33% straight line

1.6 Operating leases

Rentals under operating leases are charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

1.7 Stocks

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowance for obsolete and slow-moving stocks. Cost includes all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

1.8 Deferred taxation

Full provision is made for deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from all timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and recognition in the tax computation.

A net deferred tax asset is recognised only if it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates expected to be effective at the time the timing differences are expected to reverse.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

1.9 Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rate ruling on the date of the transaction.

Exchange gains and losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

1.10 Long-term contracts

Amounts recoverable on long term contracts, which are included in debtors, are stated at the net sales value of the work done after provision for contingencies and anticipated future losses on contracts, less amounts received as progress payments on account. Excess progress payments are included in creditors as payments on account.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.11 Pensions

The company operates a defined contribution scheme in respect of certain employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund. Contributions payable are charged to the profit and loss account in the year they are payable.

1.12 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified and accounted for, according to the substance of the contractual arrangement, as either financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

2. Intangible fixed assets

Cost	•			. .
At 1 January 2014 and 31 Decer	mber 2014			185,277
Amortisation			:	
At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year				182,851 2,426
At 31 December 2014		•		185,277
Net book value At 31 December 2014	•		1	
At 31 December 2013	(·	· ·	2,426

Development expenditure is the amount incurred in respect of the enhancement of software provided by the company. These costs are being amortised in a straight line basis of 20% per year, commencing in the year that sales of the product are first made.

NOTES TO THE ABBREVIATED ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

3.	Tangible fixed assets			`			
•		•					Other fixed assets
	Cost			· •			·
	At 1 January 2014 and 31 Dece	ember 2014			•		129,979
	Depreciation At 1 January 2014 Charge for the year					• • • •	118,767 10,363
	At 31 December 2014				•		129,130
	Net book value At 31 December 2014		٠,	*	٠.		849
	At 31 December 2013						11,212
4.	Share capital		•	i.		2014 £	2013 £

5. Ultimate parent company

Allotted, called up and fully paid 294,118 Ordinary shares of £1 each

The immediate and ultimate parent undertaking is Guestlogix Inc., a company registered in Canada. Copies of Guestlogix Inc.'s accounts can be obtained from Guestlogix Inc., 111 Peter Street, Suite 302, Toronto, Canada, M5V-2H1.

294,118

294,118