

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORP

Form 10-K

March 22, 2011

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended **December 31, 2010**

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 1-9330
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

Georgia

58-1964787

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4355 Shackleford Road, Norcross, Georgia

30093

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number: **(770) 381-2900**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Title of each class | Name of each exchange on which registered |
| Common Stock, \$.01 par value | NYSE Amex |

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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Indicated by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, 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 for 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 shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes

No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2010 was \$5,223,000 (computed using the closing price of the common stock on June 30, 2010 as reported by the NYSE AMEX). As of February 28, 2011, 8,958,028 shares of common stock of the registrant were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof

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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this Form 10-K may contain forward-looking statements relating to Intelligent Systems Corporation (ISC). All statements, trend analyses and other information contained in the following discussion relative to markets for our products and trends in revenue, gross margins and anticipated expense levels, as well as other statements including words such as anticipate , believe , plan , estimate , expect , likely and intend , and other similar expressions constitute forward-looking statements. Prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements. A number of the factors that we believe could impact our future operations are discussed in Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this Form 10-K. ISC undertakes no obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes in future operating results except as required by law.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Intelligent Systems Corporation, a Georgia corporation, and its predecessor companies have operated since 1973 and its securities have been publicly traded since 1981. In this report, sometimes we use the terms company , us , ours , v and similar words to refer to Intelligent Systems Corporation and subsidiaries. Our executive offices are located at 4355 Shackleford Road, Norcross, Georgia 30093 and our telephone number is (770) 381-2900. Our Internet address is www.intelsys.com. We publish our Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reports on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after we file them with or furnish them to the SEC, and shareholders may access and download these reports free of charge.

Financial Reporting

We consolidate the results of operations of companies in which we own a majority interest and over which we exert control. We generally account for investments by the equity method for minority owned companies in which we own 20 to 50 percent and over which we exercise significant influence, but do not exert control. In general, under the equity method, we report our pro rata share of the income or loss generated by each of these businesses as equity income/losses of affiliates on a quarterly basis. Privately owned corporations in which we own less than 20 percent of the equity are carried at the lower of cost or market.

Industry Segments Overview

Our consolidated companies operate in two industry segments: Information Technology Products and Services and Industrial Products. The principal operating company in our Information Technology Products and Services segment is CoreCard Software, Inc. (CoreCard) and the Industrial Products segment consists of ChemFree Corporation (ChemFree). As of December 31, 2010, we own 100 percent of ChemFree and 96 percent of CoreCard. We also have two wholly owned subsidiaries, CoreCard SRL in Romania and ISC Software in India that perform software development and testing for CoreCard but do not sell products or services to third parties. On April 16, 2008, we sold the business of our VISAer, Inc. subsidiary and accordingly, we have classified the VISAer operations as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

The business discussion which follows contains information on products, markets, competitors, research and development and manufacturing for our operating subsidiaries organized by industry segment. For further detailed financial information concerning our segments, see Note 14 in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. For further information about trends and risks likely to impact our business, please refer to Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

The business in our segments is not seasonal on a consolidated basis although there is generally some slowdown in demand in Europe during the third quarter of the year for our ChemFree products.

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION

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ChemFree Corporation ChemFree, our largest subsidiary in terms of revenue, designs, manufactures and markets a line of parts washers under the SmartWasher® trademark. The SmartWasher® system uses a proprietary advanced bio-remediation system that cleans automotive and machine parts without using hazardous, solvent-based chemicals. Typically, the SmartWasher® system consists of a molded plastic tub and sink, recirculating pump, heater, control panel, filter with microorganisms, and aqueous-based degreasing solutions. Unlike traditional solvent-based systems, there are no regulated, hazardous products used or produced in the cleaning process and the SmartWasher® system is completely self-cleaning. Our assembled products are shipped to resellers or direct to customer sites and do not require set-up or on-site support from us. Unit pricing varies by model but typical end-user prices are less than \$2,000 per unit. ChemFree sells replacement fluid and filters to its customers on a regular basis after the initial parts washer sale. ChemFree has numerous U.S. and European patents covering its SmartWasher® system and protects its proprietary fluid and filters as trade secrets. As the leader in bio-remediating parts washers, ChemFree seeks to continually bring new product enhancements, formulations and features to the market. Recently ChemFree received approval by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for its OzzyJuice® degreasing fluid under the EPA Design for Environment (DfE) program. To date, OzzyJuice® is the only bio-remediating parts washing fluid to be so recognized.

ChemFree's markets include the automotive, transportation, industrial and military markets. The automotive market includes companies and governmental agencies with fleets of vehicles, individual and chain automobile service centers and auto parts suppliers. The industrial market includes customers with machinery that requires routine maintenance, such as power plants and tool and equipment rental companies. Military applications include vehicle, aircraft and weapons maintenance. ChemFree sells its products directly to high volume customers as well as through several distribution channels, including international distributors in Europe, Canada, Latin America and the Pacific Rim. Because ChemFree sells in part through large national non-exclusive distributors such as NAPA in the United States and exclusive distributors in certain international markets, its results could be impacted negatively if one or more of such distributors stops carrying ChemFree products. One of ChemFree's domestic distributors, NAPA, represented 12 percent and 13 percent of our consolidated revenue in 2010 and 2009, respectively. Part of ChemFree's revenue is derived from lease contracts under which ChemFree provides SmartWasher® machines and supplies to nationwide chains of auto repair shops, such as Firestone, Tires Plus and Pep Boys.

ChemFree also sells to large volume corporate customers on a direct basis rather than through its distributor network. One such corporate customer, Cintas Corporation, accounted for 32 percent and 35 percent of our consolidated revenue in 2010 and 2009. Cintas buys machines and consumables from ChemFree and provides them to its lease customers in conjunction with regular visits by its service teams to change filters and replenish fluids. In 2010, a lease with services program was successfully launched in Australia by another ChemFree customer and several other initiatives are being explored with customers in other international markets. These international markets are individually much smaller than the U.S. domestic market. ChemFree is also piloting a program in one U.S. city to provide leased machines with a regular service component on a direct basis. If successful, the program could be expanded to other cities where there is an unmet demand for such a service offering.

ChemFree competes with companies that offer solvent-based systems, other companies that offer aqueous-based systems, and hazardous waste hauling firms. Although smaller than some established solvent-based firms, ChemFree believes it is competitive based on product features, positive environmental impact, desirable health and safety features, less burdensome regulatory compliance, and cleaning performance. Specifically,

The SmartWasher system is available in a variety of model sizes and features to meet specific customer needs and all models incorporate ChemFree's bio-remediating system, employing a heater, recirculating pump, proprietary aqueous based de-greasing fluid and microbe impregnated filter. Compared to solvent-based systems, these features make the SmartWasher® system safer, non-flammable and non-caustic to users and do not require expensive contracts to haul and dispose of regulated materials.

ChemFree's products have a positive environmental impact because, unlike solvent-based systems, they provide necessary cleaning functions to users without using or generating hazardous chemicals or by-products. As noted above, recently ChemFree received approval by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for its OzzyJuice®

degreasing fluid under the EPA Design for Environment (DfE) program, the only bio-remediating parts washing fluid to be so recognized to date.

Unlike solvent-based systems, the SmartWasher® system does not expose workers to harmful, irritating chemicals. ChemFree's fluid is non-flammable, non-caustic and produces no VOC emissions, thus reducing the likelihood of fire and enhancing the safety and health of workers and the workplaces in which parts washers are used.

The SmartWasher® bio-remediation process uses microbes to break down grease, oil and other harmful contaminants into harmless carbon dioxide and water. Since the SmartWasher® system does not generate hazardous substances that are subject to strict environmental regulations, users of the SmartWasher® system eliminate their cradle to grave liability and the costs associated with solvent-based systems to comply with regulations for properly manifesting, recordkeeping, hauling and disposing of hazardous substances.

Customer feedback as well as market acceptance and repeat orders over a ten year period indicate that the SmartWasher® system cleans as quickly and effectively as solvent-based systems, while providing the additional advantages of positive environmental, health and safety features.

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ChemFree believes that overall domestic and international market demand for its products could increase significantly if environmental regulations in the U.S. and overseas prohibiting or restricting the use of solvent-based products, with which ChemFree's products compete, continue to become increasingly stringent and such regulations are enforced effectively by state, local and national governments. Increased acceptance of bio-remediating and aqueous-based systems is expected to result in more competition and pricing pressure as more suppliers of equipment and fluid enter the market.

In certain state and foreign jurisdictions, ChemFree is required to submit documentation and obtain government approval to sell products that contain biological components (i.e. the microorganisms used in bio-remediation). ChemFree has not experienced any difficulty or delay in obtaining such approvals and presently does not anticipate any changes to such regulations that would create an obstacle to its business. ChemFree's cost of compliance with environmental laws is minimal as ChemFree's products do not generate any regulated substances. This fact provides a competitive advantage for ChemFree products over solvent-based products, which subject their users to significant environmental regulation, compliance costs and potential liability.

Customer and warranty service, typically covering a one-year period, generally consists of shipping a replacement part to the customer or returning a defective product to either ChemFree or its distributors and dealers. ChemFree purchases raw materials and certain major sub-assemblies built to its specifications from various manufacturers and performs assembly and testing at its facility in Norcross, Georgia. ChemFree blends its proprietary fluid at its facility in Norcross, Georgia and at third party facilities in certain international markets under non-exclusive blending arrangements. While it is possible to acquire most raw material parts and sub-assemblies from multiple sources, ChemFree frequently contracts with a single source for certain components in order to benefit from lower prices and consistent quality, especially with respect to molded plastic parts which are produced using ChemFree owned molds. One sub-assembly and certain molded plastic parts have only single qualified suppliers presently and shortages or price increases associated with such sole-source suppliers could impact ChemFree's ability to meet market demand for its products and/or increase its cost of goods sold. ChemFree has from time to time experienced limited shortages of a sole-sourced molded part that is included in one of its products, but this has not had and is not anticipated to have a material impact on its business due to the limited revenue and margin derived from such product. Recently we experienced some price increases for raw materials and subassemblies and expect that some general price inflation will continue for the foreseeable future; however, it is unclear how significant this will be. It is possible that ChemFree could increase its selling price of certain products to offset, at least in part, significant increases in the cost of materials.

Information Technology Products and Services Segment

CoreCard Software, Inc. The principal operating company in our Information Technology Products and Services segment is CoreCard Software, Inc. (CoreCard). Our wholly owned subsidiaries, CoreCard SRL and ISC Software in Romania and India, respectively, perform software development and testing for CoreCard but do not sell products or services to third parties. Accordingly, this discussion describes the CoreCard business as a single business unit. CoreCard designs, develops, and markets a comprehensive suite of software solutions to accounts receivable businesses, financial institutions (such as banks and credit unions), retailers and processors to manage their credit and debit card, prepaid cards, private label cards, fleet cards, loyalty programs, and accounts receivable and small loan transactions. The CoreCard® software solutions allow companies to issue various types of debit and credit cards as well as revolving loans, to set up and maintain account data, to record advances and payments, to assess fees, interest and other charges, to resolve disputes and chargebacks, to manage collections of accounts receivable, to generate reports and to settle transactions with financial institutions and network associations.

Our software products are typically sold in competitive situations with relatively long sales and implementation cycles. We receive software license fees that vary depending upon the number of licensed users and the number of software modules licensed with total contract revenue typically ranging from \$150,000 to over \$1 million. We derive service revenue from implementation, customization, training and support services. In 2010, we began to offer boutique processing services (running on the CoreCard software platform) and derive monthly fees for providing processing services. Depending on factors such as contract terms, customer implementation and testing schedule, and extent of customization or configuration required, the timing of revenue recognition on software contracts is not generally predictable by us with any degree of certainty and may lead to considerable fluctuation in revenue and

profitability, which in turn affects our consolidated revenue and profit or loss.

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The CoreCard® proprietary software applications are based on CoreCard's core financial transaction processing platform (CoreENGINE™) and address the unique requirements of customers and program managers that issue or process:

Credit/Debit Cards involving revolving or non-revolving credit issued to consumer or business accounts (with or without a physical card) that typically involve interest, fees, settlement, collections, etc. Within this market, CoreCard offers software specifically tailored to handle private label cards, network branded (i.e. MasterCard or VISA) bank cards, fleet cards, short-term consumer loans and revolving accounts receivable.

Prepaid Cards involving pre-loaded funds drawn down for purchase or cash withdrawal typically involving a variety of fees but no interest. Numerous examples exist including gift cards, loyalty/reward cards, health benefit cards, payroll and benefits disbursement, healthcare cards, government assistance payments, and transit cards.

The CoreCard® software solutions allow financial institutions and commercial customers to optimize their card account management systems, improve customer retention, lower operating costs and create greater market differentiation. For example, the CoreCard® feature-rich, browser-based financial transaction processing software allows customers to automate, streamline and optimize business processes associated with the set-up, administration, management and settlement of credit, prepaid and loan accounts, to process transactions, and to generate reports and statements for these accounts. In addition, because the CoreCard products are designed to run on low cost, scalable PC-based servers, rather than expensive legacy mainframe computers, customers benefit from a lower overall cost-of-ownership and scalability by simply adding additional servers as their card volume grows. The CoreCard product functionality includes embedded multi-lingual, multi-currency support, a web-based interface, real-time processing, complex rules-based authorizations, account hierarchies, and robust fee libraries, features that support customer-defined pricing and payment terms and allows CoreCard's customers to create new and innovative card programs to differentiate themselves in the marketplace and improve customer retention.

We believe CoreCard is unique among software companies because it offers a full array of card and account management software solutions, all available either for in-house license, outsourced processing (Software as a Service or SaaS) or Platform as a Service (PaaS), at the customer's option. CoreCard also provides customers with a unique option to license the same CoreCard software that is used in the processing environment and transfer it in-house for customer controlled processing at a later date.

License Typically CoreCard sells a software license to customers who then run CoreCard's software system, configured for their unique requirements, at a customer controlled location.

SaaS Recently CoreCard has expanded the ways customers can access or deploy its software and now offers processing services that allow customers to outsource their card processing requirements to CoreCard. CoreCard manages all aspects of the processing functions using its proprietary software configured for each processing customer in a Software as a Service model.

PaaS For customers who prefer greater customization and control of the processing environment, CoreCard offers its software, uniquely customized for the customer, hosted by CoreCard on customer owned equipment at the CoreCard data center, in a Platform as a Service offering.

CoreCard has set up its data processing center and disaster recovery site at secure third party locations and has received a certification of compliance with the Payment Card Industry (PCI) Data Security Standards, an important step in ensuring protection of all consumer data handled by the CoreCard processing system. CoreCard is presently implementing the necessary processes and controls to receive a SAS 70 audit report that can be relied on by its processing customers.

CoreCard's principal target markets include accounts receivable businesses, prepaid cards issuers, retail and private-label issuers, small third-party processors, and small and mid-size financial institutions in the United States and in emerging international markets. The company expects that a significant amount of its bankcard business will come from international markets, particularly with respect to banks and similar institutions that are less inclined to outsource their processing than are the domestic U.S. banks. CoreCard competes with larger and more established software suppliers, and a number of software solution providers that offer more limited functional modules. CoreCard also competes with third-party card processors that allow potential prospects to outsource their account transaction processing rather than acquire software to manage their transactions in-house. Certain of CoreCard's competitors,

including processors, may have significantly more financial, marketing and development resources than does CoreCard and have large, established customer bases often tied to long-term contracts. CoreCard believes it can compete successfully in its selected markets by providing customers with a robust technology platform, lower overall cost-of-ownership, greater system flexibility, multilingual/multicurrency capabilities and more customer-driven marketing options. Furthermore, we believe our boutique processing will be an attractive alternative particularly for small, prepaid card issuers or other companies entering new credit or prepaid markets that may not have the technology expertise to run the software in-house initially. Under the Core Processing option, customers will contract with CoreCard to provide them with processing services for their accounts using CoreCard software configured to the customer's preferences, with a built-in option to license the same software and bring it in-house when and if the customer decides to become its own processor in the future.

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The CoreCard® software platform and modules include CoreENGINE , CoreISSUE , CoreFRAUD , CoreCOLLECT , CoreSALES , CoreAPP and CoreACQUIRE . Using the same base transaction processing called CoreENGINE, the CoreCard application modules have been further enhanced to meet the specific requirements of different market segments; for instance, CoreISSUE is available in different versions tailored to the requirements for issuing Prepaid cards, Fleet cards, Bank cards or Private Label cards/accounts. In addition, CoreCard configures and/or customizes its base modules with additional or specific functionality to meet each customer s requirements. The company has developed a comprehensive initial suite of products and has sold such products to customers in the Prepaid, Fleet, Private Label and Credit markets. As is typical of most software companies, CoreCard expects to continually enhance and upgrade its existing software solutions and to develop additional modules to meet changing customer and market requirements. To date, CoreCard has focused its extensive development and limited sales activities on building a solid and growing base of customers in each of its target markets, as well as putting in place the infrastructure and processes to be able to scale the business successfully. Historically, most of the company s software sales have resulted from prospects contacting CoreCard based on an online search, although the company plans to devote more extensive resources to sales and marketing activities in the future.

Typically, CoreCard licenses its software products for a one-time license fee or, in the case of its prepaid card software offering, for an initial set-up charge and a monthly fee based on number of accounts processed. It provides maintenance and support services under annual contracts, as well as professional services for customization, implementation, testing and training activities. Processing customers pay an implementation and setup fee and monthly service fees and enter into contracts with terms of three or more years. CoreCard sells its products directly to customers in the U.S. but may work with a small number of resellers and third parties in international markets to identify, sell and support targeted opportunities.

CoreCard does not need governmental approval for its products and services. However, CoreCard s software products are used by customers to manage and process various credit, debit and prepaid card programs and there are a number of federal and state regulations governing the issuance of and the processing of financial transactions associated with such cards. CoreCard s customers are required to comply with such regulations and, to the extent that customers depend on their licensed CoreCard software to manage and process their card accounts, the CoreCard® software features and functionality must allow customers to comply with the various governmental regulations. CoreCard continually evaluates applicable regulations and regularly upgrades and enhances its software to help its customers meet their obligations to comply with current and anticipated governmental regulations. As a part of CoreCard s CoreProcessing services, CoreCard is responsible for providing processing services, including data and network security, which enable its customers to be in compliance with all applicable governmental regulations. Depending on the extent of changes in new governmental regulations, CoreCard may from time to time incur additional costs to modify its software to be compliant. CoreCard has no costs related to compliance with environmental laws.

We believe that the uncertainty and turmoil in the financial services sector of the domestic U.S. marketplace had a negative impact on buying decisions for potential customers in 2009 and 2010. The situation has impacted and may continue to impact the willingness and ability of banks and network associations (such as MasterCard or VISA) to approve new customer programs which could lower demand for our product and service offerings in the near-term.

Incubator Program

For twenty years, we have operated the Gwinnett Innovation Park (formerly called the Intelligent Systems Incubator) at our corporate facility in Norcross, a suburb of Atlanta, Georgia. In exchange for a monthly facility fee under a sublease agreement, incubator companies have access to office space, conference facilities, telecommunication and network infrastructure, business advice, coaching, and a network of peers. Lease income from incubator companies reduces our total corporate facility and personnel costs by approximately \$80,000 per year. Because we have a large facility, we are able to offer the benefits of the incubator program to companies in which we have no ownership interest. We view this program as a way to stay abreast of new business opportunities and trends which may benefit our company while simultaneously contributing to our local community in a very positive way.

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Minority-Owned Partner Companies

A common thread in our corporate efforts is bringing new applications of technologies to business markets. Thus, one element of our business model is being proactive in identifying emerging technologies, markets, or companies that may advance our interests. Accordingly, we seek to identify companies that we believe are involved in promising technologies or markets with good growth potential. From time to time, we have acquired an investment in such companies and may continue to do so as a regular part of our strategy. Typically, these companies are privately held, early stage companies in technology-related fields. We are often actively involved in helping the companies develop and implement their business plans. Currently, our largest investment is a 25.5 percent interest in NKD Enterprises, LLC (dba CoreXpand), a technology company offering its software as a service (SaaS) to help companies manage their purchases and expenses associated with consumable supplies (such as printer supplies, cleaning chemicals, cell phone programs, marketing materials, etc.) through a personalized online store that includes only those products and vendors that each CoreXpand customer has approved. Vendors of supplies also use CoreXpand's SaaS solution to provide convenient e-commerce stores for their clients to view and order from their catalogs. CoreXpand is located in our Gwinnett Innovation Park.

Research and Development

We spent \$2.2 million in each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 on company sponsored research and development. During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, almost all of our consolidated research and development expense related to our CoreCard subsidiary, with the balance spent for research at ChemFree. In the past two years, we significantly increased the number of employees in our offshore operations in India for software development and testing for our Information Technology Products and Services segment, at a lower cost per employee than the domestic workforce.

Patents, Trademarks and Trade Secrets

Our ChemFree subsidiary has 11 U.S. patents issued and 15 patents in foreign jurisdictions issued and pending covering various aspects of the design and construction of the SmartWasher® system and the process of bio-remediation used in the SmartWasher® system. The patents generally expire in 2014. ChemFree considers these patents as one component of its overall business strategy. In addition, ChemFree considers the proprietary formulation of the chemicals used in its fluids, which ChemFree protects as a trade secret, to be an important intellectual property asset and competitive advantage. CoreCard has one U.S. patent covering aspects of its core software engine. It may be possible for competitors to duplicate certain aspects of our products and processes even though we regard such aspects as proprietary. We have registered with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and various foreign jurisdictions numerous trademarks and service marks for our products. We believe that an active trade secret, trade name, trademark, and copyright protection program is important in developing and maintaining brand recognition and protecting our subsidiaries' intellectual property. Our companies presently market their products under trademarks and service marks such as SmartWasher®, OzzyJuice®, OzzyBooster ChemFree®, CoreENGINE, CoreISSUE, CoreCOLLECT, CoreFRAUD and others.

Personnel

As of February 28, 2011, we had 234 full-time equivalent employees in our company (including our subsidiaries in the United States and foreign countries). Of these, 189 are involved in software development, testing and operations; 37 in manufacturing operations; and 8 in corporate functions. Our employees are not represented by a labor union, we have not had any work stoppages or strikes and we believe our employee relations are good.

Financial Information About Geographic Areas

Refer to Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for financial information in response to this item. Except for the risk associated with fluctuations in currency, we do not believe there are any specific risks attendant to our foreign operations that are significantly different than the general business risks discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report.

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION

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At February 28, 2011, we have a lease covering approximately 61,000 square feet in Norcross, Georgia to house our product development, manufacturing, sales, service and administration operations for our domestic subsidiaries. Our Norcross lease was renewed on June 1, 2009 for a three year term ending May 31, 2012. Approximately 9 percent of the space we lease in Norcross, Georgia is subleased to non-affiliated businesses in our business incubator. We also lease a small office in Timisoara, Romania and we own a 6,350 square foot office facility in Bhopal, India to house the software development and testing activities of our offshore subsidiaries. We believe our facilities are adequate for the foreseeable future. We do not invest in real estate or interests in real estate, mortgages, or securities of persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

ChemFree Patent Matter In December 2004, our ChemFree subsidiary filed a patent infringement action against J. Walter Co. Ltd. and J. Walter, Inc. (J. Walter) in the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The complaint alleged that certain of the defendants' products infringed four U.S. patents held by ChemFree and sought a ruling to compel the defendants to cease their infringing activities. The trial took place during the week of July 13, 2009. On June 18, 2010, the judge issued his preliminary Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law which found (i) that certain of J. Walter's products did infringe on ChemFree's four patents-in-suit; (ii) in ChemFree's favor on the issue of the patents' named co-inventors and (iii) in J. Walter's favor on the issue of invalidity of the four patents-in-suit for obviousness. In his ruling on invalidity of four of ChemFree's patents due to obviousness, the judge relied heavily on a 2007 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (issued more than three years after ChemFree's lawsuit was filed) which modified the manner for determining obviousness of a patent by replacing the long-standing rigid application of the teaching, suggestion or motivation test for determining obviousness with an expansive and flexible approach. On July 6, 2010, ChemFree filed a Motion for Reconsideration of the judge's findings and conclusions followed on July 23, 2010 by the filing of a Second Motion for Additional Findings and Conclusions. In an unusual turn of events, in October 2010, the judge hearing the case was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on criminal charges, subsequently resigned and ChemFree's case was reassigned to a new judge. A hearing with the new judge was held on February 11, 2011 and the parties have submitted various additional filings for the judge's consideration. We cannot be certain when the case will finally be disposed of or what the ultimate resolution will be.

VISAer IBS Claims As previously disclosed, on April 15, 2010, IBS Technics (IBS) and IBS's parent company, IBS Software Services Americas, Inc. (IBS Parent) asserted a claim against us and our subsidiaries, VISAer, Inc. and VISAer (UK) Ltd. (collectively VISAer) demanding indemnification for damages purportedly resulting from a breach of certain representations and warranties in the Asset Purchase Agreement entered into between the parties on April 4, 2008 (the APA), pursuant to which IBS had acquired certain assets and the operations of our VISAer subsidiaries. The APA obligated IBS to make earnout payments which included certain minimum guaranteed amounts to VISAer totaling \$1,500,000 in three equal annual installments as additional purchase price. On September 8, 2010, VISAer filed a demand for arbitration against IBS and IBS Parent seeking payment of a past due earnout payment of \$500,000 owed under the APA. On October 11, 2010, IBS and IBS Parent served a counterclaim seeking alleged damages of approximately \$2.5 million, in addition to interest, costs and attorneys' fees based on their claim for indemnification. On January 25, 2011, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release (the Agreement) settling all claims and counterclaims. The terms of the Agreement required IBS to pay us a total of \$1,100,000, payable in installments of \$600,000 on or before February 21, 2011, \$250,000 on or before January 21, 2012, and \$250,000 on or before January 21, 2013. These payments, which are guaranteed by IBS Parent, will constitute full satisfaction of IBS's obligation for earnout payments under the APA. Management determined that, notwithstanding the reduction in the amount of earnout payments due, the Agreement was in the best interests of the company and a reasonable way to resolve this matter, taking into consideration the anticipated time, expense, diversion of resources and uncertain outcome of a lengthy arbitration process. During the quarter ended December 31, 2010, we wrote down the value of the note receivable as explained in more detail in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. On February 11, 2011, IBS paid the initial installment of \$600,000 to the company.

From time to time we are or may become a party to a number of other legal matters arising in the ordinary course of business. It is presently management's opinion that none of these other matters will have a material adverse impact on

our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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Our common stock is listed and traded on the NYSE Amex (NYSE) under the symbol INS. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low sales prices for our common stock as reported by the NYSE.

| Year Ended December 31, | 2010 | | 2009 | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| | <i>High</i> | <i>Low</i> | <i>High</i> | <i>Low</i> |
| 1st Quarter | \$ 1.38 | \$ 0.94 | \$ 1.50 | \$ 0.55 |
| 2nd Quarter | 1.33 | 0.91 | 0.95 | 0.55 |
| 3rd Quarter | 1.35 | 0.98 | 1.51 | 0.70 |
| 4th Quarter | 1.85 | 0.98 | 2.39 | 0.90 |

We had 306 shareholders of record as of February 28, 2011. This number does not include beneficial owners of our common stock whose shares are held in the names of various dealers, clearing agencies, banks, brokers and other fiduciaries. The company has not paid regular dividends in the past and does not expect to pay any regular dividends in the foreseeable future. Under our revolving line of credit facility, we are precluded from paying dividends without obtaining consent from our lender. See Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2008, the NYSE Amex determined that we did not meet certain of the NYSE Amex continued listing standards, specifically relating to minimum shareholders' equity of \$4 million. On March 16, 2009, the NYSE Amex accepted our plan to regain compliance with the continued listing standards by June 18, 2010. On April 14, 2010, we received notice from the NYSE Amex that we had regained compliance with the continued listing standards. As with all listed companies, we will be subject to regular monitoring to ensure compliance with continued listing standards. Failure to meet continued listing standards could impact our stock price.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

See Item 12 for information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There have been no sales of unregistered securities by the company during the period covered by this Form 10-K.

Repurchases of Securities

The company did not repurchase any of its shares of common stock during the fourth quarter of 2010.

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The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. We consider certain accounting policies related to revenue recognition, valuation of intangibles, and valuation of investments to be critical policies due to the estimation processes involved in each. For a detailed description on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue Recognition Product revenue consists of fees from software licenses and sales or leases of industrial products. Service revenue related to our software products consists of fees for implementation, consulting, training, customization, reimbursable expenses, maintenance, customer support and processing services.

We recognize revenue for industrial products when products are shipped, at which time title transfers to the customer and there are no remaining future obligations. We do not provide for estimated sales returns allowances because ChemFree's well-established policy rarely authorizes such transactions. As an alternative to selling our parts washers, we may lease our equipment. For leased equipment, we recognize revenue monthly at the contracted monthly rate during the term of the lease. Beginning in 2009, we recognize royalty income based on the quantity of ChemFree's proprietary fluid that is blended for the European market pursuant to an arrangement with ChemFree's master distributor. We classify shipping and handling amounts billed to customers in net revenue and the costs of the shipping and handling to customers as a component of cost of revenue.

Our software arrangements generally fall into one of the following four categories:

- an initial contract with the customer to license certain software modules, to provide services to get the customer live on the software (such as training and customization) and to provide post contract support (PCS) for a specified period of time thereafter (typically three months),
- purchase of additional licenses for new modules or for tier upgrades for a higher volume of licensed accounts after the initial contract,
- other optional standalone contracts, usually performed after the customer is live on the software, for services such as new interfaces or custom features requested by the customer, additional training and problem resolution not covered in annual maintenance contracts, and
- contracts for certain software products and processing services that involve an initial fee plus recurring monthly fees for software usage, maintenance and support, for which the total fees are recognized ratably over the estimated term of the contract.

We review each contract to determine if multiple elements exist. As such, only arrangements under the initial contract described above contain multiple elements. Our revenue recognition policies for each of the situations described above is discussed below.

Presently, our initial software contracts do not meet the criteria for separate accounting because the software may require significant modification or customization that is essential to its functionality. At present, we use the completed contract method to account for our contracts as we do not have an adequate historical basis on which to prepare reliable estimates of percentage-of-completion for these contracts. Moreover, there are inherent hazards with early software implementations, such as changes in customer requirements or software defects, that make estimates unreliable.

Accordingly, software revenue related to the license and the specified service elements (except for PCS) in the initial contract are recognized at the completion of the contract, when (i) there are no material uncertainties regarding customer acceptance, (ii) cancellation provisions, if any, have expired and (iii) there are no significant obligations remaining. We account for the PCS element contained in the initial contract based on vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value which are annual renewal fees and PCS is recognized ratably on a straight-line basis over the period specified in the contract. Upon renewal of the PCS contract by the customer, we recognize revenues ratably on a straight-line basis over the period specified in the PCS contract. Substantially all of our software customers purchase

software maintenance and support contracts and renew such contracts annually.

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Services provided under standalone contracts that are optional to the customer and are outside of the scope of the initial contract are single element services contracts. These standalone services contracts are not essential to the functionality of the software contained in the initial contracts and generally do not include acceptance clauses or refund rights as are typical in the initial software contracts, as described above. Revenues from these services contracts, which are generally performed within a relatively short period of time, are recognized when the services are complete.

For contracts for licensed software and for processing services which include an initial fee plus recurring monthly fees for software usage, maintenance and support, we recognize the total fees ratably on a straight line basis over the estimated life of the contract.

A number of internal and external factors could affect our estimates related to software contracts, including labor rates, utilization of resources, changes in specifications or testing requirements, unforeseen technical problems and delays caused by customer issues such as lack of resources or change in project priorities. If we do not accurately estimate the resources required or the scope of work to be performed or we do not manage the contract properly, in future periods we may need to defer revenue longer than originally anticipated or to incur additional cost which would result in a loss on the contract or impact our financial results.

Valuation of Investments We hold minority interests in non-publicly traded companies whose values are difficult to determine and are based on management's estimate of realizability of the value of the investment. Future adverse changes in market conditions, poor operating results, lack of progress of the underlying investee company or its inability to raise capital to support its business plan could result in investment losses or an inability to recover the current carrying value of the investment. Since some of the companies in which we hold minority positions are backed by venture capitalists, the value of our investment may be impacted by the amount, terms and valuation of the investee's financial transactions with third party venture funds or the terms of the sale of the investee company to a third party. Our policy with respect to minority interests is to record an impairment charge when we believe an investment has experienced a decline in value that is other than temporary. For instance, this could occur if the investee company is sold for less than our pro rata carrying value or if a new round of funding is at a lower valuation than our investment was made or if the financing terms for the new investors (such as preferences on liquidation) otherwise reduce the estimated value of our investment. We do not write-up the carrying value of our investments based on favorable changes or financial transactions. At least quarterly, we review our investments to determine any impairment in their carrying value and we write-down any impaired asset at quarter-end to our best estimate of its current realizable value. Any such charges could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations and are generally not predictable in advance.

Valuation of Intangibles From time to time in the past, we have acquired companies and we may do so in the future. Occasionally, we may increase our ownership or control of an entity from a minority to a majority position, which generally is treated as an acquisition for accounting purposes. Purchase accounting for an acquisition requires use of accounting estimates and judgments to allocate the purchase price to the fair market value of the assets and liabilities purchased. Our business acquisitions may result in the allocation of a portion of the purchase price to goodwill and other intangible assets.

The determination of the value of intangible assets, especially with respect to goodwill, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of future period amortization expenses and possible impairment expense that we will incur. Sometimes we use the services of a third party appraiser to provide a valuation of material intangible assets. However, often the acquired company is a small entity with limited operating history on which to base future projections and thus valuing the assets requires the use of estimates which are very subjective. Furthermore, the period over which we amortize certain intangibles may change based on future conditions and consequently we may need to adjust the intangible value and/or amortization period, which could require us to increase the amount of amortization expense we record each period or to take a non-cash charge to reduce the value of the intangible. We review the values assigned to long-lived assets, generally using an estimate of the undiscounted cash flows of the entity over the remaining life of the asset, when conditions exist or events occur that cause us to believe that long-lived assets are impaired. Any resulting impairment, which is the excess of the carrying value over the fair value of the long lived assets, could require a write-down that would have a material adverse impact on our

financial condition or results of operations.

At December 31, 2010, the carrying value of intangibles of \$177,000 relates solely to the ChemFree patents.

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Overview

We derive our product revenue from sales and leases of equipment and supplies in our Industrial Products sector and sales of software licenses in our Information Technology Products and Services sector. Our service revenue consists of fees for implementation, consulting, customization, training, processing services, maintenance and support for software products in our Information Technology Products and Services sector. Our revenue fluctuates from period to period and our results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in future periods. Period-to-period comparisons may not be meaningful and it is difficult to predict the level of consolidated revenue on a quarterly or annual basis for a number of reasons, including the following:

A change in revenue level at one of our subsidiaries may impact consolidated revenue or be offset by an opposing change at another subsidiary.

Software license revenue in a given period may consist of a relatively small number of contracts and contract values can vary considerably depending on the scope of the software system sold. Consequently, even minor delays in delivery under a software contract (which may be out of our control) could have a significant and unpredictable impact on the consolidated revenue that we recognize in a given quarterly or annual period.

Customers may decide to postpone or cancel a planned implementation of our software for any number of reasons, which may be unrelated to our software features or contract performance, but which may affect the amount, timing and characterization of our deferred and/or recognized revenue.

Frequently, we recognize consolidated operating losses on a quarterly and annual basis and are likely to do so in the future from time to time. Our ChemFree subsidiary generates an operating profit on an annual basis but our earlier stage subsidiary, CoreCard, is not consistently profitable, mainly due to significant research and development expense that is invested to complete its product offerings and the deferral of revenue recognition until such products are delivered to customers. Depending upon the size and number of software licenses recognized in a particular period and the level of expenses incurred to support existing customers and development and sales activities, CoreCard may report operating profits on an irregular basis as it builds a larger customer base. A significant portion of our expense is related to personnel. We continually evaluate and strive to balance our financial resources with the resources required to complete products under development and support our customers. For these and other reasons, our operating profits or losses may vary from quarter to quarter and at the present time are generally not predictable with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Occasionally, we derive income from sales of holdings in affiliate and other minority-owned companies or we record a charge if we believe the value of a non-consolidated company is impaired. We also recognize on a quarterly basis our pro rata share of the income or losses of affiliate companies accounted for by the equity method. The timing and amount of the gain or loss recognized as a result of a sale or the amount of equity in the income or losses of affiliates generally are not under our control and are not necessarily indicative of future results, either on a quarterly or annual basis.

In recent years, most of our cash has been generated by our ChemFree operations and, on an irregular basis, from sales of our investments or subsidiaries and from the shareholder rights offering in 2009, as explained more fully in Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We have used a significant amount of the cash received from these transactions to support the domestic and international operations associated with our CoreCard subsidiary.

Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements presented in this Annual Report. As explained in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, we sold our former VISAer business in April 2008 and have accounted for the VISAer business as Discontinued Operations in the Consolidated Financial Statements for both 2010 and 2009. Accordingly, management's discussion of the results of operations does not include the VISAer operations in the discussion of continuing operations for either period presented.

2010 Compared to 2009

In 2010, results were essentially in line with our expectations. ChemFree achieved revenue growth of 15 percent compared to 2009 and careful management of costs and inventory levels combined with lower legal costs resulted in a solidly profitable year for ChemFree. We anticipate that ChemFree will continue to be consistently profitable in the

foreseeable future as it focuses on maintaining current revenue levels pending a more robust recovery in the markets it serves. CoreCard licenses its software to customers in the financial services industry which has been experiencing a changing regulatory environment and some global instability. We believe this has had and may continue to have some impact on CoreCard's revenue and prospects for new customers (such as issuers and processors of credit and prepaid cards) in the foreseeable future as companies postpone software purchases and implementations or encounter reluctance by financial institutions to act as sponsor banks for prospective customers. We are carefully monitoring the evolving dynamics in our markets as we gradually add new resources, products, infrastructure and marketing activities to support existing customers and to continue to add new customers.

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Revenue Total consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$15.4 million, an increase of 20 percent compared to \$12.9 million for the prior year. Revenue in 2010 from product sales was \$13.3 million, an increase of 17 percent compared to 2009 and revenue from services rose by 39 percent in 2010 to \$2.2 million.

Product revenue includes sales and leases of SmartWasher® machines and consumable supplies by our ChemFree subsidiary in the Industrial Products segment as well as software licenses by our CoreCard Software subsidiary in the Information Technology Products and Services segment.

In 2010, total product revenue was \$13.3 million compared to \$11.3 million in 2009. In both 2010 and 2009, over 90 percent of total product revenue is derived from sales of products in the Industrial Products segment and the balance is license revenue generated by the Information Technology and Services segment. ChemFree experienced a 9 percent year-over-year increase in domestic revenue due to an increase in the number of Smartwasher® units sold as well as an increase in the volume of consumable supplies (fluid and filters) sold to its installed base of new and existing users. In addition, revenue from customers that lease SmartWasher® machines rose two percent in 2010 as compared to 2009.

Product revenue from ChemFree's international sales increased by 69 percent in 2010 compared to 2009. The increase in the number of machines and consumables sold reflects stronger demand in our European markets as well as a new initiative in Australia in which our distributor network combines a regular service component with machines that their customers lease from them. This is similar to a successful sales model employed by ChemFree's largest domestic customer.

License revenue generated by the Information Technology Products and Services segment grew by approximately 52 percent in 2010, although it represents less than 10 percent of total product revenue. Revenue recognized in a given period reflects both the number of new software implementations completed as well as the contract value of completed contracts. Our contract values range from \$150,000 to over \$1.0 million depending on the scope and type of software licensed. In 2010, the number and value of the contracts completed was higher than in 2009. As we have frequently cautioned, a number of factors, some of which may be outside of our control, can cause delays in delivery of our software and implementation by the customer, thus delaying license revenue recognition. With mission-critical, complex software systems such as those sold by CoreCard, customer requirements, available resources and testing cycles may increase the scope and length of time to complete the project beyond the original schedule.

Service revenue generated by our Information Technology Products and Services segment increased by 39 percent to \$2.2 million in 2010 as compared to 2009. This year-to-year increase reflects more professional services projects that were completed for customers in 2010 and more maintenance revenue associated with a growing installed base of customers that pay for maintenance and technical support. We expect that professional services revenue will continue to grow as CoreCard's customer base increases; however, it is not possible to predict with any accuracy the number and value of professional services contracts that CoreCard's customers will require in a given period. Customers typically require our professional services to modify or enhance their CoreCard software implementation based on their specific business strategy and operational requirements, which vary from customer to customer and period to period.

Cost of Revenue Total cost of revenue was \$8.1 million (52 percent of total revenue) in 2010 compared to \$6.8 million (53 percent of total revenue) in 2009.

Cost of *product* revenue in 2010 was \$7.0 million (53 percent of total product revenue) as compared to \$5.8 million (51 percent of total product revenue) in 2009. The change between periods primarily reflects a change in product mix in the Industrial Products with a larger percentage of revenue derived from SmartWasher machine in 2010 compared to 2009. Machines have a relatively higher cost of material than do consumable supplies, resulting in the 2 percent year-to-year increase in cost of product revenue as a percentage of product revenue.

Cost of *service* revenue (which relates to the Information Technology Products and Services segment only) was \$1.1 million (51 percent of service revenue) in 2010 as compared to \$984,000 (64 percent of service revenue) in 2009. The mix of service revenue in a given period, as well as the number of customers and new products being supported, impacts the cost of service revenue. The cost to provide annual maintenance and support services as a

percentage of service revenue has declined as CoreCard's installed base of customers with maintenance contracts has increased, since certain costs are spread across a larger maintenance revenue base. The cost and gross margins on professional services revenue are tied to specific projects and vary depending on the specific project requirements and complexity as well as the mix of U.S. and offshore employees working on the project. In 2010, our cost of delivering professional services benefited from a larger percentage of offshore employees being assigned to such projects.

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Operating Expenses Total consolidated operating expenses were 3 percent lower in 2010 than in 2009, despite a 20 percent increase in revenue. At the beginning of 2009, we implemented company-wide headcount reductions and pay cuts. These actions and the associated reductions in personnel-related and travel expenses resulted in substantial cost savings which are reflected in the 2009 numbers. While the pay and benefit cuts were restored by the end of 2009, the company has continued to carefully manage expenses. General and administrative expenses declined by 14 percent (\$472,000) in 2010 as compared to 2009, principally reflecting the net effect of lower legal expenses offset in part by higher bonuses earned at the ChemFree subsidiary. Marketing expenses increased 12 percent (\$235,000) in 2010 as compared to 2009 reflecting increases in payroll and benefit costs, sales-related commissions and customer support activities related to the significant growth in ChemFree's sales in 2010. Consolidated research and development expense was essentially the same in 2010 as in 2009.

Operating Income (Loss) We recorded income from operations of \$226,000 in 2010 compared to a loss from operations of \$1.3 million in 2009. These results reflect significantly greater profits generated by our ChemFree subsidiary and improved performance at our CoreCard subsidiary.

Interest Income (Expense), net We had net interest income of \$80,000 in 2010 and \$87,000 in 2009. The difference between periods reflects primarily the net effect of fluctuations in the amount of our interest bearing cash deposits as well as no bank borrowings in 2010.

Equity Earnings (Losses) of Affiliate Company We recognize our pro rata share of the earnings or losses of an affiliate company that we record on the equity method. In 2010 we recorded \$41,000 in net equity losses of the affiliate compared to \$9,000 in net equity income in 2009. The change between periods reflects a decline in profitability of the affiliate company due to expenses for new marketing and sales initiatives in 2010.

Income Taxes In 2010, we recorded \$130,000 for state income tax expense, including an expense of \$76,000 recorded in connection with uncertain tax positions. Income tax expense in 2009 reflects several miscellaneous state income taxes.

Discontinued Operations

Loss on Sale of Discontinued Operations As explained in more detail in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, in 2010 we wrote down the carrying value of a note receivable from the buyer of the assets of our VISAer business and reduced a related note payable. The net effect was \$345,000 which was recorded as a loss on sale of discontinued operations in the fourth quarter of 2010. The amount recorded in 2009 reflects the currency translation adjustment component attributable to the foreign operations of our VISAer subsidiaries that have been liquidated in substance. When those operations were wound down in 2009, the currency translation component associated with the VISAer foreign entities was removed from accumulated other comprehensive loss and reported as a non-cash expense of \$42,000 in 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash balance at December 31, 2010 was \$3.0 million compared to a cash balance of \$2.8 million at December 31, 2009. Our ChemFree operations generated significant positive cash flow during 2010 which offset the cash used for expenses of the corporate office as well as CoreCard and its international software development and testing operations in 2010. We generated \$581,000 net cash from operations. Working capital changes included:

- an increase in accounts receivable of \$547,000 due mainly to higher balances at our international distribution partners
- a reduction in inventory levels of \$131,000 through improved inventory management
- an increase in deferred revenue of \$318,000 representing the net effect of billings on new in-process contracts offset in part by the recognition of revenue on contracts completed in 2010, on which milestone payments had been carried as deferred revenue at the end of December 31, 2009
- a decrease in accounts payable of \$254,000 due to faster payment to take advantage of discounts offered by certain vendors and lower inventory purchases
- an increase in accrued payroll of \$127,000 representing mainly bonuses earned by the ChemFree management team in 2010 that will be paid in the first quarter of 2011

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We used \$349,000 for capital equipment expenditures including equipment for our expanding work force in India, a mold for certain parts washer components at ChemFree and a disaster recovery site for CoreCard's new processing initiative. We also used \$116,000 to pay off in full a term loan related to a capital equipment purchase in a prior period.

We currently project that we will have sufficient liquidity from cash on hand, continued cash positive operations at ChemFree, projected customer payments at CoreCard and periodic working capital borrowings, if needed, to support our operations and capital equipment purchases in the foreseeable future. We renewed our line of credit in June 2010 with a maximum principal availability of \$1.25 million based on qualified receivables and inventory levels which we will use as necessary to support short-term cash needs. In 2010, we did not have any borrowings under the bank line of credit. We presently project that we will have sufficient accounts receivable, inventory balances and tangible net worth for the foreseeable future to support the borrowing base and loan covenants for any required draws under our bank line of credit. The line of credit expires June 30, 2011, subject to the bank renewing the line for an additional period. If the bank does not renew our line of credit and if we have cash requirements, we may experience a short-term cash shortfall. Delays in meeting project milestones or software delivery commitments at CoreCard could cause customers to postpone payments and increase our need for cash. Presently, we do not believe there is a material risk that we will not perform successfully on any contracts but if customer payments are delayed for any reason, if we do not control costs or if we encounter unforeseen technical or quality problems, then we could require more cash than presently planned.

Long-term, we currently expect that liquidity will continue to improve and consolidated operations will generate sufficient cash to fund their requirements with use of our credit facility to accommodate short-term needs. Other long-term sources of liquidity include potential sales of investments, subsidiaries or other assets although there are no current plans to do so. Furthermore, the timing and amount of any such transactions are uncertain and, to the extent they involve non-consolidated companies, generally not within our control.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently have any off-balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material adverse effect on our financial condition, liquidity or results of operations.

Factors That May Affect Future Operations

Future operations in both the Information Technology Products and Services and Industrial Products segments are subject to risks and uncertainties that may negatively impact our future results of operations or projected cash requirements. It is difficult to predict future quarterly and annual results with certainty. Any trend or delay that affects even one of our subsidiaries could have a negative impact on the company's consolidated results of operations or cash requirements on a quarterly or annual basis. In addition, the carrying value of our investments is impacted by a number of factors which are generally beyond our control since we are typically a non-control shareholder in a private company with limited liquidity.

Among the numerous factors that may affect our consolidated results of operations or financial condition are the following:

- Further weakness in the global financial markets could have a negative impact on CoreCard due to potential customers (most of whom are financial institutions or services firms) delaying purchase or implementation decisions.

- Stricter regulations and reluctance by financial institutions to act as sponsor banks for prospective customers (such as issuers and processors of credit and prepaid cards) could increase CoreCard's losses and cash requirements.

- Delays in software development projects could cause our customers to delay implementations or delay payments, which would increase our costs and reduce our revenue.

- Our CoreCard subsidiary could fail to deliver software products which meet the business and technology requirements of its target markets within a reasonable time frame and at a price point that supports a profitable, sustainable business model.

- As an alternative to licensing its software, CoreCard is now offering out-sourced processing services running on the CoreCard software system. There are numerous risks associated with entering any new line of business and if CoreCard fails to manage the risks associated with its processing operations, it could have a negative impact on

our business.

One of ChemFree's customers represented approximately 32 percent of our consolidated revenue in 2010 and any unplanned changes in the volume of orders or timeliness of payments from such customer could potentially have a negative impact on inventory levels and cash, at least in the near-term.

It is unclear whether the activity in the ChemFree legal action described in Item 3 will have any impact on our ChemFree subsidiary in the foreseeable future but if the finding of invalidity of certain of ChemFree's patents is sustained in the judge's final ruling, it could result in increased competition in the marketplace and greater price pressure and lower margins, thus potentially impacting sales, profits and projected cash flows. In addition, it is possible that a negative ruling could affect management's estimate of future cash flows related to the patents. This could result in a write down of some or all of the unamortized carrying value of the patents, which was \$177,000 as of December 31, 2010.

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Delays in production or shortages of certain sole-sourced parts for our ChemFree products could impact revenue and orders.

Anticipated increases in prices of raw materials and sub-assemblies could reduce ChemFree's gross profit if it is not able to offset such increased costs with higher selling prices for its products or other reductions in production costs.

Software errors or poor quality control may delay product releases, increase our costs, result in non-acceptance of our software by customers or delay revenue recognition.

Competitive pressures (including pricing, changes in customer requirements and preferences, and competitor product offerings) may cause prospective customers to choose an alternative product solution, resulting in lower revenue and profits (or increased losses).

Increasing and changing government regulations in the United States and foreign countries related to such issues as data privacy, financial and credit transactions could require changes to our products and services which could increase our costs and could affect our existing customer relationships or prevent us from getting new customers.

CoreCard could fail to expand its base of customers as quickly as anticipated, resulting in lower revenue and profits (or increased losses) and increased cash needs.

In certain situations, ChemFree's lease customers are permitted to terminate the lease covering a SmartWasher[®] machine, requiring the unamortized balance of the original machine cost to be written off which could reduce profits in that reporting period and result in lower revenue in future periods.

CoreCard could fail to retain key software developers and managers who have accumulated years of know-how in our target markets and company products, or fail to attract and train a sufficient number of new software developers and testers to support our product development plans and customer requirements at projected cost levels.

Delays in anticipated customer payments for any reason would increase our cash requirements and possibly our losses.

Declines in performance, financial condition or valuation of minority-owned companies could cause us to write-down the carrying value of our investment or postpone an anticipated liquidity event, which could negatively impact our earnings and cash.

Failure to meet the continued listing standards of NYSE Amex could result in delisting of our common stock, with a potentially negative impact on the market price and liquidity of our common stock.

Our future capital needs are uncertain and depend on a number of factors; additional capital may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all.

Other general economic and political conditions could cause customers to delay or cancel software purchases.

We have certain lease commitments, legal matters and contingent liabilities described in detail in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

We have considered all recently issued accounting pronouncements and do not believe the adoption of such pronouncements will have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following Consolidated Financial Statements and related report of independent registered public accounting firm are included in this report and are incorporated by reference in Part II, Item 7 hereof. See Index to Financial Statements on page F-1 hereof.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Habif, Arogeti & Wynne, LLP

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Loss
for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives. At the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the company's management, including the company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the company's disclosure controls and the procedures are effective at that reasonable assurance level.

(b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting

We regularly review our system of internal control over financial reporting and make changes to our processes and systems to improve controls and increase efficiency, while ensuring that we maintain an effective internal control environment.

There were no significant changes in the company's internal control over financial reporting or in other factors identified in connection with this evaluation that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting.

(c) Management's report on internal control over financial reporting

The management of Intelligent Systems Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The company maintains accounting and internal control systems which are intended to provide reasonable assurance that the assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and accounting records are reliable for preparing financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, risk.

The company's management evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this evaluation, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on our evaluation management believes that, as of December 31, 2010, the company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit smaller reporting companies such as our company to provide only management's report in the Annual Report.

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION

Table of Contents**PART III****ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Please refer to the subsection entitled Proposal 1 The Election of One Director Nominee and Proposal 1 The Election of One Director Executive Officers in our Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the Proxy Statement) for information about the individual nominated as a director and about the directors and executive officers of the company. This information is incorporated into this Item 10 by reference. Information regarding compliance by directors and executive officers of the company and owners of more than 10 percent of our common stock with the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is contained under the caption Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance in the Proxy Statement. This information is incorporated into this Item 10 by reference. Information regarding the company's Audit Committee and its composition is contained under the caption Proposal 1 The Election of One Director Nominee and Proposal 1 The Election of One Director Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors in the Proxy Statement. This information is incorporated into this Item 10 by reference.

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which shareholders may recommend nominees to the company's Board of Directors.

We have a Code of Ethics that applies to all directors, officers, and employees. The Code of Ethics is posted on our website at www.intelsys.com. We also disclose on our website, within the time required by the rules of the SEC, any waivers of, or amendments to, the Code of Ethics for the benefit of an executive officer.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Please refer to the subsection entitled Proposal 1 The Election of One Director Executive Compensation in the Proxy Statement for information about management compensation. This information is incorporated into this Item 11 by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table sets forth the amount of securities authorized for issuance under the equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2010.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

| Plan category | (a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights | (b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights | (c) Number of securities remaining available for future |
|--|---|---|---|
| | | | issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) |
| Equity compensation plans approved by security holders | 80,000 | \$ 1.51 | 350,000 |
| Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders | 114,000 | \$ 2.54 | 60,000 |
| Total | 194,000 | \$ 2.12 | 410,000 |

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION

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The company instituted its 1991 Stock Incentive Plan (the 1991 Plan) in December 1991 and the 1991 Plan expired in December 2001. Effective August 22, 2000, the company adopted the Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan (the Director Plan). Up to 200,000 shares of common stock may be issued under the Director Plan to non-employee directors with each director receiving an initial grant of 5,000 options followed by annual grants of 4,000 options on the date of each subsequent Annual Meeting. The Director Plan expired in 2010. The company instituted the 2003 Stock Incentive Plan (the 2003 Plan) in March 2003. The 2003 Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 450,000 options to purchase shares of common stock to officers and key employees. No options were granted under the 2003 Plan in 2010 or 2009. Twelve thousand (12,000) options were granted under the Director Plan in both 2010 and 2009 and 51,000 options expired unexercised in 2010. Non-qualified stock options are granted under the company s equity compensation plans at fair market value on the date of grant and vest ratably over two or three year periods after the date of grant.

Please refer to the subsection entitled Voting Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management in the Proxy Statement for information about the ownership of our \$0.01 par value common stock by certain persons. This information is incorporated into this Item 12 by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The lease on our headquarters and primary facility at 4355 Shackelford Road, Norcross, Georgia is held by ISC Properties, LLC, an entity controlled by J. Leland Strange, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Strange holds a 100% ownership interest in ISC Properties, LLC. In each of the years ending December 31, 2010 and 2009, we paid ISC Properties, LLC \$465,000 in rent. We have determined that ISC Properties, LLC is not a variable interest entity.

Please refer to the subsection entitled Proposal 1 The Election of One Director Nominee in the Proxy Statement referred to in Item 10 for information regarding the independence of the company s directors. This information is incorporated into this Item 13 by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Please refer to the subsection entitled Independent Registered Public Accountants in the Proxy Statement referred to in Item 10 for information about the fees paid to and services performed by our independent public accountants. This information is incorporated into this Item 14 by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

We are filing the following exhibits with this report or incorporating them by reference to earlier filings. Shareholders may request a copy of any exhibit by contacting Bonnie L. Herron, Secretary, Intelligent Systems Corporation, 4355 Shackelford Road, Norcross, Georgia 30093; telephone (770) 381-2900. There is a charge of \$.50 per page to cover expenses of copying and mailing.

- 3(i) Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant dated March 18, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3(i) of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.)
- 3(ii) Bylaws of the Registrant dated December 7, 2007. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Registrant s Form 8-K dated December 7, 2007.)
- 10.1 Lease Agreement dated June 1, 2004, between the Registrant and ISC Properties, LLC. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.)
- 10.2 First Amendment to the Lease Agreement between the Registrant and ISC Properties, LLC dated June 1, 2009. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.)
- 10.3 Management Compensation Plans and Arrangements:

- (a) Intelligent Systems Corporation 2003 Stock Incentive Plan
- (b) Intelligent Systems Corporation Change in Control Plan for Officers
- (c) Intelligent Systems Corporation Outside Director's Retirement Plan
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION

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(d) Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan

Exhibit 10.3(a) is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(a) to the Registrants Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Exhibits 10.3(b) and (c) are incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1993.

Exhibit 10.3(d) is incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000.

- 10.4 Loan Agreement by and among Intelligent Systems Corporation and Fidelity Bank dated October 1, 2003. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10.5 Security Agreement by and among Intelligent Systems Corporation and Fidelity Bank dated as of October 1, 2003. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10.6 Form of Security Agreement by and among majority owned subsidiary companies of Intelligent Systems Corporation and Fidelity Bank as of October 1, 2003. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10.7 Negative Pledge Agreement by and among Intelligent Systems Corporation and Fidelity Bank dated October 1, 2003. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10.8 Commercial Promissory Note and Rider thereto of Intelligent Systems Corporation in favor of Fidelity Bank dated October 1, 2004. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10.9 Form of Guarantee of majority owned subsidiaries of Intelligent Systems Corporation in favor of Fidelity Bank dated October 1, 2003. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant s Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10.10 Ninth Modification to Loan Documents by and among Intelligent Systems Corporation and Fidelity Bank dated June 28, 2010. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant s Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010.)
- 10.11 Settlement and Mutual Release Agreement among IBS Technics, Inc., IBS Software Services Americas, Inc., Intelligent Systems Corporation, VISAer (UK) Limited and VISAer, Inc. dated January 25, 2011.
- 21.1 List of subsidiaries of Registrant.
- 23.1 Consent of Habif, Arogeti & Wynne, LLP.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant caused this Annual Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS
CORPORATION
Registrant

Date: March 22, 2011

By: */s/ J. Leland Strange*
J. Leland Strange
Chairman of the Board, President and
Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

| Signature | Capacity | Date |
|------------------------------|--|----------------|
| <i>/s/ J. Leland Strange</i> | Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer) | March 22, 2011 |
| J. Leland Strange | | |
| <i>/s/ Bonnie L. Herron</i> | Chief Financial Officer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer) | March 22, 2011 |
| Bonnie L. Herron | | |
| <i>/s/ James V. Napier</i> | Director | March 22, 2011 |
| James V. Napier | | |
| <i>/s/ John B. Peatman</i> | Director | March 22, 2011 |
| John B. Peatman | | |
| <i>/s/ Parker H. Petit</i> | Director | March 22, 2011 |
| Parker H. Petit | | |

INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION

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**INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS CORPORATION
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following consolidated financial statements of the Registrant and its subsidiaries are submitted herewith in response to Item 8:

Financial Statements:

| | |
|---|-----|
| <u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u> <u>Habif, Arogeti, & Wynne, LLP</u> | F-2 |
| <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u> <u>December 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | F-3 |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u> <u>Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | F-4 |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders</u> <u>Equity and Comprehensive Loss</u> <u>Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | F-5 |
| <u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u> <u>Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009</u> | F-6 |
| <u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u> | F-7 |

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Intelligent Systems Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Intelligent Systems Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders equity and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of their internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Intelligent Systems Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Habif, Arogeti & Wynne, LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
March 22, 2011

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Intelligent Systems Corporation
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| As of December 31, | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash | \$ 2,942 | \$ 2,795 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 2,227 | 1,680 |
| Notes and interest receivable, current portion | 600 | 492 |
| Inventories, net | 833 | 964 |
| Other current assets | 404 | 399 |
| Total current assets | 7,006 | 6,330 |
| Investments | 1,286 | 1,219 |
| Notes and interest receivable, net of current portion | 473 | 1,006 |
| Property and equipment, at cost less accumulated depreciation | 1,149 | 1,256 |
| Patents, net | 177 | 223 |
| Total assets | \$ 10,091 | \$ 10,034 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 322 | \$ 576 |
| Deferred revenue, current portion | 1,604 | 1,265 |
| Accrued payroll | 550 | 423 |
| Accrued expenses | 640 | 565 |
| Other current liabilities | 307 | 406 |
| Total current liabilities | 3,423 | 3,235 |
| Deferred revenue, net of current portion | 70 | 90 |
| Other long-term liabilities | 137 | 100 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 7) | | |
| Intelligent Systems Corporation stockholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 8,958,028 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009 | 90 | 90 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 21,418 | 21,410 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) | 3 | (28) |
| Accumulated deficit | (16,566) | (16,379) |
| Total Intelligent Systems Corporation stockholders' equity | 4,945 | 5,093 |
| Non-controlling interest | 1,516 | 1,516 |
| Total stockholders' equity | 6,461 | 6,609 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 10,091 | \$ 10,034 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Intelligent Systems Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

| Year Ended December 31, | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue | | |
| Products | \$ 13,290 | \$ 11,319 |
| Services | 2,153 | 1,547 |
| Total net revenue | 15,443 | 12,866 |
| Cost of revenue | | |
| Products | 6,961 | 5,785 |
| Services | 1,116 | 984 |
| Total cost of revenue | 8,077 | 6,769 |
| Expenses | | |
| Marketing | 2,158 | 1,923 |
| General and administrative | 2,801 | 3,273 |
| Research and development | 2,181 | 2,180 |
| Income (loss) from operations | 226 | (1,279) |
| Other income (expense) | | |
| Interest income, net | 80 | 87 |
| Equity in income (loss) of affiliate company | (41) | 9 |
| Other income, net | 23 | 21 |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes | 288 | (1,162) |
| Income taxes | 130 | 9 |
| Income (loss) from continuing operations | 158 | (1,171) |
| Loss on sale of discontinued operations, net of taxes | (345) | (42) |
| Net loss | \$ (187) | \$ (1,213) |
| Income (loss) per share from continuing operations: | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.02 | \$ (0.18) |
| Diluted | 0.02 | (0.18) |
| Loss per share from discontinued operations: | | |
| Basic and diluted | (0.04) | (0.01) |
| Net loss per share: | | |
| Basic and diluted | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.19) |
| Basic weighted average common shares outstanding | 8,958,028 | 6,345,270 |
| Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding | 8,958,028 | 6,345,270 |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Intelligent Systems Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(in thousands, except share amounts)

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Common stock, number of shares , beginning of year | 8,958,028 | 4,478,971 |
| Additions during year | | 4,479,057 |
| End of year | 8,958,028 | 8,958,028 |
| Common stock, amount , beginning of year | \$ 90 | \$ 45 |
| Additions during year | | 45 |
| End of year | 90 | 90 |
| Additional paid-in capital , beginning of year | 21,410 | 18,457 |
| Additions during year | 8 | 2,953 |
| End of year | 21,418 | 21,410 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss , beginning of year | (28) | (92) |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 31 | 64 |
| End of year | 3 | (28) |
| Accumulated deficit , beginning of year | (16,379) | (15,166) |
| Net loss | (187) | (1,213) |
| End of year | (16,566) | (16,379) |
| Non-controlling interest , beginning and end of year | 1,516 | 1,516 |
| Total stockholders equity | \$ 6,461 | \$ 6,609 |
| COMPREHENSIVE LOSS | | |
| Net loss | \$ (187) | \$ (1,213) |
| Other comprehensive income: | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustments | 31 | 64 |
| Total comprehensive loss | \$ (156) | \$ (1,149) |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Intelligent Systems Corporation
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

| | Year Ended December 31, | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2010 | 2009 |
| OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (187) | \$ (1,213) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used by) operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 502 | 552 |
| Stock-based compensation expense | 8 | 11 |
| Loss on sale of discontinued operations | 344 | 42 |
| Non-cash interest income | (63) | (72) |
| Equity in (income) loss of affiliate company | 41 | (9) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of sale of discontinued operations | | |
| Accounts receivable, net | (547) | (110) |
| Accrued interest receivable | | 2 |
| Inventories, net | 131 | 87 |
| Other current assets | (5) | (119) |
| Accounts payable | (254) | (346) |
| Accrued payroll | 127 | (75) |
| Deferred revenue, current portion | 339 | 282 |
| Accrued expenses | 75 | (56) |
| Other current liabilities | 1 | (58) |
| Deferred revenue, net of current portion | (20) | 90 |
| Other long term liabilities | 89 | 57 |
| Net cash provided by (used by) operating activities | 581 | (935) |
| INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Proceeds from notes and interest receivable | | 352 |
| Advances under note receivable | | (100) |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (349) | (179) |
| Net cash provided by (used by) investing activities | (349) | 73 |
| FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | |
| Borrowings under line of credit | | 335 |
| Repayments made on line of credit | | (660) |
| Payments on notes payable | (116) | (99) |
| Proceeds from rights offering | | 2,986 |
| Net cash provided by (used by) financing activities | (116) | 2,562 |
| Effects of exchange rate changes on cash | 31 | 21 |
| Net increase in cash | 147 | 1,721 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|-------|----|-------|
| Cash at beginning of year | | 2,795 | | 1,074 |
| Cash at end of year | \$ | 2,942 | \$ | 2,795 |

NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

| | | | | |
|---|----|-----|--|--|
| Conversion of note receivable to investment | \$ | 108 | | |
|---|----|-----|--|--|

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|---|----|----|
| Cash paid for interest | \$ | 3 | \$ | 29 |
|------------------------|----|---|----|----|

| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Cash paid for income taxes | \$ | 52 | \$ | 8 |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|---|

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Intelligent Systems Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization In this document, terms such as the company , we , us , our and ISC refer to Intelligent Systems Corporation, a Georgia corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Consolidation The financial statements include the accounts of Intelligent Systems Corporation and its majority owned and controlled U.S. and non-U.S. subsidiary companies after elimination of material inter-company accounts and transactions.

Nature of Operations We are engaged in two industries: Information Technology Products and Services and Industrial Products. Operations in the Information Technology Products and Services segment include development and sales of software licenses and related processing and professional services as well as software maintenance and support by our CoreCard Software subsidiary. Operations in the Industrial Products segment include the manufacture and sale of bio-remediating parts washer systems by our ChemFree subsidiary. Our operations are explained in further detail in Note 14. Included in discontinued operations are the operations of our subsidiary, VISaer, Inc., a company engaged in the development and sales of software products and services, which business and operating assets were sold effective April 15, 2008. Our affiliate companies (in which we have a minority ownership) are mainly involved in the information technology industry.

Use of Estimates In preparing the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, management makes 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. These estimates and assumptions also affect amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Areas where we use estimates and make assumptions are to determine our allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of our investments, depreciation and amortization expense, accrued expenses and deferred income taxes.

Translation of Foreign Currencies We consider that the respective local currencies are the functional currencies for our foreign operations. We translate assets and liabilities to U.S. dollars at period-end exchange rates. We translate income and expense items at average rates of exchange prevailing during the period. Translation adjustments are accumulated as accumulated other comprehensive gain or loss as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Upon sale of an investment in a foreign operation, the currency translation adjustment component attributable to that operation is removed from accumulated other comprehensive loss and is reported as part of gain or loss on sale of discontinued operations.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Accounts receivable are customer obligations due under normal trade terms. They are stated at the amount management expects to collect. We sell our products to distributors and end users involved in a variety of industries, principally automotive parts and repair and financial services. We perform continuing credit evaluations of our customers' financial condition and we generally do not require collateral. The amount of accounting loss for which we are at risk in these unsecured receivables is limited to their carrying value.

Senior management reviews accounts receivable on a regular basis to determine if any receivables will potentially be uncollectible. We include any accounts receivable balances that are estimated to be uncollectible in our overall allowance for doubtful accounts. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance. Based on the information available to us, we believe our allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2010 is adequate. Refer to Note 4. However, actual write-offs might exceed the recorded allowance.

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Intelligent Systems Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Inventories We state the value of inventories at the lower of cost or market determined on a first-in first-out basis. Market is defined as net realizable value. The value of inventories, net of allowances of \$61,000 and \$58,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, is as follows:

| <i>(in thousands)</i> | 2010 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Raw materials | \$ 720 | \$ 814 |
| Finished goods | 113 | 150 |
| Total inventories | \$ 833 | \$ 964 |

Property and Equipment Property and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the related asset. Upon retirement or sale, the cost of assets disposed of and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to income. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. We continually evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate the remaining estimated useful life of property and equipment may warrant revision, or that the remaining balance of these assets may not be recoverable. An asset is considered to be impaired when its carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss, if any, which is equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds its fair value, is charged to current operations. For each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, no such impairment existed.

| Classification | Useful life in years |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Machinery and equipment | 3 5 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 5 7 |
| Leasehold improvements | 1 5 |
| Building | 39 |

The cost of each major class of property and equipment at December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

| <i>(in thousands)</i> | 2010 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Machinery and equipment | \$ 3,275 | \$ 3,113 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 155 | 155 |
| Leasehold improvements | 277 | 262 |
| Building | 605 | 475 |
| Subtotal | 4,312 | 4,006 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (3,163) | (2,750) |
| Property and equipment, net | \$ 1,149 | \$ 1,256 |

Depreciation expense was \$457,000 and \$511,000 in 2010 and 2009, respectively. These expenses are included in general and administrative expenses, except with respect to our Industrial Products segment, where the component of depreciation expense that relates primarily to production activities and products leased to customers is included in cost of revenue.

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Leased Equipment In the Industrial Products segment, certain equipment is leased to customers. The cost, carrying value and accumulated depreciation associated with the leased equipment at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

| <i>(in thousands)</i> | 2010 | 2009 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cost of leased equipment | \$ 924 | \$ 887 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (746) | (623) |
| Carrying value of leased equipment | \$ 178 | \$ 264 |

There was no contingent rental income under the leases. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the amount of future non-cancellable lease income was \$580,000 and \$0, respectively. The leased equipment assets are included in machinery and equipment on the company's balance sheet at December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Investments We account for investments under the equity method, whereby we record our proportional share of the investee's net income or net loss as an adjustment to the carrying value of the investment, for (i) entities in which we have a 20 to 50 percent ownership interest and over which we exercise significant influence, but do not have control or (ii) entities that are organized as partnerships or limited liability companies. We account for investments of less than 20 percent in non-marketable equity securities of corporations at the lower of cost or market. Our policy with respect to minority interests is to record an impairment charge when we believe an investment has experienced a decline in value that is other than temporary. At least quarterly, we review our investments to determine any impairment in their carrying value and we write-down any impaired asset at quarter-end to our best estimate of its current realizable value. Any such charges could have a material adverse impact on our financial condition or results of operations and are generally not predictable in advance. The aggregate value of investments accounted for by the equity method was \$903,000 and \$944,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the aggregate value of investments accounted for by the cost method was \$383,000 and \$275,000, respectively.

Patents Patents are carried at cost net of related amortization and are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 10 years. We continually evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate the remaining estimated useful lives of the patents may warrant revision, or that the remaining balance of these assets may not be recoverable. An asset is considered to be impaired when its carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. The amount of the impairment loss, if any, which is equal to the amount by which the carrying value exceeds its fair value, is charged to current operations. For each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, no such impairment existed.

Patents, net, at December 31, 2010 and 2009 consisted of the following:

| <i>(in thousands)</i> | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Patents | \$ 464 | \$ 464 |
| Accumulated amortization | (287) | (241) |
| Patents, net | \$ 177 | \$ 223 |

As of December 31, 2010, annual amortization expense for patents for the following years is expected to be:

| <i>(in thousands)</i> | |
|-----------------------|-------|
| 2011 | \$ 45 |
| 2012 | 45 |
| 2013 | 45 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| 2014 | 42 |
| Total amortization expense | \$ 177 |

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Fair Value of Financial Instruments The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and certain other financial instruments (such as short-term borrowings, accrued expenses, and other current liabilities) included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets approximates their fair value principally due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of non-interest bearing notes receivable beyond one year have been discounted at a rate of 4% which approximates rates offered in the market for notes receivable with similar terms and conditions. The fair value of equity method and cost method investments has not been determined as it was impracticable to do so due to the fact that the investee companies are relatively small, early stage private companies for which there is no comparable valuation data available without unreasonable time and expense.

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash, trade accounts and notes receivable. Our available cash is held in accounts managed by third-party financial institutions. Cash may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC, insurance limits. While we monitor cash balances on a regular basis and adjust the balances as appropriate, these balances could be impacted if the underlying financial institutions fail. To date, we have experienced no loss or lack of access to our cash; however, we can provide no assurances that access to our cash will not be impacted by adverse conditions in the financial markets.

A concentration of credit risk may exist with respect to trade receivables, as a substantial portion of our customers are concentrated in the following industries.

ChemFree: Industrial services companies, automotive parts distributors and equipment rental depots

CoreCard: Financial services companies

We perform ongoing credit evaluations of customers worldwide and do not require collateral from our customers. Historically, we have not experienced significant losses related to receivables from individual customers or groups of customers in any particular industry or geographic area.

Revenue Recognition Product revenue consists of fees from software licenses and sales or leases of industrial products. Service revenue related to our software products consists of fees for implementation, consulting, training, customization, reimbursable expenses, maintenance, customer support and processing services.

We recognize revenue for industrial products when products are shipped, at which time title transfers to the customer and there are no remaining future obligations. We do not provide for estimated sales returns allowances because ChemFree's well-established policy rarely authorizes such transactions. As an alternative to selling our parts washers, we may lease our equipment. For leased equipment, we recognize revenue monthly at the contracted monthly rate during the term of the lease. Beginning in 2009, we recognize royalty income based on the quantity of ChemFree's proprietary fluid that is blended for the European market pursuant to an arrangement with ChemFree's master distributor. We classify shipping and handling amounts billed to customers in net revenue and the costs of the shipping and handling to customers as a component of cost of revenue.

Our software arrangements generally fall into one of the following four categories:

- an initial contract with the customer to license certain software modules, to provide services to get the customer live on the software (such as training and customization) and to provide post contract support (PCS) for a specified period of time thereafter (typically three months),

- purchase of additional licenses for new modules or for tier upgrades for a higher volume of licensed accounts after the initial contract,

- other optional standalone contracts, usually performed after the customer is live on the software, for services such as new interfaces or custom features requested by the customer, additional training and problem resolution not covered in annual maintenance contracts, and

- contracts for certain software products and processing services that involve an initial fee plus recurring monthly fees for software usage, maintenance and support, for which the total fees are recognized ratably over the estimated term of the contract.

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We review each contract to determine if multiple elements exist. As such, only arrangements under the initial contract described above contain multiple elements. Our revenue recognition policies for each of the situations described above are discussed below.

Presently, our initial software contracts do not meet the criteria for separate accounting because the software may require significant modification or customization that is essential to its functionality. At present, we use the completed contract method to account for our contracts as we do not have an adequate historical basis on which to prepare reliable estimates of percentage-of-completion for these contracts. Moreover, there are inherent hazards with early software implementations, such as changes in customer requirements or software defects, that make estimates unreliable.

Accordingly, software revenue related to the license and the specified service elements (except for PCS) in the initial contract are recognized at the completion of the contract, when (i) there are no material uncertainties regarding customer acceptance, (ii) cancellation provisions, if any, have expired and (iii) there are no significant obligations remaining. We account for the PCS element contained in the initial contract based on vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value, which are annual renewal fees, and PCS is recognized ratably on a straight-line basis over the period specified in the contract. Upon renewal of the PCS contract by the customer, we recognize revenues ratably on a straight-line basis over the period specified in the PCS contract. Substantially all of our software customers purchase software maintenance and support contracts and renew such contracts annually.

Services provided under standalone contracts that are optional to the customer and are outside of the scope of the initial contract are single element services contracts. These standalone services contracts are not essential to the functionality of the software contained in the initial contracts and generally do not include acceptance clauses or refund rights as are typical in the initial software contracts, as described above. Revenues from these services contracts, which are generally performed within a relatively short period of time, are recognized when the services are complete.

For contracts for licensed software or processing services which include an initial fee plus recurring monthly fees for software usage, maintenance and support, we recognize the total fees ratably on a straight line basis over the estimated life of the contract.

Revenue is recorded net of applicable sales tax.

Deferred Revenue Deferred revenue consists of advance payments by software customers for annual PCS; advance payments from customers for software licenses and professional services not yet delivered; and payments by ChemFree lease customers that are billed in advance for leased equipment and supplies. We do not anticipate any loss under these contracts. Deferred revenue is classified as long-term until such time that it becomes likely that the services or products will be provided within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Cost of Revenue Cost of revenue for products includes direct material, direct labor, and production overhead for ChemFree products. Cost of revenue for services includes direct cost of services rendered, including reimbursed expenses, and data center and compliance costs for processing services. For software contracts, we capitalize the contract specific direct costs, which are included in other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and recognize the costs when the associated revenue is recognized.

Software Development Expense Research and development costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Contract specific software development costs are capitalized and recognized when the related contract revenue is recognized.

Warranty Costs We accrue the estimated costs associated with our industrial product warranties as an expense in the period the related sales are recognized. The warranty accrual is included in accrued expenses at December 31, 2010 and 2009. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the warranty accrual was \$122,000 and \$163,000, respectively.

Legal Expense Legal expenses are recorded as a component of general and administrative expense in the period in which such expenses are incurred.

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Research and Development Research and development costs consist principally of compensation and benefits paid to certain company employees and certain other direct costs. All research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

Stock Based Compensation We record compensation cost related to unvested stock awards by recognizing the unamortized grant date fair value on a straight line basis over the vesting periods of each award. We have estimated forfeiture rates based on our historical experience. Stock option compensation expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 has been recognized as a component of general and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. We recorded \$8,000 and \$11,000 of stock-based compensation expense in the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In both 2010 and 2009, 12,000 options were granted pursuant to the Non-employee Directors Stock Option Plan. The fair value of each option granted in 2010 and 2009 has been estimated as of the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

| Year ended December 31, | 2010 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Risk free interest rate | 0.3% | 0.5% |
| Expected life of option in years | 10 | 10 |
| Expected dividend yield rate | 0% | 0% |
| Expected volatility | 68% | 56% |

Under these assumptions, the weighted average fair value of options granted in 2010 and 2009 was \$0.86 and \$0.44 per share, respectively. The fair value of the grants is being amortized over the vesting period for the options. All of the company's stock-based compensation expense relates to stock options. The total remaining unrecognized compensation cost at December 31, 2010 related to unvested options amounted to \$9,000 and is expected to be recognized over 2011 and 2012.

Income Taxes We utilize the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. As such, deferred tax assets and liabilities are established to recognize the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of the existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and for net tax operating loss carryforwards.

We follow the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board accounting guidance on accounting for uncertain tax positions. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are recognized for a tax position, based solely on its technical merits that is believed to be more likely than not to be fully sustainable upon examination. Accrued interest relating to uncertain tax positions is recorded as a component of interest expense and penalties related to uncertain tax positions are recorded as a component of general and administrative expense.

Comprehensive Loss Comprehensive loss represents net loss adjusted for the results of certain stockholders' equity changes not reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. These items are accumulated over time as accumulated other comprehensive loss on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and consist primarily of net earnings/loss and foreign currency translation adjustments associated with foreign operations that use the local currency as their functional currency.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements We have considered all recently issued accounting pronouncements and do not believe the adoption of such pronouncements will have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Sale of VISAer Business Effective April 16, 2008, the company and two subsidiaries, VISAer, Inc. and VISAer (U.K.) Limited (collectively, VISAer) completed the sale of substantially all the assets related to VISAer's business pursuant to the terms of an asset purchase agreement (the APA) between IBS Technics, Inc. (IBS Technics), the company, and VISAer. IBS Technics is a subsidiary of IBS Software Services Americas, Inc., (IBS Parent) a software services company that had previously provided certain software development services to VISAer as an independent third party contractor. The purchase price consisted of \$3,025,000 paid in cash at closing plus future earn-out and contingent payments to be paid over four years based on certain performance metrics of the VISAer business following the sale,

with guaranteed minimum payments aggregating \$1,500,000 in cash (discounted to a net present value of \$1,261,000, net of a related liability), payable in three equal installments in 2010, 2011 and 2012). Based on the carrying value of the assets and liabilities transferred to IBS Technics and the estimated costs and expenses incurred in connection with the sale, we reported a gain on the sale transaction of \$2,852,000 in 2008.

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As previously disclosed, on April 15, 2010, IBS Technics and IBS Parent asserted a claim against the company and its VISAer subsidiaries, demanding indemnification for damages purportedly resulting from a breach of certain representations and warranties in the APA. The APA obligated IBS to make earn-out payments to VISAer totaling \$1,500,000 as described above. On September 8, 2010, VISAer filed a demand for arbitration against IBS and IBS Parent with the American Arbitration Association seeking payment of a past due earn-out payment of \$500,000 owed under the APA. On October 11, 2010, IBS and IBS Parent served a counterclaim seeking alleged damages of approximately \$2.5 million, in addition to interest, costs and attorneys' fees based on their claim for indemnification. On January 25, 2011, the parties entered into a Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release (the Agreement) settling all claims and counterclaims. The terms of the Agreement provide that IBS will pay to the Company a total of \$1,100,000, payable in installments of \$600,000 on or before February 21, 2011, \$250,000 on or before January 21, 2012, and \$250,000 on or before January 21, 2013. These payments, which are guaranteed by IBS Parent, will constitute full satisfaction of IBS's obligation for earnout payments under the APA.

Upon execution of the Agreement, management of the Company determined that, as a result thereof, the carrying value of the note receivable from IBS related to the earnout amount has been materially impaired. Accordingly, as of December 31, 2010, the company recorded an impairment charge of \$388,000 to reduce the carrying value of the note receivable and recognized a reduction in a related liability of \$43,000 owed to a former VISAer shareholder, resulting in a net impact of \$345,000 in the quarter ended December 31, 2010. Such amount is reported as a loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. There are no future cash expenditures related to the impairment. As of December 31, 2010, the carrying value of the note receivable is \$1,073,000 (net of a discount of \$28,000), of which \$600,000 is included in notes and interest receivable, current portion. The first installment of \$600,000 was paid to us on February 11, 2011. As of December 31, 2010, the carrying value of the related amount owed to the former VISAer shareholder is \$103,000 (net of a discount of \$4,000), of which \$56,000 is included in other current liabilities.

3. INVESTMENTS

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our ownership interest in NKD Enterprises, LLC was 25.5%. We account for our investment by the equity method of accounting. The carrying value of NKD Enterprises, LLC is included in long-term investments. At December 31, 2010, the carrying value of our investment in NKD Enterprises, LLC, exceeded our portion of the net assets of NKD Enterprises, LLC by approximately \$162,000 which is considered to be goodwill and is not being amortized.

At December 31,*(in thousands)*

NKD Enterprises, LLC

Carrying Value**2010** **2009**

\$ 903 \$ 944

The following table presents the unaudited summarized financial information for NKD Enterprises, LLC for the respective time periods:

As of and for the year ended December 31,*(in thousands)*

Revenues

2010 **2009**
\$ 1,764 \$ 1,857

Operating income (loss)

(160) 22

Net income (loss)

(160) 36

As of and for the year ended December 31,*(in thousands)*

Current assets

2010 **2009**
\$ 146 \$ 274

Non-current assets

3,025 3,024

Current liabilities

270 238

| | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|
| Stockholders' equity | 2,901 | 3,060 |
|----------------------|-------|-------|

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4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NOTES RECEIVABLE AND CUSTOMER CONCENTRATIONS

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$8,000 and \$10,000, respectively. Net charges against the allowance for doubtful accounts were \$2,000 and \$14,000 in 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The following table indicates the percentage of consolidated revenue and year-end accounts receivable represented by each customer for any period in which such customer represented more than 10 percent of consolidated revenue or year-end accounts receivable.

| | Revenue | | Accounts Receivable | |
|------------------------|---------|------|---------------------|------|
| | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 |
| <i>ChemFree</i> | | | | |
| Customer A | 12% | 13% | 12% | 18% |
| Customer B | 7% | 6% | 26% | 6% |
| Customer C | 32% | 35% | 13% | 18% |
| Customer D | 10% | 12% | 14% | 20% |
| <i>CoreCard</i> | | | | |
| Customer E | | 2% | | 18% |

5. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Terms and borrowings under our primary credit facility are summarized as follows:

Year ended December 31,

(in thousands)

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|
| Maximum outstanding (month-end) | \$ | \$ 437 |
| Outstanding at year end | | |
| Interest rate at year end | 6.5% | 6.75% |
| Average interest rate | 6.5% | 6.75% |

We established a working capital credit facility with a bank in October 2003 and have renewed the line annually with the most recent renewal effective June 28, 2010. The revolving line of credit bears interest at the higher of prime rate plus one and one half percent or 6.5%, is secured by all of our assets and those of our principal subsidiaries, is guaranteed by our subsidiaries, and expires June 30, 2011. We may borrow an aggregate of 80 percent of qualified accounts receivable of our consolidated subsidiaries plus 50 percent of inventory, up to a maximum of \$1,250,000. At December 31, 2010, our borrowing base calculation resulted in availability of the full \$1,250,000 under the line, of which we had drawn down zero. The terms of the loan contain typical covenants not to sell or transfer material assets, to create liens against assets, to merge with another entity, to change corporate structure or the nature of our business, to declare or pay dividends, or to redeem shares of common stock. The loan agreement also contains covenants not to change the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company or to make loans to or invest in new minority-owned companies, without first obtaining the consent of the financial institution in each case. Furthermore, the terms of the loan renewal contain a covenant requiring the company to maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined in the Loan Agreement) of various calculated amounts at the end of each calendar quarter. At December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with all covenants.

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On July 25, 2007, our ChemFree subsidiary entered into a financing arrangement with a bank to borrow up to \$300,000 to finance the purchase of a new accounting system. The terms of the arrangement provided that ChemFree could draw down up to \$300,000 and pay interest only on the outstanding balance until February 24, 2008, at which time repayment of the \$300,000 principal amount and interest converted to a term loan with 36 equal monthly payments of principal and interest of \$9,393. The interest rate was fixed at 7.95 percent and the loan was secured by assets of ChemFree and guaranteed by Intelligent Systems Corporation. The loan was repaid in full in May 2010.

6. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision from continuing operations consists of the following:

Year ended December 31,*(in thousands)*

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Current | \$ 54 | \$ 9 |
| Provision for uncertain tax positions | 76 | |
| Total | \$ 130 | \$ 9 |

Following is a reconciliation of estimated income taxes at the statutory rate from continuing operations to estimated tax expense (benefit) as reported:

Year ended December 31,

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Statutory rate | 35% | (35%) |
| Change in valuation allowance | (35%) | 35% |
| Other state | 45% | 1% |
| Effective rate | 45% | 1% |

Net deferred tax assets consist of the following at December 31:

(in thousands)

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Deferred tax assets: | | |
| Federal, state and foreign loss carryforwards | \$ 6,736 | \$ 6,364 |
| Capitalized research and development | 1,870 | 2,428 |
| Deferred revenue | (375) | (461) |
| Federal and state tax credits | 2,135 | 2,135 |
| Other | 292 | 281 |
| Total deferred tax asset | 10,658 | 10,747 |
| Less valuation allowance | (10,658) | (10,747) |
| Net deferred tax asset | \$ | \$ |

Federal and state tax credits of \$2.1 million included in the above table expire at various dates between 2012 and 2030.

We have a deferred tax asset of approximately \$10.7 million at December 31, 2010 and \$10.7 million at December 31, 2009. The deferred tax asset has been offset by a valuation allowance in 2010 and 2009 of \$10.7 million and \$10.7 million, respectively; because the company believes that it is more likely than not that the amount will not be realized. No deferred taxes have been provided on temporary differences related to investments in foreign subsidiaries

because these investments are considered to be permanent.

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As of December 31, the following net operating loss carryforwards, if unused as offsets to future taxable income, will expire during the following years:

| <i>(in thousands)</i> | 2010 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2012 | \$ 1,038 | \$ 1,038 |
| 2019 | 2,901 | 2,901 |
| 2021 | 1,184 | 1,184 |
| 2022 | 1,083 | 1,083 |
| 2023 | 1,778 | 1,778 |
| Thereafter | 11,264 | 10,198 |
| Total | \$ 19,248 | \$ 18,182 |

Of the net operating losses detailed above, \$12.3 million are related to net operating losses that VISAer and CoreCard incurred prior to their acquisition by the company. These net operating losses are subject to Separate Return Limitation Year rules and may be restricted under IRC Section 382 to be utilized by the company. These net operating loss carryforwards begin to expire in years 2012 through 2030.

We have recognized tax benefits from all tax positions we have taken, and there has been no adjustment to any carry forwards (net operating loss or research and development credits) in the past two years. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the company has recorded a liability of \$90,000 and \$0, respectively, in connection with unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions. The liability includes \$15,000 of interest and penalties. As of December 31, 2010, management expects some incremental, but not significant, changes in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits over the next twelve months.

Our policy is to recognize accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions in interest expense and related penalties, if applicable, in general and administrative expense. During the year ended December 31, 2010, we recognized \$7,000 in interest expense and \$8,000 in penalties related to the uncertain tax positions. No interest or penalties were recognized in 2009.

We file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return for all subsidiaries in which our ownership equals or exceeds 80%, as well as individual subsidiary returns in various states and foreign jurisdictions. Our VISAer subsidiary filed a separate U.S. federal income tax return prior to April 1, 2008. With few exceptions we are no longer subject to U.S. federal, state and local or foreign income tax examinations by taxing authorities for years before 2006.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases We have a noncancellable operating lease expiring in May 2012. Future minimum lease payments are as follows:

Year ended December 31,*(in thousands)*

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 2011 | \$ 465 |
| 2012 | 194 |
| Total minimum lease payments | \$ 659 |

The above future minimum lease payments are payable to a related party. See Note 10 for further discussion.

Rental expense for leased facilities and equipment related to continuing operations amounted to \$465,000 in each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Non-affiliated companies sublease space from the company. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we received \$53,000 and \$79,000, respectively, in sublease rental income which reduced the company's rental expense during these years.

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Legal Matters – ChemFree Patent Matter - In December 2004, our ChemFree subsidiary filed a patent infringement action against J. Walter Co. Ltd. and J. Walter, Inc. (J. Walter) in the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia. The complaint alleged that certain of the defendants' products infringed four U.S. patents held by ChemFree and sought a ruling to compel the defendants to cease their infringing activities. The trial took place during the week of July 13, 2009. On June 18, 2010, the judge issued his preliminary Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law which found (i) that certain of J. Walter's products did infringe on ChemFree's four patents-in-suit; (ii) in ChemFree's favor on the issue of the patents' named co-inventors and (iii) in J. Walter's favor on the issue of invalidity of the four patents-in-suit for obviousness. In his ruling on invalidity of four of ChemFree's patents due to obviousness, the judge relied heavily on a 2007 U.S. Supreme Court ruling (issued more than three years after ChemFree's lawsuit was filed) which modified the manner for determining obviousness of a patent by replacing the long-standing rigid application of the teaching, suggestion or motivation test for determining obviousness with an expansive and flexible approach. On July 6, 2010, ChemFree filed a Motion for Reconsideration of the judge's findings and conclusions followed on July 23, 2010 by the filing of a Second Motion for Additional Findings and Conclusions. In an unusual turn of events, in October 2010, the judge hearing the case was arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on criminal charges, subsequently resigned and ChemFree's case was reassigned to a new judge. A hearing with the new judge was held on February 11, 2011 and the parties have submitted various additional filings for the judge's consideration. We cannot be certain when the case will finally be disposed of or what the ultimate resolution will be.

From time to time we are or may become a party to a number of other legal matters arising in the ordinary course of business. It is presently management's opinion that none of these other matters will have a material adverse impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

8. POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Effective January 1, 1992, we adopted the Outside Directors' Retirement Plan which provides that each non-employee director, upon resignation from the Board of Directors after reaching the age of 65, will receive a lump sum cash payment equal to \$5,000 for each full year of service as a director of the Company (and its predecessors and successors) up to \$50,000. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we have accrued \$150,000 in other current liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets for future payments under the plan.

9. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

We maintain a 401(k) defined contribution plan covering all U.S. employees. Our matching contributions, net of forfeitures, under the plan, which are optional and based on the level of individual participant's contributions, amounted to \$37,000 and \$6,000 in 2010 and 2009, respectively. We suspended the matching contributions for eight months in 2009 but resumed matching contributions in September 2009.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The lease on our headquarters and primary facility in Norcross, Georgia is held by ISC Properties, LLC, an entity controlled by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, J. Leland Strange. Mr. Strange holds a 100% ownership interest in ISC Properties, LLC. In each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we paid rent of \$465,000 to ISC Properties, LLC. We have determined that ISC Properties, LLC is not a variable interest entity.

11. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

We have authorized 20,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and 2,000,000 shares of Series A preferred stock, \$0.10 par value per share. No shares of preferred stock have been issued. The Board of Directors has authorized stock repurchases from time to time but no repurchases were authorized or made in 2010 or 2009 and there are no outstanding authorizations for repurchases.

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On July 17, 2009, we completed a rights offering of common stock to our shareholders. Under the terms of the rights offering, we distributed at no charge to the holders of our common stock non-transferable rights to purchase shares of our common stock. We distributed one right for each share of common stock owned by such holder on the record date of June 17, 2009. Each right entitled the holder to purchase one share of our common stock at a subscription price of \$.70 per share. Stockholders on the record date were also entitled to subscribe, subject to allotment among all subscribing stockholders, for additional shares not subscribed for by other stockholders. A registration statement relating to the rights offering filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission was declared effective on June 18, 2009. The rights offering commenced on June 18, 2009 and terminated on July 17, 2009. The company sold 4,479,014 new shares of common stock and received gross proceeds of \$3,135,310, less expenses related to the transaction of \$149,000, from the rights offering. Giving effect to the rights offering, we have 8,958,028 shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2009 and 2010.

12. STOCK OPTION PLANS

We instituted the 2003 Incentive Stock Plan (the 2003 Plan) in March 2003. The 2003 Plan authorizes the issuance of up to 450,000 options to purchase shares of common stock to officers and key employees, with vesting of such options occurring equally over a 3-year time period. No options were granted under the 2003 Plan in the two years ended December 31, 2010. We instituted the 1991 Incentive Stock Plan (the 1991 Plan) in December 1991 and the 1991 Plan expired in December 2001, with 148,000 shares ungranted. In August 2000, we instituted a Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan (the Directors Plan) that authorizes the issuance of up to 200,000 shares of common stock to non-employee directors. Upon adoption of the Directors Plan, each non-employee director was granted an option to acquire 5,000 shares. At each Annual Meeting, each director receives a grant of 4,000 options, which vest in 50% increments on the first and second anniversary. Stock options under all three plans are granted at an exercise price equal to fair market value on the date of grant. As of December 31, 2010, a total of 1,017,000 options under all three plans have been granted, 724,320 have been exercised, 98,680 have been cancelled, 176,000 are fully vested and exercisable and 18,000 are not vested. All options expire ten years from their respective dates of grant.

As of December 31, 2010, there was \$9,000 unrecognized compensation cost related to stock options granted under the plans, which is expected to be a recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years.

Stock option activity during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was as follows:

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Options outstanding at January 1 | 233,000 | 221,000 |
| Options cancelled | (51,000) | |
| Options granted | 12,000 | 12,000 |
| Options outstanding at December 31 | 194,000 | 233,000 |
| Options available for grant at December 31 | 410,000 | 422,000 |
| Options exercisable at December 31 | 176,000 | 215,000 |
| Exercise price ranges per share: | | |
| Granted | \$ 1.19 | \$ 0.69 |
| Outstanding | \$ 0.69 \$4.26 | \$ 0.69 \$4.26 |

Weighted average exercise price per share:

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| | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|------|----|------|
| Granted | \$ | 1.19 | \$ | 0.69 |
| Outstanding at December 31 | \$ | 2.12 | \$ | 2.37 |
| Exercisable at December 31 | \$ | 2.23 | \$ | 2.44 |

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The following tables summarize information about the stock options outstanding under the company's option plans as of December 31, 2010.

Options Outstanding:

| Range of | Number | Wgt. Avg. Contractual | Wgt. Avg. Exercise | Aggregate Intrinsic Value |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Exercise Price | Outstanding | Life Remaining | Price | |
| \$0.69 \$2.08 | 140,000 | 3.7 yrs | \$ 1.52 | \$ 8,400 |
| \$2.96 \$4.26 | 54,000 | 3.6 yrs | \$ 3.67 | 3,600 |
| \$0.69 \$4.26 | 194,000 | 3.7 yrs | \$ 2.12 | \$ 12,000 |

Options Exercisable:

| Range of | Number | Wgt. Avg. Contractual | Wgt. Avg. Exercise |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Exercise Price | Exercisable | Life Remaining | Price |
| \$0.69 \$2.08 | 122,000 | 2.9 yrs | \$ 1.59 |
| \$2.96 \$4.26 | 54,000 | 3.6 yrs | \$ 3.67 |
| \$1.51 \$4.26 | 176,000 | 3.1 yrs | \$ 2.23 |

Aggregate intrinsic value represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between the company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the year ended December 31, 2010 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2010. The amount of aggregate intrinsic value will change based on the fair market value of the company's common stock.

13. FOREIGN REVENUES AND OPERATIONS

Foreign revenues are based on the location of the customer. For continuing operations, revenues from customers by geographic areas for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Year ended December 31,*(in thousands)*

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Foreign Countries: | | |
| United Kingdom | \$ 1,346 | \$ 736 |
| Pacific Rim * | 494 | 112 |
| Canada | 460 | 269 |
| Other | 58 | 39 |
| Subtotal | 2,358 | 1,156 |
| United States | 13,085 | 11,710 |
| Total | \$ 15,443 | \$ 12,866 |

* Includes Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Singapore

In 2003, we established a subsidiary of CoreCard Software in Romania for software development and testing activities. In 2006 we established a subsidiary in India for additional software development and testing activities. With the exception of a facility in India which was acquired in 2007 to house our India-based employees and which had a net book value of \$527,000 and \$429,000 in 2010 and 2009, respectively, substantially all long-lived assets are in the United States.

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, continuing operations of foreign subsidiaries had assets of \$575,000 and \$467,000, respectively, and total liabilities of \$120,000 and \$80,000, respectively. The majority of these assets and liabilities are in India. There are no currency exchange restrictions related to our foreign subsidiaries that would affect our financial position or results of operations. Refer to Note 1 for a discussion regarding how we account for translation of non-U.S. currency amounts.

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14. INDUSTRY SEGMENTS

Our consolidated subsidiaries are involved in two industry segments: Information Technology Products and Services and Industrial Products. Operations in Information Technology Products and Services involve development and sales of software licenses and related professional services and software maintenance contracts by our CoreCard Software subsidiary. Operations in the Industrial Product segment include the manufacture and sale of bio-remediating parts washers by our ChemFree subsidiary. Total revenue by industry segment includes sales to unaffiliated customers. Sales between our industry segments are not material. Operating income (loss) is total revenue less operating expenses. None of the corporate overhead expense is allocated to the individual industry segments. Identifiable assets by industry segment are those assets that are used in our subsidiaries in each industry segment. Corporate assets are principally cash, investments and notes and other receivables.

The following table contains segment information for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Year ended December 31,*(in thousands)**Information Technology*

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Revenue | \$ 3,086 | \$ 2,160 |
| Operating loss | (1,289) | (1,682) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 103 | 82 |
| Capital expenditures | 205 | 109 |
| Identifiable assets | 2,618 | 2,693 |

Industrial Products

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Revenue | \$ 12,357 | \$ 10,706 |
| Operating income | 2,516 | 1,479 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 387 | 453 |
| Capital expenditures | 122 | 64 |
| Identifiable assets | 6,016 | 3,824 |

Consolidated Segments

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Revenue | \$ 15,443 | \$ 12,866 |
| Operating income (loss) | 1,227 | (203) |
| Depreciation and amortization | 490 | 535 |
| Capital expenditures | 327 | 173 |
| Identifiable assets | 8,634 | 6,517 |

A reconciliation of consolidated segment data above to consolidated data follows:

Year ended December 31,*(in thousands)*

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Consolidated segments operating income (loss) | \$ 1,227 | \$ (203) |
| Corporate expenses | (1,001) | (1,076) |
| Consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations | \$ 226 | \$ (1,279) |

Depreciation and amortization

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Consolidated segments | \$ 490 | \$ 535 |
| Corporate | 12 | 17 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|----|-----|
| Consolidated | \$ | 502 | \$ | 552 |
| <i>Capital expenditures</i> | | | | |
| Consolidated segments | \$ | 327 | \$ | 173 |
| Corporate | | 22 | | 6 |
| Consolidated | \$ | 349 | \$ | 179 |

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As of December 31,*(in thousands)**Assets*

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Consolidated segments identifiable assets | \$ 8,634 | \$ 6,517 |
| Corporate | 1,457 | 3,517 |
| Consolidated | \$ 10,091 | \$ 10,034 |

15. NET LOSS PER SHARE

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss (numerator) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding (denominator) during the period and excludes the dilutive effect of stock options. Diluted loss per share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during a period. In computing diluted loss per share, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be reacquired under the treasury stock method for the hypothetical exercise of stock options.

The following tables represent required disclosure of the reconciliation of the loss and the shares used in the basic and diluted loss per share computation:

Year ended December 31,*(in thousands, except per share data)***Basic**

| | 2010 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Net loss | \$ (187) | \$ (1,213) |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | 8,958 | 6,345 |
| Net loss per share | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.19) |

Diluted

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| Net loss | \$ (187) | \$ (1,213) |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | 8,958 | 6,345 |
| Effect of dilutive potential common shares: stock options | | |

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 8,958 | 6,345 |
| Net loss per share | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.19) |

At December 31, 2010, there were 6,000 dilutive stock options exercisable, which had an immaterial impact on the calculation of diluted loss per share. At December 31, 2009, there were no potentially dilutive stock options to purchase shares of the company's common stock included in the diluted loss per share because the exercise prices of all stock options that were exercisable at such dates were above the market price of the company's common stock.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

We evaluated subsequent events through the date when these financial statements were issued. We are not aware of any significant events that occurred subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the filing of this report that would have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.