



GUESTLOGIX INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE THREE AND NINE-MONTH PERIODS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2009

The following is a discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows of GuestLogix Inc. for the three and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for such period. The effective date of management's discussion and analysis ('MD&A') is October 07, 2009. The Company reports its financial results in Canadian dollars and under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. References herein to 'GuestLogix', 'the Company', 'we' and 'our' mean GuestLogix Inc.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The information set forth in this MD&A contains statements concerning GuestLogix' future results, future performance, intentions, objectives, plans and expectations that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. These statements concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of GuestLogix are preceded by, followed by or include the words 'believes', 'expects', 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'intends', 'plans', 'forecasts', or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those identified in the Risks Factors section of the filing statement the Company filed with regulatory authorities on July 24, 2007. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond GuestLogix' control. Although GuestLogix believes that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate. These factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. GuestLogix has no intention and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral that may be made by or on the Company's behalf.

Overview

Quarter Highlights and Summary

- Revenue was \$4,808,161 for the three-months ended August 31, 2009, compared to \$2,417,288 for the three-months ended August 31, 2008.
- EBITDA¹ was \$1,302,422 for the three-months ended August 31, 2009, compared to \$62,157 for the three-months ended August 31, 2008.
- EBITDA before stock-based compensation expense was \$1,382,422 for the three-months ended August 31, 2009 compared to \$144,732 for the same period in 2008.
- Net profit was \$237,880 for the three-months ended August 31, 2009, compared to a net loss of \$(650,484) for the three-months ended August 31, 2008.
- GuestLogix' cash and cash equivalents totaled \$2,455,583 as at August 31, 2009, compared to \$4,000,343 at August 31, 2008.
- GuestLogix' cash and cash equivalents including restricted cash totaled \$5,247,334 as at August 31, 2009, compared to \$5,740,807 as at August 31, 2008.

(1) Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and foreign exchange ('EBITDA') is a financial metric used by many investors to evaluate companies in this industry on the basis of operating results and the ability to incur and service debt. EBITDA does not have a standardised meaning prescribed by GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. The disclosure of EBITDA is not intended to replace, but only augment, the discussion of financial results from operations or cash flows.

GuestLogix' Business

GuestLogix is the leading provider of onboard retail technology and solutions to the passenger travel industry. Its mission is to deliver to the industry innovative, end-to-end solutions that create new revenue streams and growth while enhancing customer service. GuestLogix' Mobile Virtual Store™ platform is the de facto standard in the airline sector, representing agreements to serve over 844 million passenger trips annually. The world's leading airline brands such as American, Delta, United, US Airways, Southwest, Continental, British Airways, KLM, Ryanair, Brussels Airlines, AirAsia X and Germanwings rely on GuestLogix to serve their customers. GuestLogix held more than 90% of the North American market and greater than a 35% market share of the global airline industry passenger traffic at August 31, 2009.

Growth Strategy and Future Outlook

GuestLogix' strategy is to penetrate the global passenger travel industry as quickly as possible with the objective of becoming the premier global provider of onboard retail merchandising solutions. By providing an innovative no-capital outlay up front software

and hardware solution to prospective clients we have been able to capture significant global market share during the past three years.

This growth strategy has been supported to date by the ability of the Company to continue to obtain lease and loan financing facilities during very difficult credit markets, allowing for the purchase of the point-of-sale hand-held device that supports the software platform solution. We continued our efforts to expand our global platform footprint in the third quarter of 2009 with a focus in Asia Pacific and expect to sign new clients in the Americas, Europe and Asia Pacific in the final quarter of the year which would firmly position us as the solution for onboard retail merchandising globally. We continue to expand our underlying infrastructure, including merchandising solutions, technology, business processes, skilled labour and organizational structure, to support the continued growth of our global footprint. However, we expect that these additional costs will have a lessening impact on the Company's cost base than the business expansion in fiscal 2007 and 2008.

In June 2009, we launched our new global merchandising service, OnTouch™, which enables in-flight merchandising powered by Mobile Virtual Store™. The in-flight merchandising service allows our platform clients the opportunity to sell destination focused travel-related products onboard and realize numerous ancillary revenue opportunities. The OnTouch™ platform consists of six programs which are Box Office, Ground Connections, Shopping & More, Minutes on the Go, Concierge Everywhere and Ads by OnTouch™. We have signed agreements with vendors in each of the six program categories, and have deployed two of the programs with one airline.

GuestLogix' continued growth opportunity is due largely to the following five converging factors:

- i) The economic downturn has reduced overall passenger travel and the passenger travel industry is being forced to quickly seek alternative revenue opportunities. Whereas these companies may in the past have been reluctant to consider ancillary revenue opportunities, the drop in both business and leisure travel and the consequent negative impact on revenue and losses has required them to look at all revenue generating alternatives more closely. The economic situation while a negative for the passenger travel industry is an overall positive for the GuestLogix business model as the need for additional revenues within the industry is acute.
- ii) The passenger travel industry is facing a number of specific challenges. This is forcing the industry to aggressively seek incremental revenue opportunities to enhance their profitability. Passenger tickets have become commoditized thereby lowering seat prices and the ability of the carriers to raise prices. Fuel costs are continuing to be unpredictable making cost planning difficult for airlines. Many airlines were trapped on the wrong side of aviation fuel hedges during the time of both rising and falling fuel prices. Low-cost carriers have driven a significant and new emphasis on 'ancillary revenues' which has led to a strong drive towards implementing profitable onboard retail programs across the industry. Ancillary revenues can provide margins in excess of 40%, while ticket

prices provide profit margins of between 2% and 4%. In addition, competition from airline low-cost carriers will lead the rail and high-speed ferry sectors to also adopt the onboard retail model in order to increase revenues and profitability.

- iii) Mobile, hand-held device technology has matured to the point where industrial, ruggedized hand-held devices are now at a price point that can economically enable payment transactions to be captured in an 'onboard environment' and sent via wireless transmission for post-arrival clearing and settlement. GuestLogix is uniquely positioned to also be the solution platform of choice when the next technology solution commonly referred to as 'back of the seat' screens are more widely adopted within the passenger travel industry.
- iv) GuestLogix has continued to make investments in its core software and hardware and today offers a complete and fully ready solution for onboard retail. In addition, GuestLogix has a transaction-based or 'utility model' go-to-market strategy, which enables a recurring revenue stream via a transaction-based fee for every onboard sales transaction without the need for the client to make a capital intensive investment in hardware and software up-front.
- v) GuestLogix continues to establish distribution channels and key partnerships with some of the most significant players within the passenger travel industry. Management believes these channels and partnerships will enable GuestLogix to extend its reach to all geographies and to each of the three key sectors for onboard retail: airlines, rail and high-speed ferries. In order to build channel partner relationships and reach end customers, GuestLogix attends tradeshows, advertises in trade publications and speaks at industry events. GuestLogix may also pursue selective acquisitions to further its growth.

There are no assurances that GuestLogix will continue to achieve profitability, as the Company has not earned substantial operating profits to date and may incur further operating losses as it continues to expand its global footprint in Asia Pacific and deploys its onboard retail merchandising solution and related airline programs across its client base.

Global Market Conditions

The global economy is showing signs that the worst and sharpest recession since the 1930's may be ending. The consensus seems to be that we face several more quarters of uncertainty. Travel demand continues to be weak, especially business travel. With airlines in the Northern hemisphere moving into the winter travel season, the International Air Traffic Association ('IATA') has indicated that they do not expect passenger load factors to improve significantly from current levels of around 81% until 2010. Weaker travel demand will negatively impact the passenger travel industry by lowering revenues and

increasing losses. For example seat prices in August for economy class seats were 18% below the same month in 2008. With oil prices strengthening again and hovering round USD\$70 per barrel the airline industry continues to face significant cost pressures. In the North American market, where GuestLogix has over 90% of the carriers under agreement or contract, the airlines have been quicker to adjust their overall capacity by grounding aircraft and are therefore expected to post smaller losses in 2009, as a group, according to IATA. As well the North American airlines have moved much more quickly to expand their onboard retail offerings.

Our focus through the balance of the year will be in markets located outside North America and Europe. These markets have been impacted by lower passenger travel demands and are forecasted by IATA to lose money as a group in 2009, as these airlines have been slow to adjust their capacity. As GuestLogix expects to remain cash flow positive through the remainder of 2009, this regional sluggish performance may not be an impediment to our continued expansion, as we may be able to fund transactions internally. However, some of the targeted larger airlines in the region may be time consuming to finance, thereby increasing our need to bridge finance a number of transactions.

As most of our business is conducted outside Canada, we are being impacted by the significant fluctuations in foreign currencies, especially so with the continued weakness of the Euro, Sterling and the US dollar to the Canadian dollar. We have chosen not to hedge our foreign exchange exposure due to the unpredictable nature of our cash flows combined with the continuing large premiums in the forward exchange markets. The Company also has a significant natural hedge in US dollars with the majority of its revenues currently generated from North American clients. The Company's supplier of hand-held devices and peripheral equipment, our largest expenditure, prices its products in US dollars.

Summary of significant accounting policies and estimates

The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed to include only the notes related to the elements which have significantly changed in the interim period. As a result, these interim unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008. The interim unaudited financial statements, in the opinion of management, contain all adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial information for such unaudited interim periods. The accounting policies applied thereon are consistent with those described below and in the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2008. The results of operations for the three and nine-months ended August 31, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

Revenue recognition

The Company's largest source of revenue derives from arrangements with multiple deliverables. When a customer order contains multiple items such as hardware, software, hosting and services, which are delivered at varying times, the Company determines whether the delivered items can be considered separate units of accounting in Accordance with Emerging Issues Committee Abstract 142, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables ('EIC 142'). EIC 142 states that delivered items should be considered separate units of accounting if delivered items have value to the customer on a standalone basis; there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of undelivered items; if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered items; and, delivery of undelivered items is probable and substantially in the Company's control.

If the Company is able to establish fair value for all elements of the arrangement, revenue is allocated and recognized on each element separately in accordance with the appropriate revenue recognition convention for a given unit of accounting. However, if fair value cannot be established or if the delivered items do not have standalone value to the customer without additional services being provided, the Company recognizes revenue on the contract as a whole.

Management has determined that the deliverables in these arrangements generally do not have value to its customers on a standalone basis. In addition, vendor-specific and entity-specific objective evidence, as defined by EIC 142, of the fair values of the items with multiple deliverables is not available as the items generally are not sold separately by the Company, nor are there comparable vendors for these products in the marketplace. In some exceptional cases, the Company makes hardware-only sales without any other deliverables. In these instances, customers have opted not to sign contracts with the Company. Revenue in these instances is recognized when hardware is delivered and accepted by customers.

Some customers elect to purchase the equipment outright at the commencement of an arrangement. In these instances the Company recognizes the revenue and the associated cost of equipment rateably over the initial term of the arrangement.

To account for revenues and related expenses under a majority of arrangements, the Company employs sales-type lease accounting as follows. The Company sells products to certain customers under terms which approximate sales-type lease arrangements, with GuestLogix as the lessor, for terms that range from three to five years. GuestLogix accounts for revenue under its sales-type leases in accordance with CICA Handbook section 3065, Leases, and recognizes current and long-term lease receivables on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet as net finance receivable. The present value of all minimum lease payments and the associated interest are recognized as revenue on a monthly basis over the term of the respective arrangements, using the discount rate implicit in each lease. Due to the lack of available objective evidence of fair values, the Company defers recognition of the revenues from these leases and recognizes revenues on a monthly basis when undelivered elements existing at each agreement's outset, such as transaction

fees and monthly services, are delivered and payments are due. Amortization of the corresponding capital assets deployed related to the sales-type lease arrangements are charged to amortization expense over the initial term of the respective arrangements.

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of hardware and parts in accordance with Emerging Issues Committee Abstract 141, Revenue Recognition, ('EIC 141'), when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the sale price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

GuestLogix also earns revenues from professional services and software hosting and support services. Where the arrangement is based on an hourly rate, the fair value of the professional services is recognized as the services are performed, based on the agreed hourly rate. Revenue from a fixed price professional services contract is recognized on a proportional performance basis, which requires GuestLogix to make estimates and is subject to the risks and uncertainties inherent in projecting future events. A number of internal and external factors can influence estimates, including the nature of the services being performed, the complexity of the customer's environment and the utilization and efficiency of the GuestLogix professional services team. Recognized revenues are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. Revisions in profit estimates are charged to income 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 the completion, revenue is recognized when the project is complete or when the Company receives final acceptance from the customer. Revenues from software hosting and support services are recognized in accordance with EIC 141, when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. GuestLogix makes estimates as to the probability of collecting the related accounts receivable balance on a customer-by-customer basis. In cases where collectability is not deemed probable, revenue is recognized when payments come due or upon the receipt of cash, depending on the circumstances and assuming all other criteria have been met.

Research and development expenses

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Costs related to the design and development of software solutions are expensed as incurred unless they meet the criteria, under Canadian GAAP, for deferral and amortization. No development costs have been deferred to date. Research and development costs are recorded net of investment tax credits, where applicable.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments of GuestLogix consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and cash equivalents, receivables, advances to supplier, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable, obligations under capital leases and term loan.

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and cash equivalents are classified as held-for-trading, which require the financial instruments to be measured at fair value and the changes in fair value are recorded in the statements of operations. The carrying value of this instrument approximates its fair value due to its short-term nature.

Receivables and advances to supplier are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at amortized cost.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable, obligations under capital leases and term loan are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and equipment	5 years

Capital assets deployed

Assets that are deployed for use by customers are recorded at cost. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective arrangements which range from two to five years.

Deferred cost of equipment sales

Deferred cost of equipment sales arises when a customer purchases equipment at the commencement of an arrangement. As the sale is deferred and recognized over the initial term of the arrangement, the cost of the equipment is also deferred and taken as a charge to income over the initial term of the arrangement.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The useful lives and the carrying values of long-lived assets are periodically reviewed for continued appropriateness. Impairment of long-lived assets to be held and used is reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. If the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of an asset is less than the carrying value of the corresponding asset, the asset is considered to be impaired. An impairment loss is measured at the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its fair value. As at August 31, 2009, the Company has not recorded an impairment loss.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the approximate dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

Future income taxes

The Company provides for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, future income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Future income tax assets, if any, are recognized only to the extent that, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that the assets will be realized.

Stock-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for all stock-based compensation. The Company grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company pursuant to its stock option plan. Compensation expense is recognized for stock options based on the fair value of the options at the grant date. Currently the fair value of the options is recognized over the vesting period of the options as stock-based compensation expense as a separate line item on the interim unaudited consolidated statement of operations. If the stock options are exercised, the proceeds received are credited to common shares.

The fair value of stock options is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model requires the input of a number of assumptions, including expected dividend yield, expected stock price volatility, expected time until exercise and risk free interest rates. The Company has assumed no forfeiture rate as adjustments for actual forfeitures are made in the year they occur.

Although the assumptions used reflect management's best estimates, they involve inherent uncertainties based on conditions outside of the Company's control. If other assumptions are used, stock-based compensation could be significantly impacted.

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue comprises lease, equipment sales, license, and services revenues. Deferred lease revenue arises when customers receive hardware to utilize the onboard retail software solutions. In these situations it is deemed that the Company has entered into a sales-type lease and a lease receivable is recorded. Deferred lease revenue is recognized as income monthly, on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective arrangements, using the discount rate implicit in each lease.

Deferred equipment sales revenue arises when customers purchase the equipment at the commencement of the arrangement. Deferred revenue is recognized as income monthly, on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective arrangements.

Deferred license revenue is present where a software license is purchased, in advance, covering a specific term into the future. Deferred license revenue is recognized as income monthly, on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective arrangements, using the discount rate implicit in each lease.

Deferred services revenue arises where significant obligations have yet to be satisfied and where payments have been received from the customers in advance of the services to be performed.

Leases

Leases are classified as capital or operating. Those leases, which transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership of property to the Company, are accounted for as capital leases. The capitalized lease obligations reflect the present value of future lease payments, discounted at the appropriate interest rate, and are reduced by rental payments net of imputed interest. Assets under capital leases are amortized based on the useful life of the asset. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases with rental payments expensed as incurred.

Earnings (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. Diluted income (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if additional common shares are assumed to be issued under securities or contracts that entitle their holders to obtain common shares in the future. Diluted loss per share is not presented when the effect on the loss per share of the exercise of stock options and warrants is anti-dilutive. In periods when the Company reports a net loss, the effect of potential issuances of shares under options and warrants would be anti-dilutive and therefore, basic and diluted loss per share is the same.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP 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 revenue and expense during the reporting periods. Financial statement items subject to significant management judgement include revenue recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts, the valuation of capital assets deployed, the valuation of conversion features and options in debt instruments, warrant valuation, future income taxes and the valuation of stock-based compensation. While management believes that the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results may differ.

The Black-Scholes model used by the Company to determine fair values was developed for use in estimating the fair value of the stock options and warrants. This model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including future stock price volatility and expected time until exercise. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value of the Company's stock options and warrants granted during the period.

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with maturities of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents.

Included in cash and cash equivalents is:

	August 31, 2009	November 30, 2008
Cash	\$2,455,583	\$1,240,601
Short-term deposits		\$1,409,498
	<u>\$2,455,583</u>	<u>\$2,650,099</u>

Inventory

All inventory is stated at the lower of cost or realizable values. The Company's inventory consists of hand-held devices including hand-held devices awaiting deployment and replacement parts held for sale; cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

Results of Operations

The table below sets out the consolidated statements of operations for the three and nine-months ended August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008:

	For the three-months ended		For the nine-months ended	
	August 31	August 31	August 31	August 31
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:				
Revenue	\$4,808,161	\$2,417,288	\$13,364,602	\$5,647,855
Expenses:				
Cost of equipment sale	450,979	464,745	1,572,866	827,112
Research and development	84,519	47,353	308,069	218,718
Customer delivery and support	554,040	261,957	1,569,706	965,983
Infrastructure support	1,029,134	412,196	2,723,399	964,442
Sales and marketing	261,828	317,582	926,574	903,132
General and administrative	1,045,239	768,723	2,828,618	1,804,516
Stock-based compensation	80,000	82,575	254,346	229,992
Amortization of capital assets deployed	1,045,344	576,715	2,714,113	1,607,767
Amortization of property and equipment	28,277	2,925	62,159	8,775
	4,579,360	2,934,771	12,959,850	7,530,437
Income (Loss) from operations	228,801	(517,483)	404,752	(1,882,582)
Other income (expense):				
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	203,159	39,249	70,818	(26,813)
Interest earned	1,870	31,282	20,156	124,785
Interest expense	(126,366)	(198,598)	(406,634)	(335,446)
Term loan interest and expenses	(69,583)	-	(69,583)	-
Interest accretion expense	-	(4,934)	-	(189,360)
	9,079	(133,001)	(385,244)	(426,834)
Net income (loss) for the period and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 237,880	\$(650,484)	\$19,508	\$ (2,309,416)
Supplementary Financial Data				
Income (Loss) per share	\$0.00	\$(0.01)	\$0.00	\$(0.04)
Weighted average number of Shares outstanding	56,792,583	54,032,562	55,931,308	51,990,709
Consolidated Balance Sheets Data:				
Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$2,455,583	\$4,000,343	\$2,455,583	\$4,000,343
Working capital	\$(443,205)	\$2,598,276	\$(443,205)	\$2,598,276
Total assets	\$31,825,343	\$14,808,908	\$31,825,343	\$14,808,908
Long-term liabilities, excluding current portion	\$12,207,398	\$2,832,554	\$12,207,398	\$2,832,554
Total shareholders' equity	\$7,133,807	\$6,418,029	\$7,133,807	\$6,418,029

Comparison of the three-month and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008

Revenue

Revenue growth continued in the third quarter with sequential growth of \$252,979 or 6% quarter over quarter, from \$4,555,182 to \$4,808,161. Year over year growth for the three-months ended August 31, 2009 was \$2,390,873 at \$4,808,161 versus \$2,417,288 for the three-months ended August 31, 2008, representing 99% growth year over year. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008, revenue was \$13,364,602 and \$5,647,855 respectively.

Operating Expenses

Cost of equipment sales was \$450,979 for the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 compared to \$464,745 for the three-month period ended August 31, 2008. Cost of equipment sales for the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$1,572,866 and \$827,112 respectively. These sales included hand-held devices, peripheral equipment and accessories used by clients to support the Onboard merchandising platform and are higher as a result of a greater deployed platform base of clients.

Research and development expense in the three-months ended August 31, 2009 was \$84,519 as compared to \$47,353 in 2008. Research and development costs for the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$308,069 and \$218,718 respectively. Personnel costs including benefits accounted for over 80% of these expenses during both periods.

Customer delivery and support expenses are related to placing the software solution into production at the client site and include development costs and software change orders. In the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 expenses totalled \$554,040, compared to \$261,957 in the three-month period ended August 31, 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 these expenses were \$1,569,706 and \$965,983 respectively. Personnel costs accounted for over 88% of the expenses in both periods. The year on year increase is primarily in the headcount area and reflects the change in our underlying operations as our Mobile Virtual Store™ platform clients mature and seek greater client support resources.

Infrastructure support costs are related to our information technology operations and hand-held device management and include third-party costs. In the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 expenses totalled \$1,029,134, compared to \$412,196 for the same period in 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$2,723,399 and \$964,442 respectively. Personnel costs accounted for 28% of these costs year to date or \$756,303 compared to 63% or \$611,637 in the comparable period in 2008. The overall increase year on year is driven by our growth in volumes, headcount and the third-party costs related to processing and hosting of client data.

Sales and marketing expense in the three-month period ended August 31, 2009, decreased to \$261,828 from \$317,582 in the comparable period in 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 expenses were \$926,574 and \$903,132 respectively. In early 2008 the Company added headcount in Asia Pacific to lead the sales effort in that region. Sales and marketing activity in the Asia Pacific region has been increased with the introduction of an outsourced public relations effort and attendance at many trade show and airline events.

General and administrative expense for the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 was \$1,045,239, an increase of \$276,516 over the same period in 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 expenses were \$2,828,618 and \$1,804,516 respectively. Legal fees for the three-month period end August 31 amounted to \$186,548 compared to \$195,875 in the same period of 2008, a decrease of \$9,327. For the nine-months ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 legal fees were \$773,720 and \$817,810 respectively. Premises and equipment lease costs for the three and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 were \$93,789 and \$274,400 (2008 - \$79,265 and \$177,472). Other professional, consulting and management fees were \$213,565 and for the three-months ended August 31, 2009 and \$101,735 in 2008. For the nine-month period ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 these fees amounted to \$600,501 and \$363,170 respectively. Personnel costs for the three-month periods were \$196,051 and \$80,021. For the nine-month period ended August 31, 2009 the personnel costs were \$442,622 compared to \$179,295 for 2008.

Total Company headcount has grown from 36 at the end of the August 31, 2008 to 72 at the end of the third quarter 2009 and up from 62 at the end of the second quarter. It is expected that headcount will continue to grow through the later part of the year, albeit at a slower pace, as the Company continues to expand its global footprint and also moves further into the onboard retail merchandising vertical. The growth in headcount is also being driven by the Company transitioning to focus on customer support as opposed to rapid expansion of the global footprint.

Stock-based compensation expense for the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 was \$80,000, compared to \$82,575 for the period ended August 31, 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 expenses were \$254,346 and \$229,992 respectively.

Amortization of capital assets deployed recognizes the cost of the point-of-sale hand-held devices deployed to clients against the transaction-based revenues earned from those clients. The cost is recognized over the initial term of the contract, usually ranging from three to five years. Amortization of capital assets deployed during the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 was \$1,045,344, an increase of 81% compared to \$576,715 in the same period of 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 amortization of capital assets deployed were \$2,714,113 and \$1,607,767 respectively.

During the three-month period ended August 31, 2009, amortization of property and equipment increased to \$28,277 compared to \$2,925 in the three-month period ended August 31, 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 amortization expenses were \$62,159 and \$8,775 respectively.

Other Income/Expenses

The foreign exchange gain for the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 was \$203,159, compared to \$39,249 for the comparable period in 2008. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008, gains (losses) were \$70,818 and \$(26,813) respectively. Gains and losses are driven by the growing volume of overseas business denominated in Euros, Sterling and USD and the relative strength of the Canadian dollar during the last several months.

During the three-month period, interest income fell to \$1,870 compared to \$31,282 in the comparable period last year. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 interest income was \$20,156 and \$124,785 respectively. The decline in interest income was caused by two factors. The Company used its own working capital to bridge finance certain deployments until financing became available and therefore had less funds on deposit. The yield on short-term investments has remained at historic lows during the three quarters of 2009.

During the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 interest expense decreased to \$126,366 compared to \$198,598 in the comparable period in 2008. The decrease in interest expense in the period ended August 31, 2009, is due to the decreased volume of lease borrowings outstanding compared to the prior year. For the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 interest expense was \$406,634 and \$335,446 respectively.

Interest accretion expense is comprised of charges taken by the Company to accrete the fair market value of certain convertible and debt obligations with equity participation features up to their face value at their maturity date. There was no interest accretion expense in the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 compared to \$4,934 in the same period in 2008. Interest accretion expense for the nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$nil and \$189,360 respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at August 31, 2009 and August 31, 2008, GuestLogix had cash and cash equivalents totalling \$2,455,583 and \$4,000,343 respectively. Including restricted cash and cash equivalents the amounts were \$5,247,334 and \$5,740,807.

In the three-month period ended August 31, 2009, cash generated by operating activities was \$2,673,297. Cash generated by operating activities in the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 was primarily the result of positive operating income reduced by increases in accounts receivable, deferred cost of equipment sales and prepaid and other assets offset by increases in trade accounts payable, inventory, amortization, unrealized foreign

exchange and net deferred revenue. In the nine-month period ended August 31, 2009 cash used by operating activities was \$2,513,325, primarily driven by a positive operating income reduced by increases in accounts receivable, inventory, deferred cost of equipment sales, prepaid and other assets, and unrealized foreign exchange offset by increases in trade accounts payable, amortization, and net deferred revenue. In the three and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2008 the comparable numbers were cash generated (used) by operating activities of \$195,340 and \$(872,914). Cash used in operating activities was primarily as a result of operating losses and increases in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses and other assets offset by growth in accounts payable.

In the three-month period ended August 31, 2009 cash flow used in investing activities was \$(2,020,722), compared to cash flow used in investing activities for the three-month period ending August 31, 2008 of \$(793,094). Cash flow used in investing activities during the period was primarily as a result of purchases of capital assets for deployment, additions to property and equipment, and an increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents. In the nine-month period ended August 31, 2009 cash flow used in investing activities was \$(1,887,492), compared to cash flow used in investing activities for the nine-month period ending August 31, 2008 of \$(1,348,619).

In the three-month periods ended August 31, 2009 cash flow from financing activities was \$513,202 compared to cash flow used in financing activities of \$(231,763) for the same period in 2008. In the nine-month period ended August 31, 2009 cash flow used in financing activities was \$(820,439) compared to cash flow of \$232,852 in 2008. Cash flow used in financing activities in the first nine months of fiscal 2009 resulted from the repayment of capital leases, term loan and notes payable, offset by proceeds from exercise of options and warrants. In the comparable period in 2008 cash flow from financing activities resulted from proceeds from the exercise of options, warrants and capital lease sale and leaseback offset by the repayment of capital leases.

GuestLogix' principle sources of liquidity going forward are expected to be cash provided from operations and the issuance of debt to finance the point-of-sale hand-held devices deployed as part of its software platform solution.

Summary of Unaudited Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth unaudited consolidated statements of operations data for the eight most recent quarters ended August 31, 2009 as prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The information has been derived from our unaudited financial statements that, in management's opinion, have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended November 30, 2008 and 2007 and include all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of information presented.

	2009			2008			2007	
	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4
Revenues	\$4,808,161	\$4,555,182	\$4,001,259	\$2,826,010	\$2,417,288	\$1,826,710	\$1,403,857	\$1,577,825
Net Profit (Loss)	\$237,880	\$33,340	\$(251,712)	\$(1,961,219)	\$(650,484)	\$(1,118,028)	\$(540,904)	\$(1,051,301)
Income (Loss) Per Share Basic and Diluted	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$(0.00)	\$(0.03)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)

Summary of Contractual Obligations

GuestLogix is committed under the terms of an operating lease for its premises ending on April 30, 2013.

	Total	2009	2010	2011	2012 and Beyond
Lease Obligations					
Capital Leases	\$6,833,976	\$1,162,542	\$3,263,936	\$1,901,269	\$506,229
Operating Leases	597,328	58,627	168,936	166,541	203,224
Total Contractual Obligations	\$7,431,304	\$1,221,169	\$3,432,872	\$2,067,810	\$709,453

Management is of the opinion that existing cash, cash flow and financing provided through debt and lease financing provides GuestLogix with sufficient resources to finance ongoing business requirements and its planned capital expenditure program in the near term. Additional details concerning financing are set out in the notes to the GuestLogix unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Capital Resources

The Company does not expect to make significant capital expenditures for property and equipment in the near future. However the Company expects to continue to make significant capital expenditures to purchase point-of-sale devices for customer deployments within the Americas, Europe and the Asia Pacific regions. The Company intends to enter into capital leases or debt facilities on an ongoing basis to finance the acquisition of these point-of-sale payment devices. In the later part of 2009, the Company expects to be cash flow positive and will evaluate the necessity of further financing to support its late 2009 and 2010 deployments. GuestLogix has invested in and developed an information systems infrastructure that will scale to meet the majority of its anticipated market requirements and therefore expects to make minimal capital expenditures other than for the point-of-sale devices.

Income Tax Asset

The Company has non-capital losses available for carry-forward to reduce future years' income for tax purposes totalling \$3,995,535.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than as disclosed in the table under Contractual Obligations above, GuestLogix did not enter into any off-balance sheet arrangements during the three and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009.

Proposed Transactions

The Company does not have any proposed transactions to discuss at this time.

Transactions with Related Parties

Transactions between the Company and its shareholders and other related parties are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Certain of the executives are compensated through management service agreements. These agreements entitle these individuals to a fixed monthly payment and reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. During the three and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 the Company incurred costs of \$67,500 and \$202,500 (2008 - \$77,500 and \$272,500) relating to these agreements, which are included in sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses.

Interest paid or payable to shareholders during the three and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 totaled \$NIL and \$NIL (2008 - \$6,636 and \$47,115).

Segmented Information and Economic Dependence

The Company manages its operations in one business segment, which is providing proprietary transaction-based onboard retail software solutions for the passenger travel industry. All significant property and equipment are located in Canada except for the point-of-sale hand-held devices which are deployed to the customer locations. During the three-month period ended August 31, 2009, \$3,674,842 (2008 - \$1,615,359) of the Company's revenue was derived from North America, while the remainder of \$1,133,319 (2008 - \$801,929) was derived primarily from Europe, the Middle East and Asia Pacific. During the nine-month period ended August 31, 2009, \$10,603,860 (2008 - \$3,901,636) of the

Company's revenue were derived from North America, while the remainder of \$2,760,742 (2008 – \$1,746,219) was derived primarily from Europe, the Middle East and Asia Pacific.

During the three and nine months ended August 31, 2009, the five top customers accounted for 63% and 74% of the total revenue respectively (2008 – 76%).

Share Capital

As at August 31, 2009, GuestLogix had issued and outstanding common shares amounting to 57,556,492.

Contingencies

In December 2006, a complaint was filed against the Company in the United States. The plaintiff is seeking compensatory damages of U.S. \$150,000 together with punitive damages in an unspecified amount. On or about September 20, 2009, the parties entered into a litigation termination settlement whereby each party agreed to drop their litigation against the other. Each party agreed to pay their own costs of litigation and no monetary or other consideration was paid by either party to the other.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As a public company, management will be responsible for certifying the design of the company's internal control over financial reporting as required by Multilateral Instrument 52-109 - *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*.

Internal control over financial reporting is intended to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting should include those policies and procedures that establish the following:

- maintenance of records in reasonable detail, that accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets;
- reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles; receipts and expenditures are only being made in accordance with authorizations of management and the Board of Directors; and
- reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may have material weaknesses and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Segregation of Duties

Certain duties within GuestLogix' accounting and finance departments are not properly segregated due to the small number of individuals employed in these areas. None of the segregation of duty deficiencies has resulted in a material misstatement to the consolidated interim financial statements. However, these deficiencies may be considered a material weakness resulting in a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement of GuestLogix' annual or interim consolidated financial statements would not be prevented or detected.

As GuestLogix incurs future growth, management plans to expand the number of individuals involved in the accounting and finance functions. During the nine-month period ended August 31, 2009, the Company added additional staff in the accounts payable, accounting supervision and financial reporting functions. At the present time, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer oversee all material transactions and related accounting records. In addition, the Audit Committee of GuestLogix will review on a quarterly basis the consolidated interim financial statements and key risks of GuestLogix and will query management about significant transactions, and there will be continued daily oversight by the senior management of GuestLogix.

Complex and Non-Routine Transactions

As required, GuestLogix records complex and non-routine transactions. These sometimes are extremely technical in nature and require an in-depth understanding of Canadian GAAP. GuestLogix' accounting staff has only a fair and reasonable knowledge of the rules related to Canadian GAAP and reporting and the transactions may not be recorded correctly, potentially resulting in material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements of GuestLogix.

To address this risk, the GuestLogix finance staff will consult with their third party expert advisors as needed in connection with the recording and reporting of complex and non-routine transactions. In addition, an annual audit will be completed and presented to the Audit Committee of GuestLogix for its review and approval. During audits, material misstatements detected will be corrected by GuestLogix. As GuestLogix incurs future growth, management plans to expand the technical competence of the individuals involved in the accounting function.

The Company's management, including the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, has reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's

disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Multilateral Instrument 52-109 of the Canadian Securities Administrators) as of August 31, 2009. Management has concluded that, as of August 31, 2009, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company would be known to them, particularly during the period in which this report was being prepared.

Management has designed internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting over the nine-month period ending August 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's controls over financial reporting.

Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ('AcSB') published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008, the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company has begun developing its detailed IFRS conversion plan, including commencement of an education process for management and the board of directors, and evaluating the effect of the new standards on its financial statements. Determination of the key differences between IFRS and the Company's accounting policies is in progress including an evaluation of the main potential impact on its business practices, systems, disclosure controls and procedures, and internal controls over financial reporting.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

Financial instruments of GuestLogix consist of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents, receivables, advances to supplier, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable, obligations under capital leases and term loan. There are no significant differences between the carrying amounts of the items reported on the balance sheet and their estimated fair values.

The Company is exposed to market risks relating to:

(a) Credit Risk

GuestLogix is currently dependant on a number of large customers in Europe and the United States (see note 15 in the unaudited consolidated financial statements). At period end, the accounts receivable from the Company's top five customers comprised approximately 43% (2008 - 68%) of the total accounts receivable. As GuestLogix expands

its offering and increases distribution of its products, management anticipates the dependency on these customers to decrease and that its accounts receivable and contract risks would also be moderated. There has been no significant write-off of accounts receivable in the three and nine-month periods ended August 31, 2009 or the year ended November 30, 2008.

The following tables provide information regarding the aging of accounts receivable that are past due but which are not impaired:

As at August 31, 2009:

Current	31 - 60 days	61-90 days	91 days +	Carrying value
\$ 1,242,624	\$ 698,639	\$ 1,164,891	\$ 880,778	\$ 3,986,932

As at November 30, 2008:

Current	31 - 60 days	61-90 days	91 days +	Carrying value
\$ 1,256,354	\$ 109,350	\$ 217,123	\$ 494,081	\$ 2,076,908

Subsequent to August 31, 2009, \$1,106,182 of the accounts receivable balance in the 61-90 days category was collected while \$780,862 in the 91 days + category was collected.

Our normal trade terms are 1 to 45 days, depending on the nature of the receivable. Typically for equipment and services, excluding minimum monthly transactions, the terms are 30 to 45 days. However, where certain deployments may stretch over several months, trade terms may be extended to 60 or 90 days.

The definition of amounts that are past due is determined by reference to terms agreed with individual customers. None of the amounts outstanding have been challenged by the respective customer and the Company continues to conduct business with them on an ongoing basis.

Accordingly, management expects that this balance is fully collectible in the future.

(b) Liquidity Risk

The Company believes that at the present time it does not face significant liquidity risk as it has been able to continue to source funding for the point-of-sale hand-held devices. However, the Company has experienced an increase in the time required to secure funding, which has necessitated the Company using its own working capital to bridge-finance capital asset deployments. The Company reported positive cash-flow from operations for both the second and third quarter of 2009 which mitigates liquidity risk.

(c) Market Risk

Cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents are invested in money market instruments of varying maturities less than 90 days. Consequently, GuestLogix is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of holding investments of varying maturities. The fair value of investments, as well as the investment income derived from the investment portfolio, will fluctuate with changes in prevailing interest rates. GuestLogix does not use interest rate derivative financial instruments in its investment portfolio but invests in Canadian Schedule A bank instruments.

The Company does not believe that there is a significant interest rate risk, due to the short-term nature of its investments.

The Company is also exposed to interest rate risk as a result of the term loan. The interest on the term loan is 3% per annum plus the rate of prime, thus the Company faces interest rate exposure with prime rate fluctuations.

GuestLogix is exposed to foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions in currencies other than its functional currency of the Canadian Dollar. The majority of GuestLogix' revenues are transacted in U.S. Dollars, Euros and Sterling. Purchases of equipment required to deliver on GuestLogix' contracts are primarily transacted in U.S. Dollars. GuestLogix does not currently use derivative instruments to hedge against foreign exchange, as it has a significant natural hedge in U.S. Dollars.

Recent Adopted Pronouncements

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In January 2008, the CICA issued Handbook section 3064, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, which replaces Section 3062, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Section 3450, Research and Development Costs. The standard provides guidance on the recognition of intangible assets in accordance with the definition of an asset and the criteria for asset recognition as well as clarifying the application of the concept of matching revenues and expenses, whether these assets are separately acquired or internally developed. This standard was adopted by the Company on December 1, 2008. The application of this section did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Inventories

In June 2007, the CICA issued Handbook Section 3031 Inventories ('Section 3031'). This Section supersedes Handbook Section 3030 Inventories and is based on International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 2 Inventories. The Section prescribes the accounting treatment for inventories and was adopted by the Company on December 1, 2008. The application of this section did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Recently Issued Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Sections 1582, Business Combinations ('Section 1582'), 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements ('Section 1601') and 1602, Non-controlling Interests ('Section 1602'). Section 1582 replaces CICA Handbook Section 1581, Business Combinations, and establishes standards for the accounting for business combinations that is equivalent to the business combination accounting standard under International Financial Reporting Standards. Section 1582 is applicable prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011, with early adoption permitted. Section 1601 together with Section 1602 replaces CICA Handbook Section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Section 1601 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. Sections 1601 and 1602 are applicable for interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, with early adoption permitted. An entity must adopt Section 1582, 1601 or 1602 at the same time. The Company plans to adopt these standards effective December 1, 2010 and does not expect the adoption will have a material impact on the results of operations or financial position.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company operates in a dynamic, rapidly changing environment that involves risks and uncertainties. An investment in GuestLogix common shares is speculative and involves a high degree of risk and uncertainty. Such risks relate to and include, without limitation: its ability to predict whether it will meet internal or external expectations, its ability to offer competitive pricing for its products, its ability to finance its transaction-based business model, its ability to maintain its current relationships and develop new strategic relationships, its ability to attract and retain qualified employees, its internal controls, its ability to develop new technology, the Company's limited operating history, and evolving business model.

Global travel demand will likely remain weak over the next 12 months. Global economies, while showing fitful signs of recovery remain a long way from being healthy. Financial markets continue to deal with the fallout of a crisis in credit markets and are struggling to return to normal in most countries. Volatile financial market conditions are likely to continue through the balance of 2009 as credit and liquidity concerns persist. We anticipate that global government intervention will continue as the fear of removing support to early will outweigh the concerns of stoking inflation. This stimulus should improve financial market operations in the later part of calendar 2009 through 2010 which should strengthen consumer and business confidence going forward.

As an emerging company with customers located globally, GuestLogix faces a number of economic risks and business uncertainties. Today, we have customers in Canada, the

United States, Europe, Middle East, and Asia. Factors such as foreign exchange rates, consumer spending, global warming and the passenger travel industry impact on the environment, interest rates, business and government investment and spending, the rate of inflation and threats of terrorism affect the business and economic environments in which our customers operate and are largely out of our control. In addition, our current concentration within the airline sector exposes us to the additional risk of the impact of volatile jet fuel prices on airline schedules and the overall passenger traffic volumes. Additionally, due to the financial weakness within the airline sector, particularly in North America, GuestLogix may have difficulty financing its transaction-based business model in the future.

Our unaudited consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, but a large portion of our business is conducted in other currencies. Changes in the exchange rates for these other currencies can increase or decrease our revenues, expenses, earnings and the carrying value of assets or liabilities in our balance sheet. Our largest exposure is to the US dollar, where we have a partial natural hedge against revenues as the manufacturer of the hand-held device and peripherals prices in US dollars. We do not use derivative instruments to hedge our currency exposure.

GuestLogix faces risks which are inherent in the business. We expect that the passenger travel industry will move towards 'back of the seat' interactive solutions and services which will over time reduce the demand for hand-held point-of-sale devices. However, our software solution is fully compatible with 'back of the seat' installations. We do not expect in the near future to witness the demise of the hand-held device as many airlines will not retro-fit their fleets to the 'back of the seat' solution due to the added weight, cost of retrofitting and the age of aircraft in their fleet. Any devices we take back into inventory at the end of an agreement can be utilized in other contracts. The growing demand for Wi-Fi on airplanes which is primarily a North American phenomenon does not pose a material risk to the GuestLogix business model as our platform is fully compatible with this communications medium.

Other risks faced by GuestLogix are related to the segment of the passenger travel industry in which it operates. There is intense competition between airlines which could prevent GuestLogix from increasing its sales in the near and longer term. Low cost airline carriers are being challenged by inter-city rail carriers, particularly in Europe. To mitigate these particular risks, a focus for late 2009 and 2010 is to penetrate the passenger rail travel industry in Europe and expand our airline footprint in the Asia Pacific region.

Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the risks as described in our filings occur, our business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations could be materially harmed.

Additional Information

Additional information related to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.