

SMART ONLINE INC
Form 10-K
April 15, 2010

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, 2009

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 001-32634

SMART ONLINE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation
or organization)

95-4439334

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

4505 Emperor Blvd., Ste. 320

Durham, North Carolina

(Address of principal executive offices)

27703

(Zip Code)

(919) 765-5000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class
N/A

Name of each exchange on which registered
N/A

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

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

(Title of Class)

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

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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

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2009 was approximately \$28,415,412 (based on the closing sale price of \$1.55 per share).

The number of shares of the registrant's Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share, outstanding as of April 14, 2010 was 18,332,543.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 22, 2010 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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PART I

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or the Exchange Act, regarding our plans, objectives, expectations, intentions, future financial performance, future financial condition, and other statements that are not historical facts. You can identify these statements by our use of the future tense, or by forward-looking words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “intend,” “estimate,” “continue,” and similar words and phrases. Examples of sections containing forward-looking statements include Part I, Item 1, “Business” and Part II, Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual results may differ materially and adversely from those expressed in any forward-looking statements. Readers are directed to risks and uncertainties identified in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report for factors that may cause actual results to be different than those expressed in these forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to revise or update publicly any forward-looking statements for any reason.

Item 1. Business

General

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we refer to Smart Online, Inc. as “Smart Online,” the “Company,” “us,” “we,” and “our.” Smart Online was incorporated in Delaware in August 1993 and became a public company through a self-registration in February 2005. Smart Online’s common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board, or the OTCBB, under the symbol “SOLN.”

We develop and market software products and services targeted to small businesses that are delivered via a Software-as-a-Service, or SaaS, model. We also provide website consulting services, primarily in the e-commerce retail industry. In the past we reached small businesses primarily through arrangements with channel partners that private label our software applications and marketed them to their customer bases through their corporate websites. We believe these relationships provide a cost- and time-efficient way to market to a diverse and fragmented yet very sizeable small-business sector. We continue to cultivate new channel partners that will facilitate our efforts. We also offer our products directly to end-user small businesses through our OneBiz® branded website.

History

During the early stages of our development, we offered application-specific software using the “shrink-wrapped” method of distribution of diskettes and CD-ROMs, primarily through large office supply retailers. In 2000, we undertook a significant shift in our business strategy by moving away from the development and sale of shrink-wrapped software products and began developing SaaS applications for sale over the Internet.

Unlike the shrink-wrapped distribution method that requires the end user to install, configure, and maintain hardware, software, and network services internally to support the software applications, or the ASP model that permits access to the software resident on a server by a user from one dedicated PC, our proprietary multi-tenant SaaS applications allow small businesses to subscribe and access those applications via a browser from any PC on an as-needed basis, with no installation or maintenance required by the end user.

In October 2005, we acquired substantially all of the assets of Computility, Inc., or Computility, an Iowa-based, privately held developer and distributor of sales force automation and customer relationship management, or SFA/CRM, software applications. We operated this business under the name Smart CRM, Inc. (d/b/a Computility), or Smart CRM. Upon our integration of Smart CRM's SFA/CRM application into our OneBiz ® platform, we determined that the remaining operations of Smart CRM, specifically consulting and network management, were not integral to our ongoing operations and business model.

The Smart CRM assets sold to Alliance included the SFA/CRM software application developed and sold by Smart CRM and its predecessor-in-interest, Computility. We retained all rights relating to the derivative SFA/CRM SaaS application developed by us with Smart CRM and incorporated into our SaaS offerings.

In October 2005, we purchased all of the capital stock of iMart Incorporated, or iMart, a Michigan-based company providing multi-channel e-commerce systems. Subsequently, we operated this business as our wholly owned subsidiary, Smart Commerce, Inc., or Smart Commerce.

In 2007, we operated our company as two segments. The two segments were our core operations, or the Smart Online segment, and the operations of our wholly owned subsidiary Smart Commerce, or the Smart Commerce segment. The Smart Online segment generated revenues from the development and distribution of Internet-delivered SaaS small-business applications through a variety of channels. The Smart Commerce segment generated revenues primarily from subscriptions to our multi-channel e-commerce systems, including domain name registration and e-mail solutions, e-commerce solutions, and website design, as well as website hosting and consulting services. We included costs that were not allocated to specific segments, such as corporate general and administrative expenses and share-based compensation expenses, in the Smart Online segment. During late 2007 and the first quarter of 2008, we realigned certain production and development functions and eliminated redundant administrative functions and now report the consolidated business as a single business segment.

In the second half of 2007, we commenced an overall evaluation of our business model as well as our current technologies, the outcome of which was our decision to develop a core industry-standard platform for small business with an architecture designed to integrate with a virtually unlimited number of other applications, services, and existing infrastructures. These applications would include not only our own small-business applications, which we are currently optimizing, but also other applications we expect to arise from collaborative partnerships with third-party developers and service providers. In addition, we identified emerging-market opportunities in the small-business segment to leverage social networking and community building. We are currently refining and integrating these capabilities into the core platform to be readily available in a “plug-and-play” fashion to meet any anticipated customer need or desire. We believe that this platform and associated applications will provide opportunities for new sources of revenue, including an increase in our subscription fees. We also believe, because the platform is designed to follow industry-standard protocol, that the customization efforts and associated timeline previously necessary to meet a particular customer’s requirements will diminish significantly, allowing us to shorten the sale-to-revenue cycle.

In light of our new operating strategy involving the industry-standard platform, the consolidation of all operations into our North Carolina headquarters, and other factors including certain income tax advantages, we concluded in the latter part of 2008 that it was no longer necessary to operate with the Smart Commerce and Smart CRM subsidiaries. As a result, an upstream merger was completed as of December 31, 2008 that merged the subsidiaries with the parent corporation.

Principal Products and Services

Our principal products and services include:

- SaaS applications for business management, web marketing, and e-commerce;
- Software business tools that assist customers in developing written content; and
- Services that are designed to complement our product offerings and allow us to create custom business solutions that fit our end users’ and channel partners’ needs.

Our SaaS applications are designed to allow end users to access and work on information securely from any location where an Internet browser can be accessed. These applications include:

e-Commerce – Our e-commerce applications are designed to give customers the capability to conduct transactions online. These applications also include inventory query, shopping cart, financial transactions, shipping, domain name registration and business-to-business communication for small businesses. We provide consulting services such as website design and launch, among others, in connection with these applications. Our e-commerce offerings are designed to help direct marketers increase sales, better leverage corporate resources, and deliver superior customer service.

Our OneBiz® platform applications include

SFA/CRM – Our SFA/CRM application allows end users to create standardized processes to define their sales approach, create marketing plans, and monitor and guide sales activities. Users can utilize the customer service management feature to create, monitor, and track service requests. In addition, users can display and present their business data with built-in report templates designed to provide information on sales activity, pipeline activity, revenue, and other relevant business data.

Business Dashboard – Our Business Dashboard application provides a snapshot of real-time business data in a single view, allowing users to monitor key information about their company and employees. Examples of business information that end users may view on the dashboard include a list of key documents for the user, daily events scheduled, product shipments, and a list of new employees. The dashboard displays different information to each user based upon his or her job function and access levels within the company.

Accounting – Our Accounting application is targeted for end users that want to create and maintain their accounting records online in a secure fashion, but do not have the resources or desire to utilize traditional accounting applications designed for larger businesses. The Accounting application enables a user to create invoices, record payments, print checks, produce real-time financial statements and reports, as well as manage accounts receivable and payable.

Human Resource Center – Our Human Resource, or HR, Center application is designed to allow companies to manage their daily human resources needs, including employee information, HR documents, performance reviews, and compensation. The HR Center application also allows employers to manage the attendance records of each employee by creating and assigning vacation, sick leave, civil leave, and leave under other policies to each employee. The application allows an end-user manager to monitor and approve or decline time-off requests and automatically track how much time each employee has available on a per-policy basis.

Calendar – Our Calendar application is a full-function, easy-to-use online calendar. The Calendar application features daily, weekly, and monthly views, together with a mini calendar that allows the end user to quickly browse to any date. Automated e-mail reminders can be scheduled, indicating notification of an upcoming event. In addition, employees may collaborate with their colleagues by sharing their calendars and events. This application also includes a to-do list to set up tasks, assign priorities and due dates, and mark tasks as complete.

Contacts – Our Contacts application is designed to provide users with an online business contact management system. Contacts can be sorted by group or alphabetically and may be shared among colleagues. End users can add, edit, and remove contact groups as needed, or they can use the default set of groups.

We also provide services that are designed to complement our product offerings and allow us to create custom business solutions that fit our channel partners' needs. These services include business consulting, graphic design, website content syndication, specialized compensation calculations, online order management, domain name registration, personalized e-mail creation, and warehouse order fulfillment.

Mode of Operations

Software-as-a-Service Model – We follow the SaaS model for delivering our products and services to end users. The on-demand SaaS model developed using multi-tenant architecture enables end users to visit a website and use the SaaS applications, all via a web browser, with no installation, no special information technology knowledge, and no maintenance. The SaaS application is transformed into a service that can be used anytime and anywhere by the end user. Multi-tenant SaaS applications also permit us to add needed functionality to our applications in one location for the benefit of all end users. This capability allows us to provide upgrades universally.

Integration and Sharing – Our SaaS applications have the capability to allow sharing of information (with selectivity and control options) among members of an organization. Each company that subscribes to our SaaS applications can have multiple members or employees who share information with one another. Information entered by one employee can be shared and modified by one or more other employees who have the appropriate access authority.

Target Market and Sales Channels

Our consistent focus has been to design software products and services to help start and run small businesses in a more efficient and cost-effective manner. The small-business market is diverse and fragmented, yet very large and, we believe, underserved. We have focused on offering a wide range of software products that combine simplicity and affordability and that meet the needs of small businesses with capabilities that typically can be afforded only by much larger companies. We follow a two-prong approach to target these small business and entrepreneurial end users that access our software products and services via the Internet. The first is an indirect approach via marketing partners that are vertical intermediaries in industries such as agriculture, finance, telecommunications, direct selling, retail, and technology as channels to reach these small-business customers. The second is a direct approach via a website we develop and maintain where our applications and business tools are marketed and sold via monthly subscription under the OneBiz ® brand.

Principal Customers

During 2009, we consider four customers as our major customers, and the loss of any one of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our business. Two of these customers terminated their relationship with Company during 2009.

UR Association, or URA, is a multi-level-marketing organization that sells memberships and subscriptions to independent business owners, or IBOs. The net of the subscriptions from these IBOs represented approximately 29% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009. URA became a customer in 2007 and represented 10% of our revenues in 2008. Since our revenue is derived from the IBOs, URA can directly influence the memberships and actions of the IBOs, this revenue has been netted for purposes of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

1-800-Pharmacy, Inc. is a mail-order pharmacy that offers customers access both through a toll-free number and website, and gives customers rebates on their pharmaceutical and health & beauty purchases, as well as credit for referring others. 1-800-Pharmacy accounted for approximately 13% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009. 1-800-Pharmacy became a customer in 2007 and represented 3% of our revenues in 2008.

Britt Worldwide, or BWB, is a multi-level-marketing entity that indirectly controls a significant number of IBOs, who currently subscribe to our services. The aggregate of the subscriptions from these IBOs represented approximately 25% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009. BWB became a customer after we acquired iMart in October 2005 and represented 27% of our revenues in 2008. Although our revenue is derived from the IBOs, BWB can influence the actions of the IBOs, so this revenue has been aggregated for purposes of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. During 2009, BWB terminated its primary relationship with our Company, as of December 31, 2009. Notwithstanding such termination, several IBO's have chosen to retain their subscription for our services.

Vera Bradley Designs, Inc., or Vera Bradley, is a manufacturer of high quality handbags, luggage, and other accessories, accounted for approximately 19% of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009. Vera Bradley became a customer in 2006 and represented 35% of our revenues in 2008. During 2009, Vera Bradley terminated its Services Agreement relationship with our Company. The fees for services and licensing paid by Vera Bradley under the Services Agreement were \$1,358,892 in 2008 and \$275,111 for 2009.

Research and Development

In the second half of 2007, as part of a general restructuring, we began to conduct an evaluation of our technology, platforms, and applications in an effort to document and improve upon our current product offerings and determine which applications, if any, should be discontinued. During 2008, we decided to develop an industry-standard platform that would allow significant technological flexibility with current and future customers. We devoted a substantial amount of time and effort in 2008 and 2009 to developing this platform, updating and migrating our business applications and tools to the new platform, and enhancing the user interface of the products. In addition, during 2009, we continued the development work of SaaS applications for the not-for profit segment of the marketplace. We call this our LoyaltyClicks™ product.

Our research and development costs were approximately \$0.6 million and \$2.0 million in 2009 and 2008, respectively. We have not engaged in any customer-sponsored research and development.

Competition

The market for small-business software applications in both the traditional and SaaS environments is highly competitive and subject to rapid changes in technology and delivery. The direct competition we face depends on the software application within our platforms and the delivery model capabilities of our competitors.

We have two primary categories of competitors: large companies that offer a wide range of products for small- to medium-size businesses, and companies that offer only one or two software products that compete with our broad range of software products. Our principal direct competition is a number of very large vendors of SaaS applications for small businesses that sell many products similar to ours. These competitors include, but are not limited to, Microsoft, Oracle, NetSuite, Intuit, SAP, Sage, Yahoo!, and Google.

Companies that offer only one or two products that compete with our suite of SaaS applications include:

- Accounting software applications: NetSuite, Intuit, SAP, Sage, Microsoft, ZOHIO and others
- Human resource software applications: ADP, Sage, and others
- SFA/CRM applications: Microsoft, Sage, salesforce.com, NetSuite, and others
- e-Commerce solutions: Register.com, GoDaddy.com, 1and1 Internet, eBay's Storefront, Yahoo! Store, Microsoft, NetSuite, Intuit, and others

We also expect to face competition from new entrants marketing SaaS applications similar to ours to small businesses.

Although we believe we offer highly competitive services and software, many of our competitors do or may have greater resources and a larger number of total customers for their products and services. In addition, a number of our competitors already sell certain products to our current and potential customers, as well as to systems integrators and other vendors and service providers. These competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion, and sale of their products, than we can. It is also possible that new competitors or alliances among competitors or other third parties may emerge and rapidly acquire market share. Increased competition may result in price reductions, reduced gross margins, and change in market share, any of which could adversely impact our revenue and profitability targets and timetables.

On each competitive front, we seek to compete against these larger and better-financed companies primarily by offering an extensive suite of SaaS applications that are useful to small businesses. We believe we offer more SaaS applications and features specifically targeted to small businesses than most of our competitors. We also believe a distinctive value proposition we offer is the integration of our applications. To meet our business objectives, we will need to continue to develop high quality and competitively priced new applications for our SaaS offerings. If we are unable to do so, our revenue and profitability targets and timetables could be adversely impacted.

To compete effectively in the SaaS market, we leverage the marketing resources and small-business customer relationships of our private-label marketing partners that sell our SaaS applications by offering innovative and value-added products and services.

Intellectual Property

Our success depends, in part, upon our proprietary technology, processes, trade secrets, and other proprietary information and our ability to protect this information from unauthorized disclosure and use. We rely on a

combination of copyright, trade secret, and trademark laws, confidentiality procedures, contractual provisions, and other similar measures to protect our proprietary information. We do not own any issued patents or have any patent applications pending. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or design around certain aspects of our SaaS offerings or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary, and third parties may attempt to develop similar technology independently. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States, and we expect that it will become more difficult to monitor use of our products if we develop an international presence.

We have registered copyrights, trademarks, and registered service marks on several products and data services. These marks include, but are not limited to Smart Online ®, OneBiz ®, Smart Attorney ®, Smart Business Plan ®, Smart Marketing Plan ®, iMart TM, and OneDomain ®.

As part of our efforts to protect our proprietary information, we enter into license agreements with our customers and nondisclosure agreements with certain of our employees, consultants, and corporate partners. These agreements generally contain restrictions on disclosure, use, and transfer of our proprietary information for a period of three years. We also employ various physical and technological security measures to protect our software source codes, technology, and other proprietary information.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we had 28 full-time employees. No employees are known by us to be represented by a collective bargaining agreement, and we have never experienced a strike or similar work stoppage.

Directors and Executive Officers of the Company

The members of our current Board of Directors are the following:

Dror Zoreff

Chairman of the Board and Interim President and Chief Executive Officer: President and CEO of Donor Management Services, Inc., a New York-based company that provides major donors, corporations, and foundations a unique set of tools and services to ensure their charitable gifts are properly used and achieve the desired impact.

Shlomo Elia

Director of 3Pen Ltd., a private holding company focusing on business opportunities in Internet infrastructure and telecommunications.

Amir Elbaz

Mr. Elbaz currently advises technology and renewable energy companies on business strategy, restructuring and business development initiatives. Mr. Elbaz served as the Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of Lithium Technology Corporation (“LTC”) until November 2008. Mr. Elbaz joined LTC in 2006 to oversee finances and marketing, as well as business development.

C. James Meese, Jr.

President of Business Development Associates, Inc., a boutique investment bank that provides enterprise level strategic advisory services to middle market companies for business initiatives such as acquisitions, divestitures, valuations, interim company management, growth capitalization and corporate governance.

Our current executive officers are the following:

Dror Zoreff

Interim President and Chief Executive Officer

Thaddeus Shalek

Interim Chief Financial Officer

Available Information

Our corporate information is accessible through our main web portal at www.smartonline.com. We are not including the information contained on our website as a part of, or incorporating it by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Although we endeavor to keep our website current and accurate, there can be no guarantees that the information on our website is up to date or correct. We make available, free of charge, access to all reports filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, including our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, our Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. These reports may be accessed by following the link under “About Us - Investor Relations” on our website.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

We operate in a dynamic and rapidly changing business environment that involves substantial risk and uncertainty, and these risks may change over time. The following discussion addresses some of the risks and uncertainties that could cause, or contribute to causing, actual results to differ materially from expectations. In evaluating our business, you should pay particular attention to the descriptions of risks and uncertainties described below. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us that we currently deem immaterial, or that are similar to those faced by other companies in our industry or business in general, may also affect our business. If any of the risks described below actually occur, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Historically, we have operated at a loss, and we continue to do so.

We have had recurring losses from operations and continue to have negative cash flows. If we do not become cash flow positive through additional financing or growth, we may have to cease operations and liquidate our business. Our working capital, which is dependent on our convertible note financing facility should fund our operations for the next 12 to 18 months. As of April 14, 2010, we have approximately \$405,000 available on our line of credit and approximately \$4.65 million available through our convertible note financing. Factors such as the commercial success of our existing services and products, the timing and success of any new services and products, the progress of our research and development efforts, our results of operations, the status of competitive services and products, the timing and success of potential strategic alliances or potential opportunities to acquire technologies or assets, and expenses on account of lawsuits brought by a former officer and a former employee for advancement of indemnification expenses and the tentative settlement of the shareholder class action lawsuit (see Part I, Item III, Legal Proceedings, below) will require us to seek additional funding sooner than we expect. If we fail to raise sufficient financing, we will not be able to implement our business plan and may not be able to sustain our business.

In addition, our current primary credit facilities consist of the Paragon line of credit with a due date of August 14, 2010 and the convertible note financing with a maturity date in November 2013. Should we be unable to repay the principal then due from operations or from new or renegotiated capital funding sources, we may not be able to sustain our business. As of April 14, 2010, we have approximately \$2.0 million outstanding on our line of credit and \$10.65 million aggregate principal amount of convertible Notes outstanding.

Our independent registered public accountants indicate that they have substantial doubts that we can continue as a going concern. Our independent registered public accountants' opinion may negatively affect our ability to raise additional funds, among other things. If we fail to raise sufficient capital, we will not be able to implement our business plan, we may have to liquidate our business, and you may lose your investment.

Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, L.L.P. our independent registered public accountants have expressed substantial doubt in their reports included with this Annual Report on Form 10-K about our ability to continue as a going concern given our recurring losses from operations and deficiencies in working capital and equity, which are described in the first risk factor above. This opinion could materially limit our ability to raise additional funds by issuing new debt or equity securities or otherwise. If we fail to raise sufficient capital, we will not be able to implement our business plan, we may have to liquidate our business, and you may lose your investment. You should consider our independent registered public accountants' comments when determining if an investment in us is suitable.

Current economic uncertainties in the global economy could adversely impact our growth, results of operations, and our ability to forecast future business.

Since 2008 there has been a downturn in the global economy, slower economic activity, decreased consumer confidence, reduced corporate profits and capital spending, adverse business conditions, and liquidity concerns. These conditions make it difficult for our customers and us to accurately forecast and plan future business activities, and they could cause our customers to slow or defer spending on our products and services, which would delay and lengthen sales cycles, or change their willingness to enter into longer-term licensing and support arrangements with us. Furthermore, during challenging economic times our customers may face issues gaining timely access to sufficient credit, which could result in an impairment of their ability to make timely payments to us. If that were to occur, we may be required to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts and our results would be negatively impacted.

We may also face difficulties in obtaining additional credit or renewing existing credit at favorable terms, or at all, which could impact our ability to fund our operations or to meet debt repayment requirements as they come due.

We cannot predict the timing, strength, or duration of any economic slowdown or subsequent economic recovery. If the downturn in the general economy or markets in which we operate persists or worsens from present levels, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Our business is dependent upon the development and market acceptance of our applications.

Our future financial performance and revenue growth will depend, in part, upon the successful development, integration, introduction, and customer acceptance of our software applications. Thereafter, other new products, whether developed or acquired, and enhanced versions of our existing applications will be critically important to our business. Our business could be harmed if we fail to deliver timely enhancements to our current and future solutions that our customers desire. We also must continually modify and enhance our services and products to keep pace with market demands regarding hardware and software platforms, database technology, information security, and electronic commerce technical standards. Our business could be harmed if we fail to achieve the improved performance that customers want with respect to our current and future product offerings. There can be no assurance that our products will achieve widespread market penetration or that we will derive significant revenues from the sale or licensing of our platforms or applications.

We have not yet demonstrated that we have a successful business model.

We have invested significantly in infrastructure, operations, and strategic relationships to support our SaaS delivery model, which represents a significant departure from the delivery strategies that we and other software vendors have traditionally employed. To maintain positive margins for our small-business services, our revenues will need to continue to grow more rapidly than the cost of such revenues. We anticipate that our future financial performance and revenue growth will depend, in large part, upon our Internet-based SaaS business model and the results of our sales efforts to reach agreements with marketing partners with small-business customer bases, but this business model may become ineffective due to forces beyond our control that we do not currently anticipate. Although we currently have various agreements and continue to enter into new agreements, our success depends in part on the ultimate success of our marketing partners and referral partners and their ability to market our products and services successfully. Our partners are not obligated to provide potential customers to us and may have difficulty retaining customers within certain markets that we serve. In addition, some of these third parties have entered, and may continue to enter, into strategic relationships with our competitors. Further, many of our strategic partners have multiple strategic relationships, and they may not regard us as significant for their businesses. Our strategic partners may terminate their respective relationships with us, pursue other partnerships or relationships, or attempt to develop or acquire products or services that compete with our products or services. Our strategic partners also may interfere with our ability to

enter into other desirable strategic relationships. If we are unable to maintain our existing strategic relationships or enter into additional strategic relationships, we will have to devote substantially more resources to the distribution, sales, and marketing of our products and services.

In addition, our end users currently do not sign long-term contracts. They have no obligation to renew their subscriptions for our services after the expiration of their initial subscription period and, in fact, they have often elected not to do so. Our end users also may renew for a lower-priced edition of our services or for fewer users. These factors make it difficult to accurately predict customer renewal rates. Our customers' renewal rates may decline or fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including when we begin charging for our services, their dissatisfaction with our services, and their capability to continue their operations and spending levels. If our customers do not renew their subscriptions for our services or we are not able to increase the number of subscribers, our revenue may decline and our business will suffer.

Failure to comply with the provisions of our debt financing arrangements could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our revolving line of credit from Paragon is secured by an irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by HSBC Private Bank (Suisse) SA, or HSBC, with Atlas Capital SA, or Atlas, as account party. Our secured subordinated convertible notes are secured by a first priority lien on all of our unencumbered assets.

If an event of default occurs under our debt financing arrangements and remains uncured, then the lender could foreclose on the assets securing the debt. If that were to occur, it would have a substantial adverse effect on our business. In addition, making the principal and interest payments on these debt arrangements may drain our financial resources or cause other material harm to our business.

If our security measures are breached and unauthorized access is obtained to our customers' data or our data, our service may be perceived as not being secure, customers may curtail or stop using our service, and we may incur significant legal and financial exposure and liabilities.

Our service involves the storage and transmission of customers' proprietary information. If our security measures are breached as a result of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise and, as a result, unauthorized access is obtained to our customers' data or our data, our reputation could be damaged, our business may suffer, and we could incur significant liability. In addition, third parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees or customers to disclose sensitive information such as user names, passwords, or other information in order to gain access to our customers' data or our data, which could result in significant legal and financial exposure and a loss of confidence in the security of our service that would harm our future business prospects. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, or to sabotage systems, change frequently and generally are not recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. If an actual or perceived breach of our security occurs, the market perception of the effectiveness of our security measures could be harmed and we could lose sales and customers. In addition, our new industry-standard platform may allow access by third-party technology providers to access customer data. Because we do not control the transmissions between our customers and third-party technology providers, or the processing of such data by third-party technology providers, we cannot ensure the complete integrity or security of such transmissions or processing.

The SEC and criminal actions brought against certain former employees, and related stockholder and other lawsuits have damaged our business, and they could damage our business in the future.

The SEC lawsuit and criminal actions filed against a former officer and a former employee, and the class action lawsuit filed against us and certain current and former officers, directors, and employees have harmed our business in many ways and may cause further harm in the future. Since the initiation of these actions, our ability to raise financing from new investors on favorable terms has suffered due to the lack of liquidity of our stock, the questions raised by these actions, and the resulting drop in the price of our common stock. As a result, we may not raise sufficient financing, if necessary, in the future.

Legal and other fees related to these actions have also reduced our available cash for operations. We make no assurance that we will not continue to experience additional harm as a result of these matters. The time spent by our management team and directors dealing with issues related to these actions detracts, and despite the tentative settlement of the class action continue to detract from the time they spend on our operations, including strategy development and implementation. These actions, more fully described in Part I, Item 3, “Legal Proceedings“ in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, also have harmed our reputation in the business community, jeopardized our relationships with vendors and customers, and decreased our ability to attract qualified personnel, especially given the media coverage of these events.

Compliance with regulations governing public company corporate governance and reporting is uncertain and expensive.

As a public company, we have incurred and will continue to incur significant legal, accounting, and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. We incur costs associated with our public company reporting requirements and with corporate governance and disclosure requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Sarbanes-Oxley, and rules implemented by the SEC and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA. We expect these rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time consuming and costly.

We currently are required to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley involving management's assessment of our internal control over financial reporting, and our independent accountant's audit of our internal control over financial reporting is required for fiscal year 2010. To comply with these requirements, we are evaluating and testing our internal controls, and where necessary, taking remedial actions, to allow management to report on, and our independent auditors to attest to, our internal control over financial reporting. As a result, we have incurred and will continue to incur expenses and diversion of management's time and attention from the daily operations of the business, which may increase our operating expenses and impair our ability to achieve profitability.

Officers, directors, and principal stockholders control us. This might lead them to make decisions that do not align with interests of minority stockholders.

Our principal stockholders beneficially own or control a large percentage of our outstanding common stock. Certain of these principal stockholders hold warrants and convertible notes, which may be exercised or converted into additional shares of our common stock under certain conditions. The convertible noteholders have designated a bond representative to act as their agent. We have agreed that the bond representative shall be granted access to our facilities and personnel during normal business hours, shall have the right to attend all meetings of our Board of Directors and its committees, and shall receive all materials provided to our Board of Directors or any committee of our Board. In addition, so long as the notes are outstanding, we have agreed that we will not take certain material corporate actions without approval of the bond representative.

Our principal stockholders, acting together, would have the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval (including the election and removal of directors and any merger, consolidation, or sale of all or substantially all of our assets) and to control our management and affairs. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control of us; impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover, or other business combination involving us; or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Any issuance of shares of our common stock in the future could have a dilutive effect on the value of our existing stockholders' shares.

We may issue shares of our common stock in the future for a variety of reasons. For example, under the terms of our stock purchase warrant and agreement with Atlas, it may elect to purchase up to 444,444 shares of our common stock at \$2.70 per share upon termination of, or if we are in breach under the terms of, our line of credit with Paragon. In connection with our private financing in February 2007, we issued warrants to the Investors (defined below) to purchase an additional 1,176,471 shares of our common stock at \$3.00 per share (which warrants were not exercised and expired in February 2010) and a warrant to our placement agent in that transaction to purchase 35,000 shares of our common stock at \$2.55 per share. Upon maturity of their convertible Notes, our convertible noteholders may elect to convert all, a part of, or none of their Notes into shares of our common stock at a floating conversion price. In addition, we may raise funds in the future by issuing additional shares of common stock or other securities.

Under the tentative class action settlement, the settlement consideration would include 1,475,000 shares of Company common stock. Under the terms of the tentative settlement, counsel for the settlement class may sell some or all of the common stock received in the settlement before distribution to the class, subject to the limitation that it cannot sell more than 10,000 shares on one day or 50,000 shares in 30 calendar days. This issuance and sale may have a further dilutive effect on the value of the Company's outstanding shares.

If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity securities or debt convertible into equity securities, the percentage of stock ownership by our existing stockholders would be reduced. In addition, such securities could have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of our current stockholders, which could substantially decrease the value of our securities owned by them. Depending on the share price we are able to obtain, we may have to sell a significant number of shares in order to raise the necessary amount of capital. Our stockholders may experience dilution in the value of their shares as a result.

Shares eligible for public sale could adversely affect our stock price.

Future sales of substantial amounts of our shares in the public market, or the appearance that a large number of our shares are available for sale, could adversely affect market prices prevailing from time to time and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of our securities. At April 8, 2010, 18,332,543 shares of our common stock were issued and outstanding, and a significant number of shares may be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and convertible notes.

In addition, our stock historically has been very thinly traded. Our stock price may decline if the resale of shares under Rule 144, in addition to the resale of registered shares, at any time in the future exceeds the market demand for our stock.

Our stock price is likely to be highly volatile and may decline.

The trading prices of the securities of technology companies have been highly volatile. Accordingly, the trading price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be subject to wide fluctuations. Further, our common stock has a limited trading history. Factors affecting the trading price of our common stock generally include the risk factors described in this report.

In addition, the stock market from time to time has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the trading prices of many emerging growth companies. Such fluctuations have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of these companies. These broad trading fluctuations could adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Our securities may be subject to “penny stock” rules, which could adversely affect our stock price and make it more difficult for our stockholders to resell their stock.

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 per share (other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quotation systems, provided that reports with respect to transactions in such securities are provided by the exchange or quotation system pursuant to an effective transaction reporting plan approved by the SEC).

The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prescribed by the SEC and certain other information related to the penny stock, the broker-dealer’s compensation in the transaction, and the other penny stocks in the customer’s account.

In addition, the penny stock rules require that, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement related to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements could have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for our stock because it will be subject to these penny stock rules. Therefore, stockholders may have difficulty selling those securities.

The executive management team is critical to the execution of our business plan, and the frequency of management turnover has been disruptive to the success of the business.

Our executive management team has undergone significant changes during 2008 and 2009, including the resignation of our former Chief Executive Officer in December 2008, our former interim Chief Executive Officers in May 2009 and November 2009 and the resignation of our former Chief Financial Officer in May 2009, among others. . Furthermore, in light of the prior SEC charges filed against us, and the related adverse publicity from the criminal trial and conviction of the Nouris (defined below), it may be difficult to attract highly qualified candidates to serve on our executive management team. If we cannot attract and retain qualified personnel and integrate new members of our executive management team effectively into our business, then our business and financial results may suffer. In addition, all of our executive team works at the same location, which could make us vulnerable to the loss of our

entire team in the event of a natural or other disaster. We do not maintain key man insurance policies on any of our employees.

Our line of credit with Paragon Bank expires on August 14, 2010.

Paragon Bank has extended our line of credit until August 14, 2010. If we are unable to establish a new line of credit we may have difficulty dealing with cash flow activities of daily business operations that will be disruptive to the future success of the business.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters and research and development facility is located in Durham, North Carolina near Research Triangle Park and consists of approximately 9,837 square feet of office space held under a prepaid sublease that expires in September 2011.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Gooden v. Smart Online, Inc. – On October 18, 2007, Robyn L. Gooden filed a purported class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina naming us, certain of our current and former officers and directors, Maxim Group, LLC, and Jesup & Lamont Securities Corp. and Sherb & Co. (our former independent registered accounting firm) as defendants. The lawsuit was filed on behalf of all persons other than the defendants who purchased our securities from May 2, 2005 through September 28, 2007 and were damaged. The complaint asserts violations of federal securities laws, including violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5. The complaint asserts that the defendants made material and misleading statements with the intent to mislead the investing public and conspired in a fraudulent scheme to manipulate trading in our stock, allegedly causing plaintiffs to purchase the stock at an inflated price. The complaint requests certification of the plaintiff as class representative and seeks, among other relief, unspecified compensatory damages including interest, plus reasonable costs and expenses including counsel fees and expert fees. On June 24, 2008, the court entered an order appointing a lead plaintiff for the class action. On September 8, 2008, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint that added additional defendants who had served as our directors or officers during the class period as well as our independent auditor. The Company and the lead plaintiff in the action have been engaged in settlement negotiations, and have recently reached an agreement in principle and tentative settlement which has not yet been signed providing for the settlement of the securities class action on the following terms. The settlement, once signed, would be subject to court approval. The tentative settlement contemplates a cash payment of \$350,000 to be made by the Company and the issuance to the class of 1,475,000 shares of Company common stock, in consideration for which all claims against the settling defendants would be dismissed with prejudice, with no admission of fault or wrongdoing by the Company or the other defendants. The Company's additional charge to expenses for 2009 as a result of this tentative settlement is approximately \$2,150,000.

Nouri Indemnification Claims - On July 2, 2009, Dennis Michael Nouri, a former officer of Smart Online, Inc. (the “Company”), and Reza Eric Nouri, a former employee of the Company (together, the “Nouris”), were convicted of nine counts of criminal activity in a federal criminal action brought against them in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York involving a fraudulent scheme to manipulate the Company’s stock price, and are presently awaiting sentencing. On September 24, 2009, the Nouris filed a motion in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware against the Company seeking the appointment of a receiver for the Company for the purpose of collecting on account of the Company’s failure to pay a judgment in the amount of \$826,798 entered against it by order of the Court of Chancery on August 6, 2009 (the “Order”) for the advancement of legal expenses incurred by the Nouris in their defense of criminal proceedings brought against them by the United States, and in their defense of civil proceedings brought against them by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Company’s stockholders. Such legal expenses were in addition to legal fees and costs of over \$1.3 million paid by the Company’s insurance carrier for the benefit of the Nouris in these matters prior to entry of the Order, which insurance coverage has since been exhausted. The terms of the Order were previously reported in the Form 10-Q filed by the Company for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2009. The Company has recorded a total of unpaid legal expense obligations of \$1,798,595 for this matter based on invoices received from the Nouris’ law firms through March 31, 2010 which figure does not

include invoices generated but not yet received. The Company and the Nouris have been engaged in settlement negotiations for the settlement of the Nouris' advancement and indemnification claims against the Company, but no definitive agreement has yet been signed.

At this time, except as discussed above, we are not able to determine the outcome of the legal matters described above, nor can we estimate our entire potential financial exposure. If an unfavorable resolution of any of these matters occurs, our business, results of operations, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCBB under the symbol "SOLN." The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock quoted on the OTCBB for the quarterly periods indicated.

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2008:		
First Quarter	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.65
Second Quarter	\$ 3.40	\$ 1.32
Third Quarter	\$ 3.30	\$ 1.95
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.15	\$ 1.50
Year Ended December 31, 2009:		
First Quarter	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.10
Second Quarter	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.01
Third Quarter	\$ 1.70	\$ 0.41
Fourth Quarter	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.11

At April 14, 2010, there were 198 holders of record of our common stock.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock and do not intend to declare or pay dividends for the foreseeable future. As long as our convertible notes are outstanding, we must receive approval from the agent designated by the noteholders in order to pay any dividend on our capital stock.

During 2009, by private placements of convertible notes to accredited investors under Regulation D, equity securities were sold that were not registered under the Securities Act, as described in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K filed in connection with such transactions, and more fully described in Part II, Item VII, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", under the sub-heading Debt Financing, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The following table lists all repurchases during the fourth quarter of 2009 of any of our securities registered under Section 12 of the Exchange Act by or on behalf of us or any affiliated purchaser.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 – October 31, 2009	-	\$ -	-	-
November 1 – November 30, 2009	-	\$ -	-	-
December 1 – December 31, 2009	-	\$ -	-	-
Total	-	\$ -	-	-

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Executive Summary

The following discussion is designed to provide a better understanding of our consolidated financial statements, including a brief discussion of our business and products, key factors that impacted our performance, and a summary of our operating results. This executive summary should be read in conjunction with the more detailed discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in this Item 7; Item 1A, “Risk Factors”; and our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”

Overview

We develop and market software products and services targeted to small businesses that are delivered via a SaaS model. We also provide website consulting services, primarily in the e-commerce retail industry. We reach small businesses primarily through arrangements with channel partners that private label our software applications and market them to their customer bases through their corporate websites. We believe these relationships provide a cost- and time-efficient way to market to a diverse and fragmented yet very sizeable small-business sector. We also offer our products directly to end-user small businesses through our OneBiz ® branded website.

In the second half of 2007, we commenced an overall evaluation of our business model as well as our current technologies, the outcome of which was our decision to develop a core industry-standard platform for small business with an architecture designed to integrate with a virtually unlimited number of other applications, services, and existing infrastructures. These applications would include not only our own small-business applications, which we are currently optimizing, but also other applications we expect to arise from collaborative partnerships with third-party developers and service providers. In addition, we identified emerging-market opportunities in the small-business segment to leverage social networking and community building. We are currently refining and integrating these capabilities into the core platform to be readily available in a “plug-and-play” fashion to meet any anticipated customer need or desire. On July 14, 2009, we announced the release of OneBiz 1.1, a suite of web-based business management tools designed for small business owners to operate and grow their businesses. We believe that this platform and associated applications will provide opportunities for new sources of revenue, including an increase in our subscription fees. We also believe, because the platform is designed to follow industry-standard protocol, that the customization efforts and associated timeline previously necessary to meet a particular customer’s requirements will diminish significantly, allowing us to shorten the sale-to-revenue cycle. As we neared completion of the development of our industry-standard platform, we began shifting our focus from development toward the sales and marketing of the new platform in the fourth quarter of 2008 and continued the effort throughout 2009.

In light of our new operating strategy involving the industry-standard platform, the consolidation of all operations into our North Carolina headquarters, and other factors including certain income tax advantages, we concluded in the latter part of 2008 that it was no longer necessary to operate with the Smart Commerce and Smart CRM subsidiaries. As a result, an upstream merger was completed as of December 31, 2008 that merged the subsidiaries with the parent corporation.

Sources of Revenue

We derive revenues from the following sources:

- Subscription fees – monthly fees charged to customers for access to our SaaS applications
- Professional service fees – fees related to consulting services, some of which complement our other products and applications
- License fees – fees charged for perpetual or term licensing of platforms or applications
- Hosting fees – fees charged for providing network accessibility for our customers using our customized platforms
-

Other revenues – revenues generated from non-core activities such as syndication and integration fees; original equipment manufacturer, or OEM, contracts; and miscellaneous other revenues

Our current primary focus is to target those established companies that have both a substantial base of small-business customers as well as a recognizable and trusted brand name in specific market segments. Our goal is to enter into partnerships with these established companies whereby they private label our products and offer them to their small-business customers. We believe the combination of the magnitude of their customer bases and their trusted brand names and recognition will help drive our subscription volume.

Subscription fees primarily consist of sales of subscriptions through private-label marketing partners to end users. We typically have a revenue-share arrangement with these private-label marketing partners in order to encourage them to market our products and services to their customers. We make subscription sales either on a subscription or on a “for fee” basis. Applications for which subscriptions are available vary from our own direct sale website, OneBiz®, to the websites of our partners. Subscriptions are generally payable on a monthly basis and are typically paid via credit card of the individual end user. We are focusing our efforts on enlisting new channel partners as well as diversifying with vertical intermediaries in various industries. In the past, we recognized all subscription revenue on a gross basis and in accordance with our policy to periodically review our accounting policies we recognized that certain contracts require the reporting of subscription revenue on a gross basis and others on a net basis according to US GAAP. On that basis, we continue to report subscription revenue from certain contracts on a gross basis and others on a net basis. The net effect of this reclassification of expenses only impacts gross revenue and certain gross expenses; it does not change the net income. We discuss this matter in more depth in Footnote 1 to the financial statements.

We generate professional service fees from our consulting services. For example, a partner may request that we re-design its website to better accommodate our products or to improve its own website traffic. We typically bill professional service fees on a time and material basis.

License fees consist of perpetual or term license agreements for the use of the Smart Online platform or any of our applications.

Hosting fees charged for providing our customers with network accessibility.

Other revenues primarily consist of non-core revenue sources such as syndication and integration fees, miscellaneous web services, and OEM revenue generated through sales of our applications bundled with products offered by other manufacturers.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues primarily is composed of salaries associated with maintaining and supporting customers, the cost of domain name and e-mail registrations, and the cost of external facilities where our applications and our customers’ customized applications are hosted.

Operating Expenses

In previous years, we primarily focused our efforts on basic product development and integration. In the early part of 2007, we also began to focus on licensing our platform products and applications. During 2008, our primary business initiatives included increasing subscription fee revenue and professional services revenue, making organizational improvements, concentrating our development efforts on enhancements and customization of our platforms and applications, and shifting our strategic focus to the sales and marketing of our products. In 2009, we launched our new industry-standard platform, OneBiz, along with enhanced applications targeted to small businesses and devoted significant resources to the sale and marketing of these applications through both channel partners and direct sales efforts.

General and Administrative – General and administrative expenses are composed primarily of costs associated with our executive, finance and accounting, legal, human resources, and information technology personnel and consist of salaries and related compensation costs; professional services (such as outside legal counsel fees, audit, and other compliance costs); depreciation and amortization; facilities and insurance costs; and travel and other costs. We anticipate general and administrative expenses will decrease in 2010 as the legal expenses and other professional fees we incurred in 2009 to resolve outstanding matters from previous years and to assist with the transition between permanent financial officers are offset in part by an increase in costs related to the growth of our business and to our operations as a public company.

Sales and Marketing – Sales and marketing expenses are composed primarily of costs associated with our sales and marketing activities and consist of salaries and related compensation costs of our sales and marketing personnel, travel and other costs, and marketing and advertising expenses. In the past, sales and marketing also included the amounts we paid to our marketing partners as part of the subscription revenue received; in the past, the subscription revenue was presented as a gross amount as was the amount included in the sales and marketing category. As part of our ongoing review of accounting pronouncements, we have reclassified the revenues and sales and marketing expenses to reflect net revenue and expense – see footnote 1 to the financial statements for further details. Historically, we spent limited funds on marketing, advertising, and public relations, particularly due to our business model of partnering with established companies with extensive small-business customer bases. In June 2008, we engaged a public relations firm and, as a result, our public relations expenses increased during the latter part of 2008 and 2009. As we continue to execute our sales and marketing strategy to take our enhanced products to market, we expect associated costs to increase in 2010 due to targeting new partnerships, development of channel partner enablement programs, advertising campaigns, additional sales and marketing personnel, and the various percentages of revenues we may be required to pay to future partners as marketing fees.

Research and Development – Research and development expenses include costs associated with the development of new products, enhancements of existing products, and general technology research. These costs are composed primarily of salaries and related compensation costs of our research and development personnel as well as outside consultant costs.

Professional accounting standards require capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility, with costs incurred prior to this time expensed as research and development. Technological feasibility is established when all planning, designing, coding, and testing activities that are necessary to establish that the product can be produced to meet its design specifications have been completed. Historically, we had not developed detailed design plans for our SaaS applications, and the costs incurred between the completion of a working model of these applications and the point at which the products were ready for general release had been insignificant. As a result of these factors, combined with the historically low revenue generated by the sale of the applications that do not support the net realizable value of any capitalized costs, we continued the expensing of underlying costs as research and development.

Beginning in May 2008, we determined that it was strategically desirable to develop an industry-standard platform and to enhance our current SaaS applications. A detailed design plan indicated that the product was technologically feasible. In July 2008, we commenced development, and from that point in time, we are capitalizing all related costs in accordance with accounting principles. Because of our scalable and secure multi-user architecture, we are able to provide all customers with a service based on a single version of our application. As a result, we do not have to maintain multiple versions, which enables us to incur relatively low development costs as compared to traditional enterprise software business models. We completed the core development of our new applications during 2009 and we expect that future research and development expenses will decrease in both absolute and relative dollars as we amortize the capitalized costs associated with the new platform and reduce our personnel to a core group focused on enhancements and custom development work for customers.

Stock-Based Expenses – Our operating expenses include stock-based expenses related to options, restricted stock awards, and warrants issued to employees and non-employees. These charges have been significant and are reflected in our historical financial results. Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted accounting standards that resulted and will continue to result in material costs on a prospective basis as long as a significant number of options are outstanding. In June 2007, we limited the issuance of awards under our 2004 Equity Compensation Plan, or the 2004 Plan, to awards of restricted or unrestricted stock. In June 2008, we made options available for grant under the 2004 Plan once again, primarily due to the adverse tax consequences to recipients of restricted stock upon the lapsing of restrictions.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which we prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“US GAAP”). The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. “Critical accounting policies and estimates” are defined as those most important to the financial statement presentation and that require the most difficult, subjective, or complex judgments. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Under different assumptions and/or conditions, actual results of operations may materially differ. We periodically reevaluate our critical accounting policies and estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, provision for doubtful accounts, expected lives of customer relationships, useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment, provision for income taxes, valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and contingencies and litigation reserves. We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition – We derive revenue primarily from subscription fees charged to customers accessing our SaaS applications; professional service fees, consisting primarily of consulting; the perpetual or term licensing of software platforms or applications; and hosting and maintenance services. These arrangements may include delivery in multiple-element arrangements if the customer purchases a combination of products and/or services. Because we license, sell, lease, or otherwise market computer software, we use the residual method pursuant to US GAAP. This method allows us to recognize revenue for a delivered element when such element has vendor specific objective evidence, or VSOE, of the fair value of the delivered element. If we cannot determine or maintain VSOE for an element, it could impact revenues, as we may need to defer all or a portion of the revenue from the multiple-element arrangement.

If multiple-element arrangements involve significant development, modification, or customization, or if we determine that certain elements are essential to the functionality of other elements within the arrangement, we defer revenue until we provide to the customer all elements necessary to the functionality. The determination of whether the arrangement involves significant development, modification, or customization could be complex and require the use of judgment by our management.

Under US GAAP, provided the arrangement does not require significant development, modification, or customization, we recognize revenue when all of the following criteria have been met:

1. persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists
2. delivery has occurred
3. the fee is fixed or determinable
4. collectability is probable

If at the inception of an arrangement the fee is not fixed or determinable, we defer revenue until the arrangement fee becomes due and payable. If we deem collectability not probable, we defer revenue until we receive payment or collection becomes probable, whichever is earlier. The determination of whether fees are collectible requires judgment of our management, and the amount and timing of revenue recognition may change if different assessments are made.

We account for consulting, website design fees and application development services separately from the license of associated software platforms when these services have value to the customer and there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value of each deliverable. When accounted for separately, we recognize revenue as the services are rendered for time and material contracts, and when milestones are achieved and accepted by the customer for fixed price or long-term contracts. The majority of our consulting service contracts are on a time and material basis, and we typically bill our customers monthly based upon standard professional service rates.

Application development services are typically fixed price and of a longer term. As such, we account for them as long-term construction contracts that require us to recognize revenue based on estimates involving total costs to complete and the stage of completion. Our assumptions and estimates made to determine the total costs and stage of completion may affect the timing of revenue recognition, with changes in estimates of progress to completion and costs to complete accounted for as cumulative catch-up adjustments. If the criteria for revenue recognition on construction-type contracts are not met, we capitalize the associated costs of such projects and include them in costs in excess of billings on the balance sheet until such time that we are permitted to recognize revenue.

Subscription fees primarily consist of sales of subscriptions through private-label marketing partners to end users. We typically have a revenue-share arrangement with these marketing partners in order to encourage them to market our products and services to their customers. Subscriptions are generally payable on a monthly basis and are typically paid via credit card of the individual end user. We accrue any payments received in advance of the subscription period as deferred revenue and amortize them over the subscription period. In the past we recognized all subscription revenue on a gross basis and in accordance with our policy to periodically review our accounting policies we determined that certain contracts require the reporting of subscription revenue on a gross basis and others on a net basis according to US GAAP. On that basis, we continue to report subscription revenue from certain contracts on a gross basis and others on a net basis. The net effect of this reclassification of expenses only impacts gross revenue and certain gross expenses; it does not change the net income. We discuss this matter in more depth in Footnote 13 to the financial statements.

Because our customers generally do not have the contractual right to take possession of the software we license or market at any time, we recognize revenue on hosting and maintenance fees as we provide the services in accordance with US GAAP.

Provision for Doubtful Accounts – We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability, failure, or refusal of our customers to make required payments. We evaluate the need for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on specifically identified amounts that we believe to be potentially uncollectible. Although we believe that, our allowances are adequate, if the financial conditions of our customers deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, or if we underestimate the allowances required, additional allowances may be necessary, which will result in increased expense in the period in which such determination is made.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets – We record our long-lived assets, such as intangibles, property and equipment, at cost. We review the carrying value of our indefinite lived intangibles for possible impairment at least annually in the fourth quarter, and all long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable in accordance with the US GAAP. We measure the recoverability of assets to be held and used by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the fair value. If we consider such assets to be impaired, we measure the impairment as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value, and we recognize it as an operating expense in the period in which the determination is made. We report assets to be disposed at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Although we believe that the carrying values of our long-lived assets are appropriately stated, changes in strategy or market conditions or significant technological developments could significantly impact these judgments and require adjustments to recorded asset balances.

In addition to the recoverability assessment, we also routinely review the remaining estimated useful lives of our long-lived assets. Any reduction in the useful-life assumption will result in increased depreciation and amortization expense in the period when such determinations are made, as well as in subsequent periods.

Income Taxes – We are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This involves estimating our current tax liabilities in each jurisdiction, including the impact, if any, of additional taxes resulting from tax examinations, as well as making judgments regarding our ability to realize our deferred tax assets. Such judgments can involve complex issues and may require an extended period to resolve. In the event we determine that we will not be able to realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets, we would make an adjustment in the period we make such determination. We recorded no income tax expense in 2009 and 2008, as we have experienced significant operating losses to date. If utilized, we may apply the benefit of our total net operating loss carryforwards to reduce future tax expense. Since our utilization of these deferred tax assets is dependent on future profits, which are not assured, we have recorded a valuation allowance equal to the net deferred tax assets. These carryforwards would also be subject to limitations, as prescribed by applicable tax laws. As a result of prior equity financings and the equity

issued in conjunction with certain acquisitions, we have incurred ownership changes, as defined by applicable tax laws. Accordingly, our use of the acquired net operating loss carryforwards may be limited. Further, to the extent that any single-year loss is not utilized to the full amount of the limitation, such unused loss is carried over to subsequent years until the earlier of its utilization or the expiration of the relevant carryforward period.

2009 Summary

The following is a summary of key financial results and certain non-financial results achieved for the year ended December 31, 2009:

- Our total revenues for the year were \$1.4 million, a decrease from 2008 of \$2.5 million, or 63%. This overall decrease in revenues was primarily attributable to decreases in professional and subscription fees. Professional fees decreased due to the loss of major client during 2009.
- Our gross loss for the year was \$125,000, a decrease from 2008 of \$ 1.9 million, or 107%. This decline was primarily attributable to lower revenue, but it was also impacted by higher costs incurred in connection with supporting existing direct-selling organization customers.
- Operating expenses for the year were \$8.8 million, a decrease from 2008 of \$2.9 million, or 25%. A significant portion of this increase was a loss on impairment of intangible assets of \$3.7 million that we recognized in 2008. The remaining increase was in research, development, sales and marketing expenses.
- Our loss from operations for the year was \$8.9 million, a decrease from 2008 of \$950,000, or 9%. Net loss per basic and fully diluted share was \$0.52 in 2009 compared to \$0.55 in 2008.
- Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2009 were \$120,000 compared to \$19,000 at December 31, 2008. The primary reason for this increase is that in 2009, we received subscription revenue at the end of the accounting period.
- In the third quarter of 2008, we began capitalizing the costs associated with our new industry-standard platform and continued capitalization of expenses until the first release in the second half of 2009.

Business Outlook

We believe that the current economic recession will spawn a record number of new, highly fragmented and underserved small businesses seeking low-cost tools and applications to help them operate. We also believe that trade organizations and other membership- or subscription-driven agencies and companies will recognize an increased need for customer retention and will look for new and innovative ways to achieve this. Both of these events could increase our ability to obtain new channel partners and end-user businesses in 2010. However, we also believe that competition for Internet-delivered business solutions will increase. We anticipate focusing on the following key areas, among others, during 2010 in response to these opportunities and competitive environment:

- Investment in technology, product development, and infrastructure. We plan to enhance our industry-standard platform in 2010 and increase the number of applications for our business tools and continue the development of our products for the not-for-profit industry. In addition, we expect to continue investing in our production server infrastructure to ensure scalability and reliability through load balancing and redundancy as users are added.

- Investment in marketing. In 2008 and 2009, we began to shift our focus from development to sales and marketing of our products. We expect to increase this effort in 2010 through public relations, attendance at trade shows, print and electronic advertisements, e-mail marketing, white-paper placement, webcasts, blogging, and paid search, among other tactics.
- Expansion of our sales channels. We intend to expand our sales force and channel partner relationships to reach more small-business end users.
- Continuation of operating improvements. We continue to streamline our operations in an effort to reduce cash burn, reach profitability, and improve efficiencies. We will continue to focus on this critical area in 2010 by questioning current practices, closely scrutinizing actual-to-budget variances to identify deviations early, and realigning the business as required to meet the needs of our operations.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain consolidated statements of operations data for the periods indicated:

	2009		2008	
	Dollars	% of Revenue	Dollars	% of Revenue
Total revenues	\$ 1,419,502	100.00%	\$ 3,879,179	100.00%
Cost of revenues	1,544,861	108.83%	2,021,489	52.11%
Gross (loss) profit	\$ (125,359)	(8.83)%	\$ 1,857,690	47.89%
Operating expenses	8,772,163	617.97%	11,705,668	301.76%
Loss from operations	\$ (8,897,522)	(626.81)%	\$ (9,847,978)	(253.87)%
Other income (expense), net	(643,349)	(45.32)%	(204,171)	(5.26)%
Net loss	\$ (9,540,871)	(672.13)%	\$ (10,052,149)	(259.13)%
Net loss per common share	\$ (.52)		\$ (0.55)	

Revenues

Revenues for 2009 and 2008 comprise the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Subscription fees	\$ 756,233	\$ 1,587,942	\$ (831,709)	(52.38)%
Professional service fees	335,079	1,859,154	(1,524,075)	(81.98)%
License fees	45,000	26,250	18,750	71.43%
Hosting fees	156,053	259,675	(103,622)	(39.90)%
Other revenue	127,137	146,158	(19,021)	(13.01)%
Total revenues	\$ 1,419,502	\$ 3,879,179	\$ (2,459,677)	(63.41)%

Revenues decreased 63% to \$1.4 million in 2009 from \$3.9 million in 2008. Our overall decrease in revenues was the result of decreased professional service and subscription fees. Select items are discussed in detail below.

Subscription Fees

Revenues from subscription fees for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Subscription fees	\$ 756,233	\$ 1,587,942	\$ (831,709)	(52.4)%
Percent of total revenues	53.3%	40.9%		

Revenue from subscription fees decreased 52% to \$756,000 in 2009 from \$1.6 million in 2008. This decrease is primarily attributable to the loss of a direct-selling organization customer.

Professional Service Fees

Revenues from professional service fees for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Professional service fees	\$ 335,079	\$ 1,859,154	\$ (1,524,075)	(82.0)%
Percent of total revenues	23.6%	47.9%		

Revenue from professional service fees decreased 82% to \$335,000 in 2009 from \$1.9 million in 2008. This decrease was due to a decrease in customers requesting additional project consulting services for their web initiatives and the loss of a major customer in 2009.

License Fees

Revenues from license fees for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
License fees	\$ 45,000	\$ 26,250	\$ 18,750	71.4%
Percent of total revenues	3.2%	0.7%		

Revenue from license fees increased 71% to \$45,000 in 2009 from \$26,000 in 2008. License fee revenue recognized in 2009 comprised the receipt of fees from a license that commenced in June 2008. We expect that license fees will continue to represent a small percentage of our revenues in future years as we focus on increasing our subscription fees revenue derived from our SaaS applications.

Hosting Fees

Revenues from hosting fees for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Hosting fees	\$ 156,053	\$ 259,675	\$ (103,622)	(39.9)%

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Percent of total revenues 11.0% 6.7%

Hosting fees for 2009 decreased to \$156,000 from \$260,000 due to the loss of a major customer during 2009.

Other Revenue

Revenues from other sources for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Other revenue	\$ 127,137	\$ 146,158	\$ (19,021)	(13.0)%
Percent of total revenues	8.9%	3.8%		

Revenue from non-core activities decreased 13% to \$127,000 in 2009 from \$146,000 in 2008. This decrease is primarily attributable to a reduction in commissions derived from an existing customer.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Cost of revenues	\$ 1,544,861	\$ 2,021,489	\$ (476,628)	(23.6)%
Percent of total revenues	108.8%	52.1%		

Cost of revenues decreased 24% to \$1.5 million in 2009 from \$2.0 million in 2008. This decrease is primarily the result of the reduction in labor costs incurred due to the loss of a significant customer in 2009.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for 2009 and 2008 comprise the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
General and administrative	\$ 4,554,435	\$ 4,315,901	\$ 238,534	5.5%
Sales and marketing	887,999	1,736,064	(848,065)	(48.9)%
Research and development	586,254	1,951,562	(1,365,308)	(69.9)%
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	626,685	3,702,141	(3,075,456)	(83.1)%
Loss on legal settlements	2,139,364	-	2,139,364	100.0%
(Gain) on disposal of assets, net	(22,574)		(22,574)	(100.0)%
Total operating expenses	\$ 8,772,163	\$ 11,705,668	\$ (2,933,505)	(25.1)%

Operating expenses decreased 25% to \$8.8 million in 2009 from \$11.7 million in 2008. This decrease was, in part related to the reduction in workforce, resulting in a reduction of compensation related expenses of \$2 million and the reduction in the amount of loss on impairment of assets \$3.1 million offset by the increase in bad debt expense associated with advancement of legal fees totaling \$1.8 million.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
General and administrative	\$ 4,554,435	\$ 4,315,901	\$ 238,534	5.5%
Percent of total revenues	320.8%	111.3%		

General and administrative expenses increased 5% to \$4.6 million in 2009 from \$4.3 million in 2008. The expenses remained relatively flat between 2009 and 2008 as significant decreases in compensation costs of \$1,045,000 due to reductions in headcount, the reduction of amortization expense of \$270,000 and decrease in legal expenses of \$58,000 offset by an increase in the amount of bad debt of \$1.8 million due to the obligation to advance legal fees for former officer and employee of the Company which are likely not to be repaid.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

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	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Sales and marketing	\$ 887,999	\$ 1,736,064	\$ (848,065)	(48.9)%
Percent of total revenues	62.6%	44.8%		

Sales and marketing expenses increased 49% to \$.9 million in 2009 from \$1.7 million in 2008. This decrease is primarily attributable to \$310,000 in revenue-sharing arrangements with a former channel partners plus a decrease in employee compensations costs of \$309,000 and the reduction of business travel and public relations costs.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Research and development	\$ 586,254	\$ 1,951,562	\$ (1,365,308)	(70.0)%
Percent of total revenues	41.3%	50.3%		

Research and development expenses decreased 70% to \$.6 million in 2009 from \$2.0 million in 2008. This net decrease is primarily attributable to a decrease of \$427,000 in outside contractor fees, a reduction of wages and benefits of \$229,000 and the reallocation of development costs of \$609,000 to the cost of revenue category as product is released to the marketplace.

Loss on Impairment of Intangible Assets

On a periodic basis, we review our long-lived assets, including intangible assets, for possible impairment. Loss on impairment of intangible assets for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	\$ 626,685	\$ 3,702,141	\$ (3,075,456)	(83.1)%
Percent of total revenues	44.1%	95.4%		

The loss on impairment of intangible assets in 2009 decreased to \$627,000 from \$3.7 million in 2008. The decrease is due to the fact that our write-offs of value of intangible assets in 2009 were significantly less than those in 2008. In 2009, we recognized a loss of the intangible value of assets associated with a major customer account, since it is no longer a client as well as the value of intangibles from another client that no longer generates a significant revenue stream. In 2008, we determined that our iMart trade name was impaired because its carrying value of \$1,155,499 exceeded future discounted cash flows of \$150,000, calculated using the relief-from-royalty method. As a result, we recognized a loss on impairment of intangible assets in the amount of \$1,005,499 as an operating expense in 2008. We also determined that goodwill of \$2,696,642 associated with our acquisition of iMart was fully impaired due to a number of reasons, including the shutdown in 2008 of iMart's Grand Rapids, Michigan facility and the termination of all its employees; the consolidation of our technology platforms; the deterioration in value of our underlying stock that contributed to the initial value of goodwill; and general economic and market conditions. As a result, we also recognized a loss on impairment of intangible assets for this amount as an operating expense in 2008.

Loss on legal settlements

Loss on legal settlements for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Loss on legal settlements	\$ 2,139,364	\$ -	\$ 2,139,364	100.0%
Percent of total revenues	55.2%	-%		

The loss on legal settlements is primarily attributable to the recognition of the loss derived from the tentative settlement reached on the Class Action lawsuit that was filed against the Company in 2007.

(Gain) on disposal of assets

(Gain) on disposal of assets for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
(Gain) on disposal of assets	\$ (22,574)	\$ -	\$ (22,574)	100.0%
Percent of total revenues	1.6%	%		

During 2009, we sold computer equipment to a former customer and recognized a gain.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) for 2009 and 2008 comprise the following:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Interest expense, net	\$ (643,349)	\$ (633,014)	\$ (10,335)	(1.6)%
Gain on legal settlements, net	-	411,710	(411,710)	(100.0)%
Other income	-	17,133	(17,133)	(100.0)%
Total other expense	\$ (643,349)	\$ (204,171)	\$ (439,178)	(215.0)%

Net other expense increased 215% to \$643,000 in 2009 from \$204,000 in 2008. This net increase was primarily due to the fact that the Company had no significant gains from legal settlements. Select items are discussed in detail below.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net of interest income, for 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Interest expense, net	\$ 643,349	\$ 633,014	\$ 10,335	1.6%
Percent of total revenues	45.3%	16.3%		

Net interest expense increased 2% to \$643,000 in 2009 from \$633,000 in 2008 due primarily to an increase in convertible bond interest of \$23,000, offset by an increase in interest income of \$13,000 in 2009.

Gain on Legal Settlements, Net

Gain on legal settlements, net for 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2009	Dollars	Percent
Gain on legal settlements, net	\$ -	\$ 411,710	\$ (411,710)	(100.0)%
Percent of total revenues	-%	10.6%		

The 2008 gain is related to the \$395,000 in legal expense reimbursements that we received in 2008 from our directors' and officers' insurance carrier related to previously disclosed SEC matters.

Other Income

Other income for 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Other income	\$ -	\$ 17,133	\$ (17,133)	(100.0)%
Percent of total revenues	-%	.44%		

The Company had no other income in 2009 compared to the \$17,000 of other income in 2008.

Provision for Income Taxes

We did not record a provision for income tax expense in 2009 or 2008 because we have been generating net losses. Furthermore, we have not recorded an income tax benefit for 2009 or 2008 primarily due to continued substantial uncertainty regarding our ability to realize our deferred tax assets. Based upon available objective evidence, there has been sufficient uncertainty regarding our ability to realize deferred tax assets to warrant a full valuation allowance in our financial statements. As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately \$53 million in net operating loss carryforwards, which may be utilized to offset future taxable income.

Utilization of our net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to substantial annual limitation due to the ownership change limitations provided by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and similar state provisions. Such an annual limitation could result in the expiration of the net operating loss carryforwards before utilization.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

We require cash to fund our operating expenses and working capital requirements, including outlays for capital expenditures and debt service. As of December 31, 2009, our principal sources of liquidity were cash and cash equivalents totaling \$120,000 and current accounts receivable of \$13,000, as compared to \$19,000 of cash and cash equivalents and \$185,000 in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2009, we had drawn approximately \$1.9 million on the \$2.47 million line of credit, leaving approximately \$570,000 available under the line of credit for our operations. Deferred revenue at December 31, 2009 was \$46,000 as compared to \$391,000 at December 31, 2008.

As of April 8, 2010, our principal sources of liquidity were cash and cash equivalents totaling approximately \$583,000 and no accounts receivable. In addition, we had drawn approximately \$1.8 million on the Paragon line of credit, leaving approximately \$625,000 available under the line of credit to fund future operations. As of April 8, 2010, we also have the ability to call up to approximately \$4.65 million of additional funding from our convertible noteholders.

Cash Flows

During the year ended December 31, 2009, our working capital deficit increased by approximately \$3,586,000 to \$6,575,000 from a working capital deficit of \$2,989,000 at December 31, 2008. As described more fully below, the working capital deficit at December 31, 2009 is primarily attributable to negative cash flows from operations, offset in part by net debt borrowings.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ 3,821,193	\$ 5,041,255	\$ (1,220,062)	(24)%

Net cash used in operating activities decreased 24% to \$3.8 million in 2009 from \$5.0 million in 2008. This decrease is primarily attributable to the 2008 increase in prepaid expenses due to the prepayment of 36 months of rent at our new headquarters facility, an increase in notes receivable, and decreases in outstanding accounts receivable, other

assets, accounts payable, and deferred revenue.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ 158,765	\$ 578,405	\$ (419,640)	(73)%

Net cash used in investing activities decreased 73% to \$159,000 in 2009 from \$578,000 in 2008. This decrease is attributable to the reduction in purchases of furniture and equipment and capitalization of software in 2009 as compared to 2008 when we acquired \$331,000 of furniture and computer equipment in connection with the relocation to our new headquarters facility and the capitalized software costs of \$261,000 related to our industry-standard platform.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

	Years Ended December 31,		Year-Over-Year Change	
	2009	2008	Dollars	Percent
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 4,081,153	\$ 2,164,303	\$ 1,916,850	89%

Net cash provided by financing activities increased 89% to \$4 million in 2009 from \$2.2 million in 2008. This increase is primarily due to cash raised in 2009 from additional borrowing from bondholders.

The net cash in 2008 from our financing activities was generated through both equity and debt financing, as described below.

Equity Financing. In a transaction that closed on February 21, 2007, we sold an aggregate of 2,352,941 shares of our common stock to two new investors, or the Investors. The private placement shares were sold at \$2.55 per share pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement, or the SPA, between us and each of the Investors. The aggregate gross proceeds to us were \$6 million, and we incurred issuance costs of approximately \$667,000. Under the SPA, the Investors were issued warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 1,176,471 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share. These warrants expired February 21, 2010.

Debt Financing. In November 2006, we established a \$1.3 million revolving credit arrangement with Wachovia Bank, NA (“Wachovia”) to be used for general working capital purposes, which we increased to \$2.5 million in January 2007. The line of credit was secured by our deposit account at Wachovia and an irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by HSBC with Atlas, a current stockholder and affiliate, as account party. Any advances made on the line of credit were to be paid off no later than August 1, 2008. On February 15, 2008, we repaid the full outstanding principal balance of \$2,052,000 and accrued interest of \$2,890 outstanding under the line of credit, and our deposit account and the irrevocable standby letter of credit were both released by Wachovia.

On February 20, 2008, the Company entered into a new revolving credit arrangement with Paragon and delivered to Paragon a secured promissory note, dated February 20, 2008 (the “Paragon Note”). The Paragon Note was renewed as of February 22, 2010, pursuant to the Modification Agreement, dated February 25, 2010 (the “Modification Agreement”) between Paragon and the Company, which extended the maturity date from February 11, 2010 to August 11, 2010 and changed the interest rate on the Paragon Note from a variable annual rate equal to The Wall Street Journal Prime Rate, with a floor of 5.50%, to a fixed annual rate of 6.50%. The total line of credit advanced by Paragon remains \$2.5 million and can be used for general working capital. The line of credit is secured by an irrevocable standby letter of credit in the amount of \$2.5 million issued by HSBC with Atlas as account party, with an

expiration date of September 17, 2010, which was extended from the prior expiration date of February 18, 2010.

As an incentive for the letter of credit from Atlas to secure the Wachovia line of credit, we had entered into a stock purchase warrant and agreement with Atlas. Under the terms of the agreement, Atlas received a warrant to purchase up to 444,444 shares of our common stock at \$2.70 per share within 30 business days of the termination of the Wachovia line of credit or if we are in default under the terms of the line of credit with Wachovia. In consideration for Atlas providing the letter of credit to Paragon, we agreed to amend the agreement to provide that the warrant is exercisable within 30 business days of the termination of the Paragon line of credit or if we are in default under the terms of the line of credit with Paragon.

Furthermore, in connection with establishing the Paragon line of credit, Atlas and the Company entered into a Reimbursement Agreement, dated November 14, 2006 (as amended, the "Reimbursement Agreement") to provide that, in the event of a default by the Company in the repayment of the Paragon Note that results in the letter of credit being drawn, the Company will reimburse Atlas any sums that Atlas is required to pay under the letter of credit in either cash or stock, at the Company's election. On January 19, 2010, Atlas and the Company entered into the Second Amendment to the Reimbursement Agreement (the "Second Amendment") to provide that at the sole discretion of Atlas, any such payments to Atlas may be made in cash, common stock of the Company, or convertible reimbursement notes.

As previously reported in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Atlas is a beneficial owner of 10% or more of the Common Stock of the Company, and the holder of a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount (the "Requisite Percentage Holder") of the convertible secured subordinated notes (the "Notes") under the Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated November 14, 2007 (as amended, the "Note Purchase Agreement"), between the Company and the convertible noteholders, under which the Company is entitled to elect to sell to the convertible noteholders, and the convertible noteholders are obligated to buy, Notes. The terms of the Note Purchase Agreement and the Notes were previously described, as applicable, in the Form 10-Q filed by the Company on November 14, 2007, and the Forms 8-K filed by the Company on November 21, 2008, February 25, 2009 and March 8, 2010.

The Company entered into the Second Amendment in partial consideration for a waiver from the Requisite Percentage Holder. Sales of Notes to the convertible noteholders are subject to certain conditions, including the absence of events or conditions that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Company to perform its obligations under the Note Purchase Agreement. The agent for the convertible noteholders had advised the Company that the Company's obligations to Dennis Michael Nouri and Reza Eric Nouri may constitute such a material adverse effect. However, Atlas, as the Requisite Percentage Holder, advised the Company that it would be willing to waive the foregoing funding conditions relating to the judgment if, and for so long as, the Nouris do not actively pursue enforcement of such judgment, and, in addition, if the Company entered into the Second Amendment.

On November 14, 2007, in an initial closing, the Company sold \$3.3 million aggregate principal amount of Notes (the “Initial Notes”). In addition, the noteholders committed to purchase on a pro rata basis up to \$5.2 million aggregate principal of Notes in future closings upon approval and call by our Board of Directors. On August 12, 2008, we exercised our option to sell \$1.5 million aggregate principal of additional Notes (the “Additional Notes”) to existing noteholders, with substantially the same terms and conditions as the Initial Notes. In connection with the sale of the Additional Notes, the noteholders holding a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding agreed to increase the aggregate principal amount of Notes that they are committed to purchase from \$8.5 million to \$15.3 million. On November 21, 2008, we sold \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of additional Notes due November 14, 2010, to two new convertible noteholders, with substantially the same terms and conditions as the Initial Notes and the Additional Notes. At December 31, 2008, \$5.3 million aggregate principal amount of Notes were outstanding.

On January 6, 2009, the Company sold \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes to Atlas, on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes.

On February 24, 2009, the Company sold \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes to Atlas on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On the same date, the noteholders holding a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding agreed that the Company may sell up to \$6 million aggregate principal amount of Additional Notes to new convertible noteholders or existing noteholders at any time on or before December 31, 2009 with a maturity date of November 14, 2010 or later. In addition, the maturity date definition for each of the Notes was changed from November 14, 2010 to the date upon which the note is due and payable, which is the earlier of (1) November 14, 2010, (2) a change of control, or (3) if an event of default occurs, the date upon which noteholders accelerate the indebtedness evidenced by the Notes. The formula for calculating the conversion price of the Notes was also amended such that the conversion price of each outstanding note and any additional note sold in the future would be the same and set at the lowest applicable conversion price, as described below.

On each of April 3, 2009 and June 2, 2009, the Company sold a Note in the principal amount of \$500,000 to Atlas on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On each of July 16, 2009, August 26, 2009, September 8, 2009, and October 5, 2009, the Company sold a Note in the principal amount of \$250,000 to Atlas on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On October 9, 2009, the Company sold a Note in the principal amount of \$250,000 to UBP, Union Bancaire Privee, an existing noteholder, on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On November 6, 2009, the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$500,000, on December 23, 2009 the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$750,000, and on February 11, 2010, the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$500,000, all upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes

On March 5, 2010, the Company and the Requisite Percentage Holder, among other convertible noteholders, entered into the Fourth Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, Second Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Notes and Third Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement (the “Fourth Amendment”). The Fourth Amendment extends the original maturity date of the Notes from November 14, 2010 to November 14, 2013, and amends the Note Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, to reflect this extension, as reported on the Form 8-K filed by the Company on March 10, 2010.

On April 1, 2010, the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$350,000, due November 14, 2013, upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes.

On the earlier of the maturity date of November 14, 2013 or a merger or acquisition or other transaction pursuant to which our existing stockholders hold less than 50% of the surviving entity, or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or similar transaction, or event of default, each noteholder in its sole discretion shall have the option to:

- convert the principal then outstanding on its notes into shares of our common stock, or
- receive immediate repayment in cash of the notes, including any accrued and unpaid interest.

If a noteholder elects to convert its Notes under these circumstances, the conversion price will be the lowest “applicable conversion price” determined for each Note. The “applicable conversion price” for each Note shall be calculated by multiplying 120% by the lowest of

- the average of the high and low prices of the Company’s common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board averaged over the five trading days prior to the closing date of the issuance of such Note,
- if the Company’s common stock is not traded on the Over-The-Counter market, the closing price of the common stock reported on the Nasdaq National Market or the principal exchange on which the common stock is listed, averaged over the five trading days prior to the closing date of the issuance of such Note, or
 - the closing price of the Company’s common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board, the Nasdaq National Market, or the principal exchange on which the common stock is listed, as applicable, on the trading day immediately preceding the date such Note is converted, in each case as adjusted for stock splits, dividends or combinations, recapitalizations, or similar events.

We are obligated to pay interest on the notes at an annualized rate of 8% payable in quarterly installments commencing three months after the purchase date of the Notes. We are not permitted to prepay the Notes without approval of the holders of at least a majority of the principal amount of the notes then outstanding.

Payment of the Notes will be automatically accelerated if we enter voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings.

The Notes and the common stock into which they may be converted have not been registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. As a result, offers and sales of the Notes were made pursuant to Regulation D of the Securities Act and only made to accredited investors. The noteholders of the Initial Notes include (i) The Blueline Fund, or Blueline, which originally recommended Philippe Pouponnot, one of our former directors, for appointment to the Board of Directors; (ii) Atlas, an affiliate that originally recommended Shlomo Elia, one of our current directors, for appointment to the Board of Directors; (iii) Crystal Management Ltd., which is owned by Doron Roethler, the former Chairman of our Board of Directors and former Interim Chief Executive Officer and who currently serves as the noteholders’ bond representative; and (iv) William Furr, who is the father of Thomas Furr, who, at the time, was one of our directors and executive officers. The noteholders of the Additional Notes are Atlas and Crystal Management Ltd. The noteholders the New Notes are not affiliated with the Company.

If we propose to file a registration statement to register any of its common stock under the Securities Act in connection with the public offering of such securities solely for cash, subject to certain limitations, we must give each noteholder who has converted its notes into common stock the opportunity to include such shares of converted common stock in the registration. We have agreed to bear the expenses for any of these registrations, exclusive of any stock transfer taxes, underwriting discounts, and commissions.

No fees are payable in connection with the offering of Notes.

We have not yet achieved positive cash flows from operations, and our main sources of funds for our operations are the sale of securities in private placements, the sale of additional Notes, and bank lines of credit. We must continue to rely on these sources until we are able to generate sufficient cash from revenues to fund our operations. We believe that anticipated cash flows from operations, funds available from our existing line of credit (which expires August 2010, as described above), placement of a new line of credit and additional issuances of notes, together with cash on hand, will provide sufficient funds to finance our operations at least for the next 12 to 18 months, depending on our ability to achieve strategic goals outlined in our annual operating budget approved by our Board of Directors. Changes in our operating plans, lower than anticipated sales, increased expenses, or other events may cause us to seek additional equity or debt financing in future periods. There can be no guarantee that financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Additional equity financing could be dilutive to the holders of our common stock, and additional debt financing, if available, could impose greater cash payment obligations and more covenants and operating restrictions. If the tentative Class Action settlement is finalized, current shareholders will be further diluted due to the issuance of an additional 1,475,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the terms of the tentative agreement.

Going Concern

Our independent registered public accountants have issued an explanatory paragraph in their report included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 in which they express substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern. Our continuation as a going concern depends on our ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet our obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing that is currently required, and ultimately to attain profitable operations and positive cash flows. There can be no assurance that our efforts to raise capital or increase revenue will be successful. If our efforts are unsuccessful, we may have to cease operations and liquidate our business.

Recent Developments

To fill a vacancy in the Board of Directors (the "Board"), the members of the Board unanimously appointed Amir Elbaz as a director of the Company, effective January 15, 2009, to serve until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Mr. Elbaz currently advises technology and renewable energy companies on business strategy, restructuring and business development initiatives. Mr. Elbaz served as the Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of Lithium Technology Corporation ("LTC") until November 2008. Mr. Elbaz joined LTC in 2006 to oversee finances and marketing, as well as business development.

On January 19, 2010, the Company and Atlas entered into the Second Amendment to the Reimbursement Agreement. Atlas previously procured a letter of credit in favor of Paragon Commercial Bank (“Paragon”) to serve as security under the Company’s revolving credit arrangement between the Company, as borrower, and Paragon, as lender. The Reimbursement Agreement sets forth the terms by which Atlas may be reimbursed by the Company for any drawdowns by Paragon on the letter of credit. The Second Amendment provides that Atlas may elect, in its sole discretion, to be reimbursed by the Company for any such drawdowns in either common stock of the Company, bonds, or cash. Prior to such amendment, the Reimbursement Agreement allowed the Company to reimburse Atlas in either cash or stock, at the Company’s election.

Atlas is a beneficial owner of 10% or more of the Common Stock of the Company, and a convertible noteholder of Notes under the Note Purchase Agreement, under which the Company is entitled to elect to sell to the noteholders, and the noteholders are obligated to buy convertible promissory Notes. The terms of the Note Purchase Agreement and the Notes are described in Footnote 6 to the Financial Statements.

The Company entered into the Second Amendment in consideration for a waiver from the noteholders. Sales of Notes to the noteholders are subject to certain conditions, including the absence of events or conditions that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Company to perform its obligations under the Note Purchase Agreement. The agent for the convertible noteholders has advised the Company that the Company’s obligations to Dennis Michael Nouri and Reza Eric Nouri, former officers of the Company who have obtained a judgment against the Company for the advancement of expenses incurred by them in connection with their defense of certain criminal and civil actions, may constitute such a material adverse effect. However, Atlas, as the Requisite Percentage Holder, advised the Company that it would be willing to waive the foregoing funding conditions relating to the judgment if, and for so long as, the Nouris do not actively pursue enforcement of such judgment, and, in addition, if the Company entered into the Second Amendment.

On February 11, 2010, the Company sold an additional convertible secured subordinated Note due November 14, 2010 in the principal amount of \$500,000 to a current noteholder upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. (See Note 6 to the Financial Statements)

On March 5, 2010, the Company entered into the Fourth Amendment with the holders of a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes issued by the Company under the Note Purchase Agreement. The Fourth Amendment extends the original maturity date of the Notes from November 14, 2010 to November 14, 2013, and amends the Note Purchase Agreement, the Notes and the Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, to reflect this extension.

On April 1, 2010, the company sold a Note due November 14, 2013 in the principal amount of \$350,000 to a current noteholder upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes.

On February 25, 2010, the Company entered into a Modification Agreement with Paragon, with an effective date of February 22, 2010, relating to the Paragon Note, delivered by the Company to Paragon in the maximum principal amount of \$2,500,000. The Modification Agreement (i) extends the maturity date of the Paragon Note from February 11, 2010 to August 11, 2010, and (ii) changes the interest rate from a variable annual rate equal to The Wall Street Journal Prime Rate, with a floor of 5.50%, to a fixed annual rate of 6.50%. The Company has been advised that, effective January 28, 2010, the expiration date of the standby letter of credit in the amount of \$2,500,000 issued by HSBC securing the Paragon Note has been extended from February 18, 2010 to September 17, 2010.

On March 26, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized grants of stock options and restricted stock to certain directors of the Company pursuant to the Company's 2004 Equity Compensation Plan, as follows:

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Amir Elbaz received a grant of non-qualified stock options to acquire up to 20,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share, representing fair market value on the date of grant. The options vest quarterly in 25% increments, commencing June 30, 2010.

Dror Zoreff received a grant of non-qualified stock options to acquire up to 30,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share, representing fair market value on the date of grant. The options vest quarterly in 25% increments, commencing June 30, 2010.

Shlomo Elia received a grant of 10,000 shares of restricted stock, whose transfer restrictions lapse quarterly in 25% increments, commencing June 30, 2010.

In late March 2010, the Company reached an agreement in principal and tentative settlement with the lead plaintiff in the class action lawsuit brought against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors, as described in Note 7 to the Financial Statements, "Commitments and Contingencies."

On March 2, 2010, Nottingham Hall LLC, the primary landlord for the office space occupied by the Company under a sublease between our Company and Advantis Real Estate Services Company (Advantis), filed a Complaint in Summary Ejectment against Advantis and our Company. The suit seeks to recoup the funds not paid by Advantis over term of the original lease between Nottingham Hall LLC and Advantis in the amount of \$121,000. Representatives for Nottingham Hall LLC have indicated that Advantis has defaulted on the terms of the lease and Nottingham Hall is now pursuing our Company for the differential in rent between our prepaid negotiated amount and the total actually due from Advantis. We are currently negotiating a settlement in the matter.

The Company entered into a license agreement with a customer in December 2009 that included the payment of a monthly license fee of \$30,000 starting in December 2009. The customer informs us that they are unable to make the monthly payments as they have not raised the additional capital required to continue their operations. We have not recognized any revenue in 2009 associated with these license fees.

Item 7A.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not applicable.

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Item 8.

Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and
Stockholders of Smart Online, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Smart Online, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2009. The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. 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 of the United States of America. 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 its 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 also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 13 to the financial statements, the Company has restated its 2008 financial statements due to a previous accounting policy error related to revenue recognition and impairments of intangible assets. Previously, revenue earned as an agent was not recognized in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America which require revenue earned as an agent to be reported net of amounts to be paid to others. The restatement results in previously stated portions of subscription revenue of \$1,611,290 being reduced by \$1,095,828 with corresponding reductions in certain marketing expense. In addition, the Company recorded an additional impairment charge of \$230,000 related to the carrying value of its trade name.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a working capital deficiency as of December 31, 2009. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans concerning these matters are described in Note 1. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ CHERRY, BEKAERT & HOLLAND, L.L.P.

Raleigh, North Carolina
April 15, 2010

SMART ONLINE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 119,796	\$ 18,602
Accounts receivable, net	13,056	184,930
Unbilled receivable	-	60,000
Prepaid expenses	240,840	289,372
Total current assets	373,692	552,904
Property and equipment, net	258,450	365,993
Capitalized software, net	450,782	261,221
Unbilled receivable, non-current	-	372,317
Prepaid expenses, non-current	110,700	258,301
Intangible assets, net	150,000	1,180,245
Other assets	2,496	1,736
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,346,120	\$ 2,992,717
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 518,309	\$ 398,237
Notes payable	1,964,281	2,341,177
Deferred revenue	40,115	323,976
Accrued liabilities - Nouri	1,802,379	-
Accrued liabilities	2,623,959	478,917
Total current liabilities	6,949,043	3,542,307
Long-term liabilities:		
Notes payable	9,785,255	5,327,211
Deferred revenue	5,601	67,353
Total long-term liabilities	9,790,856	5,394,564
Total liabilities	16,739,899	8,936,871
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 45,000,000 shares authorized, 18,332,542 and 18,333,601 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	18,333	18,334
Additional paid-in capital	67,036,836	66,945,588
Accumulated deficit	(82,448,948)	(72,908,076)
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(15,393,779)	(5,944,154)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)	\$ 1,346,120	\$ 2,992,717

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

SMART ONLINE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
REVENUES:		
Subscription fees	\$ 756,233	\$ 1,587,942
Professional service fees	335,079	1,859,154
License fees	45,000	26,250
Hosting fees	156,053	259,675
Other revenue	127,137	146,158
Total revenues	1,419,502	3,879,179
COST OF REVENUES	1,544,861	2,021,489
GROSS PROFIT (LOSS)	(125,359)	1,857,690
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
General and administrative	4,554,435	4,315,901
Sales and marketing	887,999	1,736,064
Research and development	586,254	1,951,562
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	626,685	3,702,141
Loss on legal settlements	2,139,364	-
(Gain) on disposal of assets, net	(22,574)	-
Total operating expenses	8,772,163	11,705,668
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(8,897,522)	(9,847,978)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Gain on legal settlements, net	-	411,710
Interest expense, net	(643,349)	(633,014)
Other income	-	17,133
Total other expense	(643,349)	(204,171)
NET LOSS	\$ (9,540,871)	\$ (10,052,149)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE:		
Basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.52)	\$ (0.55)
WEIGHTED-AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES USED IN COMPUTING NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE:		
Basic and fully diluted	18,332,542	18,309,771

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

SMART ONLINE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (9,540,871)	\$ (10,052,149)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	502,881	825,846
Amortization of deferred financing costs	-	301,249
Bad debt expense	2,129,198	430,505
Stock-based compensation	92,339	424,513
Gain on disposal of assets	(22,574)	(3,730)
Loss on impairment of intangible assets	626,685	3,702,142
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	228,451	199,667
Unbilled receivables	(3,167,538)	(152,317)
Prepaid expenses	196,132	(456,787)
Other assets	(762)	58,575
Accounts payable	1,534,153	(230,133)
Deferred revenue	(345,614)	(185,788)
Accrued and other expenses	3,946,326	97,152
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,821,193)	(5,041,255)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(14,565)	(330,748)
Proceeds from sale of furniture and equipment	45,362	13,564
Capitalized software	(189,562)	(261,221)
Net cash used in investing activities	(158,765)	(578,405)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from debt borrowings	11,284,045	8,780,303
Repayments of debt borrowings	(7,202,892)	(6,713,500)
Issuance of common stock, net of costs	-	97,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,081,153	2,164,303
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	101,194	(3,455,357)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	18,602	3,473,959
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 119,796	\$ 18,602
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 657,644	\$ 360,692
Income Taxes	\$ -	\$ 40,367
Supplemental schedule of non-cash financing activities:		
Conversion of debt to equity	\$ -	\$ 228,546
Assets acquired under capital lease	\$ 200,000	\$ 48,214
Shares issued in settlement of notes payable	\$ -	\$ -

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

SMART ONLINE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

	Common Stock			Accumulated Deficit	Totals
	Shares	\$0.001 Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital		
BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 2007	\$ 18,159,768	18,160	\$ 66,202,179	\$ (62,855,928)	\$ 3,364,411
Exercise of options	206,069	206	97,294	-	97,500
Issuance of common stock, net of expenses	19,608	20	228,527	-	228,547
Equity-based compensation	70,000	70	424,443	-	424,513
Cancellations of unvested restricted share issuances and forfeitures for payment of tax obligations	(121,844)	(122)	(6,855)	-	(6,977)
Net loss				(10,052,149)	(10,052,149)
BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 2008	\$ 18,333,601	18,334	\$ 66,945,588	\$ (72,908,077)	\$ (5,944,155)
Exercise of options	-	-	-	-	
Issuance of common stock, net of expenses				-	
Equity-based compensation			92,340	-	92,340
Cancellations of unvested restricted share issuances and forfeitures for payment of tax obligations	(1,059)	(1)	(1,092)	-	(1,093)
Net loss				(9,540,871)	(9,540,871)
BALANCES, DECEMBER 31, 2009	\$ 18,332,542	18,333	\$ 67,036,836	\$ (82,448,948)	\$ (15,393,779)

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

1. SUMMARY OF BUSINESS AND DESCRIPTION OF GOING CONCERN

Description of Business and Going Concern - Smart Online, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Delaware in 1993. The Company develops and markets software products and services targeted to small businesses that are delivered via a Software-as-a-Service ("SaaS") model. The Company sells its SaaS products and services primarily through private-label marketing partners. In addition, the Company provides website consulting services, primarily in the e-commerce retail industry. The Company maintains a website for potential partners containing certain corporate information located at www.smartonline.com.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company incurred net losses as well as negative cash flows, is involved in a class action lawsuit (See Note 7, "Commitments and Contingencies"), and at December 31, 2009, had deficiencies in working capital. These factors indicate that the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts or classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern depends upon its ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet its obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing as may be required, and ultimately to attain profitable operations and positive cash flows. At December 31, 2009, the Company does have a commitment from its secured subordinated noteholders to purchase up to an additional \$5.5 million in convertible notes, of which \$850,000 was issued through April 15, 2010 (footnote 12). The Company's future plans include the introduction of its new industry-standard platform, the development of additional new products and applications, and further enhancement of its existing small-business applications and tools.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fiscal Year - The Company's fiscal year ends December 31. References to fiscal 2009, for example, refer to the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("US GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions in the Company's financial statements and notes thereto. Significant estimates and assumptions made by management include the determination of the provision for income taxes, the fair market value of stock awards issued, the period over which revenue is generated and the determination of allowances on our deferred tax assets. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - US GAAP requires disclosures of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. Due to the short period of time to maturity, the carrying amounts of cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and notes payable reported in the consolidated financial statements approximate the fair value.

Reclassifications - Certain prior year and comparative period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on previously reported net income or stockholders' equity.

Principles of Consolidation - The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Smart CRM, Inc. ("Smart CRM") and Smart Commerce, Inc. ("Smart Commerce"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. Subsidiary accounts are included only from the date of acquisition forward. On December 31, 2008, each of Smart CRM and Smart Commerce were merged into the Company.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - All highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and accounts receivable. At times, cash balances may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insurable limits. See Note 10, “Major Customers and Concentration of Credit Risk,” for further discussion of risk within accounts receivable.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability, failure, or refusal of its customers to make required payments. The need for an allowance for doubtful accounts is evaluated based on specifically identified amounts that management believes to be potentially uncollectible. If actual collections experience changes, revisions to the allowance may be required.

Prepaid Expenses - Prepaid expenses consist primarily of a lump-sum rent payment on the Company’s headquarters office space, advance payments to registries for domain name registrations, and miscellaneous payments made in advance of the period to which they relate. Prepaid expenses are amortized to expense on a straight-line basis over the period covered by the expenses. In the case of prepaid registry fees, the amortization period is consistent with the revenue recognition of the related domain name registration.

Property and Equipment On September 4, 2009 we sold our computer hardware, furniture and fixtures and office equipment (“personal property”) to our note holders in exchange for a reduction in the outstanding note balances of \$200,000. The personal property and equipment was then leased back from the note holders under a ten (10) year lease. The leased assets are capitalized and depreciated. Personal property and equipment are stated at the cost, as established under the lease and are depreciated over the term of the lease using the straight-line method. We continue to own and depreciate leasehold improvements that are stated at cost and depreciated over the term of the office lease as follows:

Computer hardware	10 years
Computer software	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term

Intangible Assets and Goodwill - Intangible assets consist of the iMart trade name obtained through the acquisition of iMart Incorporated (“iMart”). The Company also owns several copyrights and trademarks related to products, names, and logos used throughout its non-acquired product lines. All assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives with the exception of the iMart trade name, workforces in place, and goodwill, which are deemed by management to have indefinite lives and are not amortized.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets - The Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets in accordance with US GAAP. Long-lived assets are reviewed for possible impairment at the earlier of annually in the fourth quarter or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that, the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the asset fair value. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value and is recognized as an operating expense in the period in which the determination is made. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

In addition to the recoverability assessment, the Company routinely reviews the remaining estimated useful lives of its long-lived assets. Any reduction in the useful-life assumption will result in increased depreciation and amortization expense in the period when such determinations are made, as well as in subsequent periods.

In 2009, management determined that the values assigned to two of its customer bases acquired through the iMart acquisition were now impaired because its carrying value of \$626,685 exceeded future estimated fair values. As a result, a loss on impairment of intangible assets in the amount of \$626,685 was recognized as an operating expense in 2009.

In 2008, management determined that its iMart trade name was impaired because its carrying value of \$1,155,499 exceeded its fair value of \$150,000, calculated using the relief-from-royalty method. As a result, a loss on impairment of intangible assets in the amount of \$1,155,499 was recognized as an operating expense in 2008. However, because the Company intends to continue to use the iMart trade name and branding in sales and marketing activities indefinitely, management concluded that an indefinite life was still appropriate.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of goodwill in accordance with US GAAP, at the earlier of annually in the fourth quarter or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that, the balance may not be recoverable. Impairment may result from, among other things, deterioration in the performance of the acquired business, adverse market conditions, adverse changes in applicable laws or regulations including changes that restrict the activities of the acquired business, a change in the strategic direction of the Company, and a variety of other circumstances.

In 2008, management determined that goodwill of \$2,696,642 associated with its acquisition of iMart was fully impaired due to a number of reasons, including the shutdown in 2008 of iMart's Grand Rapids, Michigan facility and the termination of all its employees; the consolidation of its technology platforms; the deterioration in value of the Company's underlying stock that contributed to the initial value of goodwill; and general economic and market conditions. As a result, a loss on impairment of intangible assets for this amount was recognized as an operating expense in 2008.

Revenue Recognition - The Company derives revenue primarily from subscription fees charged to customers accessing its SaaS applications; professional service fees, consisting primarily of consulting; the perpetual or term licensing of software platforms or applications; and hosting and maintenance services. These arrangements may include delivery in multiple-element arrangements if the customer purchases a combination of products and/or services. Because the Company licenses, sells, leases, or otherwise markets computer software, it uses the residual method pursuant to US GAAP. This method allows the Company to recognize revenue for a delivered element when such element has vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of the fair value of the delivered element. If VSOE cannot be determined or maintained for an element, it could impact revenues as all or a portion of the revenue from the multiple-element arrangement may need to be deferred.

If multiple-element arrangements involve significant development, modification, or customization or if it is determined that certain elements are essential to the functionality of other elements within the arrangement, revenue is

deferred until all elements necessary to the functionality are provided by the Company to a customer. The determination of whether the arrangement involves significant development, modification, or customization could be complex and require the use of judgment by management.

Under US GAAP, provided the arrangement does not require significant development, modification, or customization, revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria have been met:

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1. persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists
2. delivery has occurred
3. the fee is fixed or determinable
4. Collectability is probable

If at the inception of an arrangement the fee is not fixed or determinable, revenue is deferred until the arrangement fee becomes due and payable. If collectability is deemed not probable, revenue is deferred until payment is received or collection becomes probable, whichever is earlier. The determination of whether fees are collectible requires judgment of management, and the amount and timing of revenue recognition may change if different assessments are made.

Under the provisions of US GAAP, consulting, website design fees, and application development services are accounted for separately from the license of associated software platforms when these services have value to the customer and there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value of each deliverable. When accounted for separately, revenues are recognized as the services are rendered for time and material contracts, and when milestones are achieved and accepted by the customer for fixed price or long-term contracts. The majority of the Company's consulting service contracts are on a time and material basis and are typically billed monthly based upon standard professional service rates.

Application development services are typically fixed price and of a longer term. As such, they are accounted for as long-term construction contracts that require revenue recognition to be based on estimates involving total costs to complete and the stage of completion. The assumptions and estimates made to determine the total costs and stage of completion may affect the timing of revenue recognition, with changes in estimates of progress to completion and costs to complete accounted for as cumulative catch-up adjustments. If the criteria for revenue recognition on construction-type contracts are not met, the associated costs of such projects are capitalized and included in costs in excess of billings on the balance sheet until such time that revenue recognition is permitted.

Subscription fees primarily consist of sales of subscriptions through private-label marketing partners to end users. We typically have a revenue-share arrangement with these marketing partners in order to encourage them to market our products and services to their customers. Subscriptions are generally payable on a monthly basis and are typically paid via credit card of the individual end user. We accrue any payments received in advance of the subscription period as deferred revenue and amortize them over the subscription period. In the past we recognized all subscription revenue on a gross basis and in accordance with our policy to periodically review our accounting policies we identifies the fact that certain contracts require the reporting of subscription revenue on a gross basis and others on a net basis according to US GAAP. On that basis, we continue to report subscription revenue from certain contracts on a gross basis and others on a net basis. The net effect of this reclassification of expenses only impacts gross revenue and certain gross expenses; it does not change the net income. The effects of these reclassifications are presented in detail in footnote 13.

Because its customers generally do not have the contractual right to take possession of the software it licenses or markets at any time, the Company recognizes revenue on hosting and maintenance fees as the services are provided in accordance with US GAAP related to Arrangements That Include the Right to Use Software Stored on Another Entity's Hardware.

Deferred Revenue - Deferred revenue consists of billings or payments received in advance of revenue recognition, and it is recognized as the revenue recognition criteria are met. Deferred revenue also includes certain professional services fees and licensing revenues where all the criteria described earlier were not met. Deferred revenue that will be

recognized over the succeeding 12-month period is recorded as current and the remaining portion is recorded as noncurrent.

Cost of Revenues - Cost of revenues primarily is composed of salaries associated with maintaining and supporting customers, the cost of domain name and e-mail registrations, and the cost of external facilities where the Company's and its customers' customized applications are hosted.

Software Development Costs - The Company capitalizes certain costs of software developed in accordance with US GAAP, which requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility, with costs incurred prior to this time expensed as research and development. Technological feasibility is established when all planning, designing, coding, and testing activities that are necessary to establish that the product can be produced to meet its design specifications have been completed. The Company's policy provides for the capitalization of certain outside contractors' fees and payroll and payroll-related costs for employees who are directly associated with the development of the Company's software. Capitalized costs are ratably amortized based on the greater of the revenue method or the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software, generally three years. Management evaluates the recoverability of its capitalized software at the earlier of annually in the fourth quarter or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that, the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable by comparing the amount capitalized to the estimated net realizable value of the software. If such evaluations indicate that the unamortized software development costs exceed the net realizable value, the Company writes down the carrying cost to net realizable value.

Historically, the Company had not developed detailed design plans for its SaaS applications, and the costs incurred between the completion of a working model of these applications and the point at which the products were ready for general release had been insignificant. These factors, combined with the historically low revenue generated by the sale of the applications that do not support the net realizable value of any capitalized costs, resulted in the continued expensing of underlying costs as research and development.

Beginning in May 2008, the Company determined that it was strategically desirable to develop an industry-standard platform and to enhance the current SaaS applications. A detailed design plan indicated that the product was technologically feasible. In July 2008, development commenced, and as of December 31, 2008, \$261,221 in associated costs were capitalized in accordance with US GAAP. As this platform was still under development, the Company recognized no amortization expense during the year ended December 31, 2008.

The Company capitalized additional costs of \$222,436 through July 10, 2009 when the product was released for sale to the marketplace. The capitalized cost is being amortized over a seven (7) year period. Total amortization expense in 2009 was \$32,875.

US GAAP establishes accounting and reporting standards for research and development. Costs incurred to search for new revenue producing products or services, to significantly improve an existing product, and to formulate design plans in an effort to establish technological feasibility are expensed in the period they are incurred.

Advertising Costs - The Company expenses all advertising costs as they are incurred. The amounts charged to sales and marketing expense during 2009 and 2008 were \$18,306 and \$37,202, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation - Effective January 1, 2006, the Company began recognizing stock based compensation, using the Modified Prospective Approach based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with US GAAP. Under the Modified Prospective Approach, the amount of compensation cost recognized includes (i) compensation cost for all share-based payments granted prior to, but not yet vested as of, January 1, 2006, and (ii) compensation cost for all share-based payments that are granted subsequent to January 1, 2006. Stock-based compensation is recognized on the straight-line method over the requisite service period. Total stock-based compensation expense recognized was \$93,339 and \$424,513 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. No stock-based compensation was capitalized in the consolidated financial statements.

In computing the impact of stock-based compensation expense, the fair value of each award is estimated on the date of grant based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model utilizing certain assumptions for a risk-free interest rate, volatility, and expected remaining lives of the awards. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of

share-based payment awards represent management's best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. As a result, if factors change and the Company uses different assumptions, the Company's stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, the Company is required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those shares expected to vest. In estimating the Company's forfeiture rate, the Company analyzed its historical forfeiture rate, the remaining lives of unvested options, and the amount of vested options as a percentage of total options outstanding. If the Company's actual forfeiture rate is materially different from its estimate, or if the Company reevaluates the forfeiture rate in the future, the stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what the Company has recorded in the current period.

The fair value of option grants under the Company's equity compensation plan during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were estimated using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility	200.0%	46.0%
Risk-free interest rate	2.75%	4.41%
Expected lives (years)	4.0	4.3

Dividend yield – The Company has never declared or paid dividends on its common stock and does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

Expected volatility – Volatility is a measure of the amount by which a financial variable such as share price has fluctuated (historical volatility) or is expected to fluctuate (expected volatility). Expected volatility is partially based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock since the end of the prior fiscal year as well as management's expectations for future volatility.

Risk - free interest rate – The risk-free interest rate is based on the published yield available on U.S. Treasury issues with an equivalent term remaining equal to the expected life of the option.

Expected lives – The expected lives of the options represent the estimated period of time until exercise or forfeiture and are based on historical experience of similar awards.

Net Loss Per Share - Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods. Diluted net loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the periods. Common equivalent shares consist of convertible notes, stock options, and warrants that are computed using the treasury stock method. Shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options, totaling 132,500 and 271,250 shares on December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of common equivalent shares as the impact was anti-dilutive.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements - In April 2008, the US Financial Accounting Standards Board suggested rules concerning the determination of the useful life of intangible assets. The standard requires entities to consider their own historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements when developing assumptions regarding the useful lives of intangible assets and also mandates certain related disclosure requirements. The rules are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, with early adoption prohibited. The Company has adopted the rules.

All other new and recently issued, but not yet, effective, accounting pronouncements have been deemed to be not relevant to the Company and therefore are not expected to have any impact once adopted.

Segment reporting

The Company's chief operating decision maker is its Chief Executive Officer, who reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis. Accordingly, in accordance with US GAAP, the Company has determined that it has a single reporting segment and operating unit structure, specifically the provision of an on-demand suite of integrated business management software services.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The value hierarchy prescribed by the accounting literature contains three levels as follows:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimations.

The Company reviews property and equipment impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an assets may not be recoverable. During 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized impairment charges of \$626,685 and \$3,702,141 respectively, based on Level 3 analysis. In the current year impairment charges were recognized in full against customer lists because of the loss of significant customers. (See Note 5)

3. BALANCE SHEET ACCOUNTS

Accounts Receivable

	December 31	
	2009	2008
Accounts receivable	\$ 403,250	\$ 613,088
Unbilled receivable	432,317	432,317
Total Accounts receivable	835,567	1,045,405
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(822,511)	(428,158)
	\$ 13,056	\$ 617,247

Unbilled receivables represent costs incurred on a development agreement with a Customer. The company has not recognized any revenue as the appropriate revenue recognition criteria has not been met.

Advance to Nouri (See Note 7)	\$ 1,802,379	\$ -
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,802,379)	-
	\$ -	\$ -

The company has not paid the advance amount as of December 31, 2009 and the corresponding amount has been included as an accrued liability as identified below.

Prepaid Expenses

In July 2008, the Company entered into a 36-month sublease agreement for approximately 9,837 square feet of office space in Durham, North Carolina near Research Triangle Park, into which the Company relocated its headquarters in September 2008. The agreement included the conveyance of certain furniture to the Company without a stated value and required a lump-sum, upfront payment of \$500,000 that was made in September 2008. Management has assessed the fair market value of the furniture to be approximately \$50,000, and this amount was capitalized and is subject to depreciation in accordance with the Company's fixed asset policies. The remainder of the payment was recorded as prepaid expense; with the portion, relating to rent for periods beyond the next 12 months classified as non-current, and is being amortized to rent expense over the term of the lease. (See Note 7)

Deferred Financing Costs

To assist the Company in securing a modification to its line of credit with Wachovia, Atlas provided Wachovia with a modified standby letter of credit. In exchange for Atlas providing Wachovia with the modified letter of credit, on January 15, 2007 the Company issued Atlas a warrant containing a provision for cashless exercise to purchase up to 444,444 shares of the Company's common stock at \$2.70 per share. The fair value of the warrant was \$734,303 as measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at the time the warrant was issued. This amount was recorded as deferred financing costs and was amortized to interest expense in the amount of \$37,657 per month over the remaining period of the modified line of credit, which was scheduled to expire in August 2008. In February 2008, the Wachovia line of credit was replaced by a new line of credit with Paragon as described in Note 6, "Notes Payable." Atlas agreed to provide Paragon a new standby letter of credit and the Company agreed to amend the Atlas warrant agreement to provide that the warrant is exercisable within 30 business days of the termination of the Paragon line of credit or if the Company is in default under the terms of the line of credit with Paragon. As of December 31, 2008, the deferred financing costs were fully amortized to interest expense.

Accrued Liabilities

At December 31, 2009, the Company had accrued liabilities totaling \$4,426,338. This amount consisted primarily of \$99,453 of liability accrued related to the development of the Company's custom accounting application; \$1,802,379 related to legal reserves for the settlement of legal fees on behalf of former officers and employees, Michael Nouri and Eric Reza Nouri, both of whom were convicted on criminal charges brought by the US Department of Justice; \$152,657 for accrued legal fees related to the defense; \$71,159 for accrued payroll and related costs; and \$102,647 of convertible note interest payable and \$2,149,500 for the estimated settlement costs of the class action lawsuit. (See Note 12)

At December 31, 2008, the Company had accrued liabilities totaling \$478,917. This amount consisted primarily of \$117,102 of liability related to the development of the Company's custom accounting application; \$137,500 related to legal reserves; \$30,198 for tax-related liabilities associated with the vesting of restricted stock; \$30,903 of estimated loss on a long-term customer contract; \$79,300 of cash collected through the Company's merchant account on behalf of a customer; and \$54,467 of convertible note interest payable.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue comprises the following items:

- Subscription fees – Short-term and long-term portions of cash received related to one- or two-year subscriptions for domain names and/or e-mail accounts.
- License fees – Licensing revenue where customers did not meet all the criteria for income recognition under current US GAAP. Such deferred revenue will be recognized when delivery has occurred and collectability becomes probable.
- Professional service fees – A customer that purchased a license and paid professional service fees during 2008 to develop a customized application decided in the latter part of 2008 to move the application to the Company’s new technology platform. In connection with this new arrangement, the customer desires customization beyond the original scope of the project and will be responsible for a monthly fee to maintain the application starting in the first quarter of 2010. This deferred revenue represents the difference between earned fees and unearned license and professional service fees that were recognized as professional service fees revenue in 2009.

The components of deferred revenue for the periods indicated were as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Subscription fees	\$ 40,115	\$ 89,852
License fees	5,601	108,750
Professional service fees	-	192,727
Totals	\$ 45,716	\$ 391,329
Current portion	\$ 40,115	\$ 323,976
Non-current portion	5,601	67,353
Totals	\$ 45,716	\$ 391,329

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITALIZED SOFTWARE

Property and equipment consists of the following:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Computer hardware	\$ 141,793	\$ 1,182,513
Computer software	291,436	480,262
Furniture and fixtures	88,946	115,167
Office equipment	16,172	68,850
Leasehold improvements	53,279	52,994
	591,626	1,899,786
Less accumulated depreciation	(333,176)	(1,533,793)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 258,450	\$ 365,993

Capitalized software consists of the following:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Capitalized software	\$ 483,657	\$ 261,221
Less accumulated amortization	(32,875)	-

Capitalized software, net	\$	450,782	\$	261,221
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Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$99,320 and \$129,539, respectively.

As of July 10, 2009, the Company released the products previously included in the capitalized software. The Company recognized amortization expense of \$32,875 for the year ending December 31, 2009.

The Company's new technology platform was still under development at December 31, 2008 therefore no amortization expense relating to capitalized software has been recognized

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table summarizes information about intangible assets at December 31, 2009:

Asset Category	Value Assigned	Weighted Average Amortization Period (in Years)	Impairments	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Value (Net of Impairments)
Customer bases	\$ 1,944,347	6.2	\$ (626,685)	\$ 1,317,662	\$ -
Acquired technology	501,264	3	-	501,264	-
Non-compete agreement	801,785	4	-	801,785	-
Trademarks and copyrights	52,372	9.7	-	52,372	-
Trade name	150,000	N/A	-	N/A	150,000
Goodwill and workforce	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
Totals	\$ 3,449,768		\$ (626,685)	\$ 2,673,083	\$ 150,000

The following table summarizes information about intangible assets at December 31, 2008:

Asset Category	Value Assigned	Weighted Average Amortization Period (in Years)	Impairments	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying Value (Net of Impairments)
Customer bases	\$ 1,944,347	6.2	\$ -	\$ 1,076,740	\$ 867,607
Acquired technology	501,264	3	-	501,264	-
Non-compete agreements	801,785	4	-	643,098	158,687
Trademarks and copyrights	52,372	9.7	-	48,421	3,951
Trade name	1,155,499	N/A	(1,005,499)	N/A	150,000
Goodwill and workforce	2,696,642	N/A	(2,696,642)	N/A	-
Totals	\$ 7,151,909		\$ (3,702,141)	\$ 2,269,523	\$ 1,180,245

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the aggregate amortization expense on the above intangibles was approximately \$403,560 and \$696,307, respectively. The aggregate amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 through 2014 is expected to be \$0 for each respective year.

6. NOTES PAYABLE

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had notes payable totaling \$11,749,536. The detail of these notes is as follows:

Note Description	Short-Term Portion	Long-Term Portion	Total	Maturity	Rate
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Paragon Commercial Bank credit line	\$ 1,884,110	\$ -	\$ 1,884,110	Aug 2010	6.5	%
Insurance premium note	42,632	-	42,632	Jun 2010	5.4	%
Various capital leases	37,539	185,255	222,794	Various	8.0-18.9	%
Convertible notes	-	9,600,000	9,600,000	Nov 2013	8.0	%
Totals	\$ 1,964,281	\$ 9,785,255	\$ 11,749,536			

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As of December 31, 2008, the Company had notes payable totaling \$7,668,388. The detail of these notes is as follows:

Note Description	Short-Term Portion	Long-Term Portion	Total	Maturity	Rate
Paragon Commercial Bank credit line	\$ 2,272,118	\$ -	\$ 2,272,118	Feb 2009	Prime less 0.5%
Insurance premium note	42,753	-	42,753	Jul 2009	6.1 %
Various capital leases	26,306	27,211	53,517	Various	18.9 %
Convertible notes	-	5,300,000	5,300,000	Nov 2010	8.0 %
Totals	\$ 2,341,177	\$ 5,327,211	\$ 7,668,388		

Convertible Notes

On November 14, 2007, in an initial closing, the Company sold \$3.3 million aggregate principal amount of Initial Notes due November 14, 2010. In addition, the noteholders committed to purchase on a pro rata basis up to \$5.2 million aggregate principal of convertible secured subordinated Notes in future closings upon approval and call by our Board of Directors. On August 12, 2008, we exercised our option to sell \$1.5 million aggregate principal of Additional Notes due November 14, 2010 to existing noteholders, with substantially the same terms and conditions as the Initial Notes. In connection with the sale of the Additional Notes, the noteholders holding a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the convertible secured subordinated Notes then outstanding agreed to increase the aggregate principal amount of convertible secured subordinated Notes that they are committed to purchase from \$8.5 million to \$15.3 million. On November 21, 2008, we sold \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of New Notes due November 14, 2010 to two new convertible noteholders, with substantially the same terms and conditions as the Initial Notes and the Additional Notes. At December 31, 2008, \$5.3 million aggregate principal amount of Notes were outstanding.

On January 6, 2009, the Company sold \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes to Atlas, on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes.

On February 24, 2009, the Company sold \$500,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes to Atlas on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On the same date, the noteholders holding a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding agreed that the Company may sell up to \$6 million aggregate principal amount of Additional Notes to new convertible noteholders or existing noteholders at any time on or before December 31, 2009 with a maturity date of November 14, 2010 or later. In addition, the maturity date definition for each of the Notes was changed from November 14, 2010 to the date upon which the note is due and payable, which is the earlier of (1) November 14, 2010, (2) a change of control, or (3) if an event of default occurs, the date upon which noteholders accelerate the indebtedness evidenced by the Notes. The formula for calculating the conversion price of the Notes was also amended such that the conversion price of each outstanding note and any additional note sold in the future would be the same and set at the lowest applicable conversion price, as described below.

On each of April 3, 2009 and June 2, 2009, the Company sold a Note in the principal amount of \$500,000 to Atlas on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On each of July 16, 2009, August 26, 2009, September 8, 2009, and October 5, 2009, the Company sold a Note in the principal amount of \$250,000 to Atlas on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On October 9, 2009, the Company sold a Note in the principal amount of \$250,000 to UBP, Union Bancaire Privee, an existing noteholder, on substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. On November 6, 2009, the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$500,000, on December 23, 2009 the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$750,000, and on February 11, 2010, the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$500,000, all upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes.

On March 5, 2010, the Company and the Requisite Percentage Holder, among other noteholders, entered into the Fourth Amendment. The Fourth Amendment extends the original maturity date of the Notes from November 14, 2010 to November 14, 2013, and amends the Note Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, to reflect this extension, as reported on the Form 8-K filed by the Company on March 10, 2010.

On April 1, 2010, the Company sold a Note to Atlas in the principal amount of \$350,000, due November 14, 2013, upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes.

On the earlier of the maturity date of November 14, 2013 or a merger or acquisition or other transaction pursuant to which our existing stockholders hold less than 50% of the surviving entity, or the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or similar transaction, or event of default, each noteholder in its sole discretion shall have the option to:

- convert the principal then outstanding on its notes into shares of the Company's common stock, or
- receive immediate repayment in cash of the notes, including any accrued and unpaid interest.

If a noteholder elects to convert its Notes under these circumstances, the conversion price will be the lowest "applicable conversion price" determined for each Note. The "applicable conversion price" for each Note shall be calculated by multiplying 120% by the lowest of

- the average of the high and low prices of the Company's common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board averaged over the five trading days prior to the closing date of the issuance of such Note,
- if the Company's common stock is not traded on the Over-The-Counter market, the closing price of the common stock reported on the Nasdaq National Market or the principal exchange on which the common stock is listed, averaged over the five trading days prior to the closing date of the issuance of such Note, or
 - the closing price of the Company's common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board, the Nasdaq National Market, or the principal exchange on which the common stock is listed, as applicable, on the trading day immediately preceding the date such Note is converted, in each case as adjusted for stock splits, dividends or combinations, recapitalizations, or similar events.

We are obligated to pay interest on the notes at an annualized rate of 8% payable in quarterly installments commencing three months after the purchase date of the Notes. We are not permitted to prepay the Notes without approval of the holders of at least a majority of the principal amount of the notes then outstanding.

Payment of the Notes will be automatically accelerated if we enter voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings.

The Notes and the common stock into which they may be converted have not been registered under the Securities Act or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. As a result, offers and sales of the Notes were made pursuant to Regulation D of the Securities Act and only made to accredited investors. The noteholders of the Initial Notes include (i) The Blueline Fund, or Blueline, which originally recommended Philippe Pouponnot, one of our former directors, for appointment to the Board of Directors; (ii) Atlas, an affiliate that originally recommended Shlomo Elia, one of our current directors, for appointment to the Board of Directors; (iii) Crystal Management Ltd., which is owned by Doron Roethler, the former Chairman of our Board of Directors and former Interim Chief Executive Officer and who currently serves as the noteholders' bond representative; and (iv) William Furr, who is the father of Thomas Furr, who, at the time, was one of our directors and executive officers. The noteholders of the Additional Notes are Atlas and Crystal Management Ltd. The noteholders of the New Notes are not affiliated with the Company.

If the Company proposes to file a registration statement to register any of its common stock under the Securities Act in connection with the public offering of such securities solely for cash, subject to certain limitations, the Company shall give each noteholder who has converted its notes into common stock the opportunity to include such shares of converted common stock in the registration. The Company has agreed to bear the expenses for any of these registrations, exclusive of any stock transfer taxes, underwriting discounts, and commissions.

No fees to third parties are payable in connection with the sale of Notes.

Lines of Credit

On November 9, 2006, Smart Commerce entered into a loan agreement with Fifth Third Bank. Under the terms of this agreement, Smart Commerce borrowed \$1.8 million to be repaid in 24 monthly installments of \$75,000 plus interest beginning in December 2006. The interest rate was Prime plus 1.5% as periodically determined by Fifth Third Bank. The loan was secured by all of the assets of Smart Commerce, including a cash security account of \$250,000 and all of Smart Commerce's intellectual property. The loan was guaranteed by the Company, and such guaranty was secured by all of the common stock of Smart Commerce. Under the terms of the loan agreement, Smart Commerce established a lockbox account with Fifth Third Bank but had the right to use the amounts deposited in the account for any purpose not inconsistent with the loan agreement and related documents so long as no event of default existed and was continuing. Such restricted cash was scheduled to be released from the restrictions in three equal installments of approximately \$83,000, on June 30, 2007, December 31, 2007, and June 30, 2008, if the Company met certain debt covenants regarding operating metrics for Smart Commerce. In November 2007, following the convertible note offering described above, the Company repaid all principal and interest owed to Fifth Third Bank in connection with this loan. All restricted cash was released and used to repay part of the principal due.

On November 14, 2006, the Company entered into a revolving credit arrangement with Wachovia for \$1.3 million to be used for general working capital. Any advances made on the line of credit were to be paid off no later than August 1, 2007, with monthly payments of accrued interest on any outstanding balance commencing on December 1, 2006. The interest accrued on the unpaid principal balance at the LIBOR Market Index Rate plus 0.9%. The line of credit was secured by the Company's deposit account at Wachovia and an irrevocable standby letter of credit in the amount of \$1.3 million issued by HSBC with Atlas, a current stockholder, as account party.

On January 24, 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to its line of credit with Wachovia to increase the available principal from \$1.3 million to \$2.5 million and to extend the maturity date from August 1, 2007 to August 1, 2008. The amended line of credit was secured by the Company's deposit account at Wachovia and a modified irrevocable standby letter of credit in the amount of \$2,500,000 issued by HSBC with Atlas as account party. On February 15, 2008, the Company repaid the full outstanding principal balance of \$2,052,000 and accrued interest of \$2,890.

On February 20, 2008, the Company entered into a revolving credit arrangement with Paragon that is renewable on an annual basis subject to mutual approval. The total line of credit advanced by Paragon is \$2.5 million and can be used for general working capital. Any advances made on the line of credit must be paid off no later than February 19, 2009, subject to extension due to renewal, with monthly payments being applied first to accrued interest and then to principal. The interest shall accrue on the unpaid principal balance at the Wall Street Journal's published Prime Rate minus one-half percent. The line of credit is secured by an irrevocable standby letter of credit in the amount of \$2.5 million issued by HSBC with Atlas as account party that expires on February 18, 2010. The Company also has agreed with Atlas that in the event of a default by the Company in the repayment of the line of credit that results in the letter of credit being drawn, the Company shall reimburse Atlas any sums that Atlas is required to pay under such letter of credit. At the sole discretion of Atlas, these payments may be made in cash by issuing shares of the Company's common stock at a set per-share price of \$2.50 or the issuance of additional bonds.

On February 25, 2010, the Company entered into a Modification Agreement with Paragon, with an effective date of February 22, 2010, relating to the Paragon Note. The Modification Agreement (i) extends the maturity date of the Paragon Note from February 11, 2010 to August 11, 2010, and (ii) changes the interest rate from a variable annual rate equal to The Wall Street Journal Prime Rate, with a floor of 5.50%, to a fixed annual rate of 6.50%. The Company has been advised that, effective January 28, 2010, the expiration date of the standby letter of credit in the amount of \$2,500,000 issued by HSBC securing the Paragon Note has been extended from February 18, 2010 to September 17, 2010.

7.

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitments

The Company leases computers, office equipment and office furniture under capital lease agreements that expire through July 2019. Total amounts financed under these capital leases were \$222,794 and \$53,517 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively, net of accumulated amortization of \$709 and \$18,647, respectively. The current and non-current portions of the capital leases have been recorded in current and long-term portions of notes payable on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. See also Note 6, "Notes Payable."

In 2008, the Company entered into a non-cancelable sublease with a remaining term of 36 months to relocate its North Carolina headquarters to another facility near Research Triangle Park. As described in Note 3, "Balance Sheet Accounts," the Company prepaid the lease and purchased existing furniture and fixtures for a lump-sum payment of \$500,000, of which \$450,080 was allocated to rent and is being amortized monthly over the remaining term of the lease. (See Note 12 – Subsequent Events). The Company also had a non-cancelable lease through October 2009 for an apartment near its headquarters that is utilized by its out of town executives and members of its Board of Directors. As of December 31, 2009, future annual minimum operating lease payments for 2010 are \$19,950.

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$186,515 and \$320,421, respectively.

On March 2, 2010, the owner of the subleased office space filed a Complaint in Summary Ejectment against Advantis and our Company. The parties are currently engaged in settlement discussions with respect to this matter. See "Legal Proceedings", below.

Development Agreement

In August 2005, the Company entered into a software assignment and development agreement with the developer of a customized accounting software application. In connection with this agreement, the developer would be paid up to \$512,500 and issued up to 32,395 shares of the Company's common stock based upon the developer attaining certain milestones. This agreement was modified on March 26, 2008 to adjust the total number of shares issuable under the agreement to 29,014. As of December 31, 2009, the Company had paid \$484,834 and issued 3,473 shares of common stock related to this obligation.

The Company is subject to claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business.

On October 18, 2007, Robyn L. Gooden filed a purported class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina naming the Company, certain of its current and former officers and directors, Maxim Group, LLC, Jesup & Lamont Securities Corp. and Sherb & Co. (our former independent registered accounting firm) as defendants. The lawsuit was filed on behalf of all persons other than the defendants who purchased the Company's securities from May 2, 2005 through September 28, 2007 and were damaged. The complaint asserts violations of federal securities laws, including violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5. The complaint asserts that the defendants made material and misleading statements with the intent to mislead the investing public and conspired in a fraudulent scheme to manipulate trading in the Company's stock, allegedly causing plaintiffs to purchase the stock at an inflated price. The complaint requests certification of the plaintiff as class representative and seeks, among other relief, unspecified compensatory damages including interest, plus reasonable costs and expenses including counsel fees and expert fees. On June 24, 2008, the court entered an order appointing a lead plaintiff for the class action. On September 8, 2008, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint that added additional defendants who had served as directors or officers of the Company during the class period as well as the Company's independent auditor.

In late March 2010, the Company reached a tentative agreement with the lead plaintiff in the pending securities class action, and some of the defendants named in the class action, which has not yet been signed, providing for the settlement of the securities class action on the terms described below. Once signed, the settlement would be subject to preliminary and final court approval.

The tentative agreement provides for the certification of a class consisting of all persons who purchased the Company's publicly-traded securities between May 2, 2005 and September 28, 2007, inclusive. The settlement class would receive from the Company a cash payment of \$350,000 to be made by the Company and 1,475,000 shares of Company common stock. All claims against the settling defendants would be dismissed with prejudice.

On July 2, 2009, the Nouris were convicted of nine counts of criminal activity in a federal criminal action brought against them in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York involving a fraudulent scheme to manipulate the Company's stock price, and are presently awaiting sentencing. On September 24, 2009, the Nouris filed a motion in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware against the Company seeking the appointment of a receiver for the Company for the purpose of collecting on account of the Company's failure to pay a judgment in the amount of \$826,798 entered against it by the Order of the Court of Chancery for the advancement of legal expenses incurred by the Nouris in their defense of criminal proceedings brought against them by the United States, and in their defense of civil proceedings brought against them by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Company's stockholders. Such legal expenses were in addition to legal fees and costs of over \$1.3 million paid by the Company's insurance carrier for the benefit of the Nouris in these matters prior to entry of the Order, which insurance coverage has since been exhausted. The Company has recorded a total of unpaid legal expense obligations of \$1,802,379 for this matter based on invoices received from the Nouris' law firms through March 31, 2010, which figure does not include invoices generated but not yet received. The Company is engaged in discussion with the Nouris for the settlement of the Nouri's advancement and indemnification claims against the Company.

During April 2008, the Company received approximately \$95,000 in insurance reimbursement for previously disputed legal expenses primarily related to previously disclosed SEC matters. During August 2008, the Company and the insurance carrier agreed that the carrier would reimburse it \$300,000 for previously disputed legal expenses primarily related to its previously disclosed SEC matters. The reimbursement covered all disputed Company expenses prior to September 11, 2007 as well as certain enumerated invoices in dispute for the balance of 2007, and it was received by

the Company. Because the outcome of the dispute was unclear, the Company expensed as incurred all legal costs with respect to the SEC matters and the Company's 2006 internal investigation. For the year ended December 31, 2008, both reimbursements have been recorded in the consolidated statements of operations as a gain on legal settlements.

On March 2, 2010, Nottingham Hall LLC, the primary landlord for the office space occupied by the Company under a sublease between our Company and Advantis Real Estate Services Company (Advantis), filed a Complaint in Summary Ejectment against Advantis and our Company. The suit seeks to recoup the funds not paid by Advantis over term of the original lease between Nottingham Hall LLC and Advantis in the sum of approximately \$121,000. Representatives for Nottingham Hall LLC have indicated that Advantis has defaulted on the terms of the lease and Nottingham Hall is now pursuing our Company for the differential in rent between our prepaid negotiated amount and the total actually due from Advantis. We are currently negotiating a settlement in the matter.

8. **STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 45,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share. As of December 31, 2009, it had 18,332,542 shares of common stock outstanding. Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held.

In a transaction that closed on February 21, 2007, the Company sold an aggregate of 2,352,941 shares of its common stock to two new Investors. The private placement shares were sold at \$2.55 per share pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") between the Company and each of the Investors. The aggregate gross proceeds were \$6 million and the Company incurred issuance costs of approximately \$667,000.

The Company and each of the Investors also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “Investor RRA”) whereby the Company had an obligation to register the shares for resale by the Investors by filing a registration statement within 30 days of the closing of the private placement, and to have the registration statement declared effective 60 days after actual filing, or 90 days after actual filing if the SEC reviewed the registration statement. If a registration statement was not timely filed or declared effective by the date set forth in the Investor RRA, the Company would have been obligated to pay a cash penalty of 1% of the purchase price on the day after the filing or declaration of effectiveness was due, and 0.5% of the purchase price per every 30-day period thereafter, to be prorated for partial periods, until the Company fulfilled these obligations. Under no circumstances could the aggregate penalty for late registration or effectiveness exceed 10% of the aggregate purchase price. Under the terms of the Investor RRA, the Company could not offer for sale or sell any securities until May 22, 2007, subject to certain limited exceptions, unless, in the opinion of the Company’s counsel, such offer or sale did not jeopardize the availability of exemptions from the registration and qualification requirements under applicable securities laws with respect to this placement. On March 28, 2007, the Company entered into an amendment to the Investor RRA with each Investor to extend the registration filing obligation date by an additional 11 calendar days. On April 3, 2007, the Company filed the Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-141853) (the “Registration Statement”) within the extended filing obligation period, thereby avoiding the first potential penalty. Effective July 2, 2007, the Company entered into another amendment to the Investor RRA to extend the registration effectiveness obligation date to July 31, 2007. On July 31, 2007, the SEC declared the Registration Statement effective. Accordingly, the Company met all of its requirements under the amended Investor RRA and no penalties were incurred.

On March 29, 2007, the Company issued 55,666 shares of its common stock to certain investors as registration penalties for its failure to timely file a registration statement covering shares owned by those investors as required pursuant to amendments to registration rights agreements between such investors and the Company. On July 20, 2007, the Company issued 27,427 additional shares as registration penalties to certain investors who did not enter into amendments to certain registration rights agreements.

In January 2008, the Company issued 19,608 shares of common stock to a consulting firm as full payment of the outstanding obligation related to fees accrued for services rendered in conjunction with the 2005 acquisitions of iMart and Computility.

Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors is authorized, without further stockholder approval, to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of \$0.001 par value preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges, and restrictions applicable to such shares, including dividend rights, conversion rights, terms of redemption, and liquidation preferences, and to fix the number of shares constituting any series and the designations of such series. There were no shares of preferred stock outstanding at December 31, 2009.

Warrants

As incentive to modify a letter of credit relating to the Wachovia line of credit (see Note 6, “Notes Payable”), the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Warrant and Agreement (the “Warrant Agreement”) with Atlas on January 15, 2007. Under the terms of the Warrant Agreement, Atlas received a warrant containing a provision for cashless exercise to purchase up to 444,444 shares of the Company’s common stock at \$2.70 per share at the termination of the line of credit or if the Company is in default under the terms of the line of credit with Wachovia. The fair value of the warrant was \$734,303 as measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model at the time the warrant was issued. This amount was recorded as deferred financing costs and was amortized to interest expense in the amount of \$37,657 per month over the remaining period of the modified line of credit, which expired in August 2008. In consideration for Atlas providing the Paragon line of credit (see Note 6, “Notes Payable”), the Company agreed to amend the Warrant

Agreement to provide that the warrant is exercisable within 30 business days of the termination of the Paragon line of credit or if the Company is in default under the terms of the line of credit. If the warrant is exercised in full, it will result in gross proceeds to the Company of approximately \$1,200,000.

Under the SPA, the Investors were issued warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 1,176,471 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$3.00 per share. These warrants expired February 21, 2010.

As part of the commission paid to Canaccord Adams, Inc. (“CA”), the Company’s placement agent in the transaction that closed in February 2007, CA was issued a warrant to purchase 35,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$2.55 per share. This warrant contains a provision for cashless exercise and must be exercised by February 21, 2012. CA and the Company also entered into a Registration Rights Agreement (the “CA RRA”). Under the CA RRA, the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrant must be included on the same registration statement the Company was obligated to file under the Investor RRA described above, but CA was not entitled to any penalties for late registration or effectiveness.

As of December 31, 2009, warrants to purchase up to 1,655,915 shares were outstanding.

Equity Compensation Plans

2004 Equity Compensation Plan

The Company adopted its 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (the “2004 Plan”) as of March 31, 2004. The 2004 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock, and other direct stock awards to employees (including officers) and directors of the Company as well as to certain consultants and advisors. In June 2007, the Company temporarily limited the issuance of shares of its common stock reserved under the 2004 Plan to awards of restricted or unrestricted stock and in June 2008 again made options available for grant under the 2004 Plan. The total number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2004 plan is 5,000,000 shares, subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, or similar capital change.

During 2009, no shares of restricted stock were issued. A total of 1,059 shares of restricted stock were canceled during the year ended December 31, 2009 due to resignations, terminations, payment of employee tax obligations resulting from share vesting, and exchange for stock options. At December 31, 2009, there remains no unvested expense yet to be recorded related to all restricted stock outstanding.

On March 17, 2009, the Company granted 40,000 incentive stock options to a new independent director joining the Company’s Board of Directors. The options call for a one-year vesting period and an exercise price at the market price on the date of grant. The Company did not record any expense related to the grant in 2009 because the director resigned from the Board in May 2009. A total of 178,750 incentive stock options were canceled during the year ended December 31, 2009 due to resignations and terminations.

During 2008, a total of 70,000 shares of restricted stock were issued at a price equal to the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. An aggregate of 35,000 shares of restricted stock were issued to the Company’s independent directors in accordance with the Company’s board compensation policy with restrictions that lapse ratably over a one-year period. A total of 35,000 shares were issued to the newly appointed Chief Operating Officer with restrictions that lapse in varying increments over a four-year period. Additionally, a total of 121,844 shares of restricted stock were canceled during the year ended December 31, 2008 due to resignations, terminations, payment of employee tax obligations resulting from share vesting, and exchange for stock options.

2001 Equity Compensation Plan

The Company adopted the 2001 Equity Compensation Plan (the “2001 Plan”) as of May 31, 2001. The 2001 Plan provided for the grant of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock, and other direct stock awards to employees (including officers) and directors of the Company as well as to certain consultants and advisors. The total number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2001 Plan is 795,000 shares, subject to adjustment in the event of a stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, or similar change. The Company cannot make any further grants under the 2001 Plan.

1998 Stock Option Plan

At December 31, 2009, no options to purchase shares of common stock were outstanding under the 1998 Plan.

The exercise price for incentive stock options granted under the above plans is required to be no less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date the option is granted, except for options granted to 10% stockholders, which are required to have an exercise price of not less than 110% of the fair market value of the common stock on the date the option is granted. Incentive stock options typically have a maximum term of ten years, except for option grants to 10% stockholders, which are subject to a maximum term of five years. Non-statutory stock options have a term determined by either the Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee. Options granted under the plans are not transferable, except by will and the laws of descent and distribution.

A summary of the status of the stock option issuances as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and changes during the periods ended on these dates is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
BALANCE, December 31, 2007	1,644,300	\$ 5.07
Granted	35,000	3.19
Exercised	(325,000)	1.40
Canceled	(1,083,050)	5.90
BALANCE, December 31, 2008	271,250	5.89
Granted	40,000	1.10
Exercised	-	-
Canceled	(178,750)	6.02
BALANCE, December 31, 2009	132,500	\$ 4.43

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2009:

Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding	Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Currently Exercisable Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
From \$2.50 to \$3.50	85,000	6.8	\$ 3.15	83,750	\$ 3.16
\$5.00	25,000	4.3	\$ 5.00	20,000	\$ 5.00
From \$8.61 to \$9.00	22,500	3.5	\$ 8.61	18,000	\$ 8.61
Totals	132,500	6.1	\$ 4.43	121,750	\$ 4.27

At December 31, 2009, there remains \$7,757 of unvested expense yet to be recorded related to all incentive stock options outstanding. The outstanding options have no intrinsic value at December 31, 2009. The following table sets forth the weighted average exercise price and fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2009:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Fair Value
Exercise price exceeds market price	-	-	-
Exercise price equals market price	40,000	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.10

Exercise price is less than market price	-	-	-
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Dividends - The Company has not paid any cash dividends through December 31, 2009.

9. INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method in accordance with the requirements of US GAAP. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of “temporary differences” by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities.

The balances of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Net current deferred income tax assets related to:		
Depreciation	\$ 269,000	\$ 429,000
Stock-based expenses	226,000	226,000
Accrued liabilities – litigation expenses	2,260,000	(57,000)
Net operating loss carryforwards	19,241,000	18,385,000
Total	21,996,000	18,983,000
Less valuation allowance	(21,996,000)	(18,983,000)
Net current deferred income tax	\$ -	\$ -

Under US GAAP, a valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Total income tax expense differs from expected income tax expense (computed by applying the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate of 34% to profit (loss) before taxes) as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Tax benefit computed at statutory rate of 34%	\$ (3,244,000)	\$ (3,417,000)
State income tax benefit, net of federal effect	(434,000)	(460,000)
Change in valuation allowance	3,480,000	2,592,000
Permanent differences:		
Stock based compensation	(36,000)	(63,000)
Intangible impairment	233,000	1,339,000
Other permanent differences	1,000	9,000
Totals	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had U.S. federal net operating loss (“NOL”) carryforwards of approximately \$47.3 million, which expire between 2010 and 2029. For state tax purposes, the NOL carryforwards expire between 2010 and 2022. In accordance with Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, a change in equity ownership of greater than 50% of the Company within a three-year period can result in an annual limitation on the Company’s ability to utilize its NOL carryforwards that were created during tax periods prior to the change in ownership.

The Company has reviewed its tax position and has determined that it has no significant uncertain tax positions at December 31, 2009.

10. MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk principally consist of trade receivables. The Company believes the concentration of credit risk in its trade receivables is substantially mitigated by ongoing credit evaluation processes, relatively short collection terms, and the nature of the Company's customer base, primarily mid- and large-size corporations with significant financial histories. Collateral is not generally required from customers. The need for an allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends, and other information.

A significant portion of revenues is derived from certain customer relationships. The following is a summary of customers that represent greater than 10% of total revenues:

		Year Ended December 31, 2009	
Revenue Type		Revenues	% of Total Revenues
Customer A	Professional services	\$ 275,111	19%
Customer B	Subscription fees	404,485	29%
Customer C	Subscription fees	353,293	25%
Customer D	Professional services	186,478	13%
Others	Others	200,135	14%
Total		\$ 1,419,502	100%

		Year Ended December 31, 2008	
Revenue Type		Revenues	% of Total Revenues
Customer A	Professional services	\$ 1,358,893	35%
Customer B	Subscription fees	387,312	10%
Customer C	Subscription fees	1,036,870	27%
Others	Others	1,096,104	28%
Total		\$ 3,879,179	100%

As of December 31, 2009, one customer accounted for 91% of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2008, three customers accounted for 42%, 28%, and 17% of accounts receivable, respectively.

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

All full time employees who meet certain age and length of service requirements are eligible to participate in the Company's 401(k) Plan. The plan provides for contributions by the Company in such amounts as the Board of Directors may annually determine, as well as a 401(k) option under which eligible participants may defer a portion of their salaries. The Company contributed a total of \$8,756 and \$38,943 to the plan during 2009 and 2008, respectively.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

To fill a vacancy in the Board, the members of the Board unanimously appointed Amir Elbaz as a director of the Company, effective January 15, 2009, to serve until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Mr. Elbaz currently advises technology and renewable energy companies on business strategy, restructuring and business development initiatives. Mr. Elbaz served as the Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer of Lithium Technology Corporation ("LTC") until November 2008. Mr. Elbaz joined LTC in 2006 to oversee finances and

marketing, as well as business development.

On January 19, 2010, the Company and Atlas entered into the Second Amendment to the Reimbursement Agreement. Atlas previously procured a letter of credit in favor of Paragon to serve as security under the Company's revolving credit arrangement between the Company, as borrower, and Paragon, as lender. The Reimbursement Agreement sets forth the terms by which Atlas may be reimbursed by the Company for any drawdowns by Paragon on the letter of credit. The Second Amendment provides that Atlas may elect, in its sole discretion, to be reimbursed by the Company for any such drawdowns in either common stock of the Company, bonds, or cash. Prior to such amendment, the Reimbursement Agreement allowed the Company to reimburse Atlas in either cash or stock, at the Company's election.

Atlas is a beneficial owner of 10% or more of the Common Stock of the Company, and the Requisite Percentage Holder of Notes under the Note Purchase Agreement, under which the Company is entitled to elect to sell to the noteholders, and the noteholders are obligated to buy convertible promissory Notes. The terms of the Note Purchase Agreement and the Notes are described in Footnote 6.

The Company entered into the Second Amendment in consideration for a waiver from the noteholders. Sales of Notes to the noteholders are subject to certain conditions, including the absence of events or conditions that could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the ability of the Company to perform its obligations under the Note Purchase Agreement. The agent for the convertible noteholders has advised the Company that the Company's obligations to Dennis Michael Nouri and Reza Eric Nouri, former officers of the Company who have obtained a judgment against the Company for the advancement of expenses incurred by them in connection with their defense of certain criminal and civil actions, may constitute such a material adverse effect. However, Atlas, as the Requisite Percentage Holder, advised the Company that it would be willing to waive the foregoing funding conditions relating to the judgment if, and for so long as, the Nouris do not actively pursue enforcement of such judgment, and, in addition, if the Company entered into the Second Amendment.

On February 11, 2010, the Company sold an additional convertible secured subordinated Note due November 14, 2010 in the principal amount of \$500,000 to a current noteholder upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes. (See Note 6)

On March 5, 2010, the Company entered into the Fourth Amendment with the holders of a majority of the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the Notes issued by the Company under the Note Purchase Agreement. The Fourth Amendment extends the original maturity date of the Notes from November 14, 2010 to November 14, 2013, and amends the Note Purchase Agreement, the Notes and the Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, to reflect this extension.

On April 1, 2010, the company sold a Note due November 14, 2013 in the principal amount of \$350,000 to a current noteholder upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the previously issued Notes.

The Company entered into a license agreement with an existing customer on February 16, 2010 that included the payment of a monthly license fee of \$30,000 starting on December 1, 2009. The customer has informed us that they are unable to make the monthly payments as they have not raised additional capital required to continue their operations. We have not recognized any revenue in 2009 associated with these license fees and the receipt of contractual payments in 2010 is uncertain.

On February 25, 2010, the Company entered into a Modification Agreement with Paragon, with an effective date of February 22, 2010, relating to the Paragon Note, delivered by the Company to Paragon in the maximum principal amount of \$2,500,000. The Modification Agreement (i) extends the maturity date of the Paragon Note from February 11, 2010 to August 11, 2010, and (ii) changes the interest rate from a variable annual rate equal to The Wall Street Journal Prime Rate, with a floor of 5.50%, to a fixed annual rate of 6.50%. The Company has been advised that, effective January 28, 2010, the expiration date of the standby letter of credit in the amount of \$2,500,000 issued by HSBC securing the Paragon Note has been extended from February 18, 2010 to September 17, 2010.

On March 26, 2010, the Board of Directors authorized grants of stock options and restricted stock to certain directors of the Company pursuant to the Company's 2004 Equity Compensation Plan, as follows:

Amir Elbaz received a grant of non-qualified stock options to acquire up to 20,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share, representing fair market value on the date of grant. The options vest quarterly in 25% increments, commencing June 30, 2010.

Dror Zoreff received a grant of non-qualified stock options to acquire up to 30,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.14 per share, representing fair market value on the date of grant. The options vest quarterly in 25% increments, commencing June 30, 2010.

Shlomo Elia received a grant of 10,000 shares of restricted stock, whose transfer restrictions lapse quarterly in 25% increments, commencing June 30, 2010.

In late March 2010, the Company reached a tentative settlement with the lead plaintiff in the class action lawsuit brought against the Company and certain of its current and former officers and directors, as described in Note 7, "Commitments and Contingencies," above

On March 2, 2010, Nottingham Hall LLC, the primary landlord for the office space occupied by the Company under a sublease between our Company and Advantis, filed a Complaint in Summary Ejectment against Advantis and our Company. The suit seeks to recoup the funds not paid by Advantis over term of the original lease between Nottingham Hall LLC and Advantis in the amount of \$121,000. Representatives for Nottingham Hall LLC have indicated that Advantis has defaulted on the terms of the lease and Nottingham Hall is now pursuing our Company for the differential in rent between our prepaid negotiated amount and the total actually due from Advantis. We are currently negotiating a settlement in the matter.

13. RESTATEMENT

Subsequent to the originally issued financial statements, audited by our former auditors for the year ended December 31, 2008, we identified and made the following adjustments and reclassifications in our financial statements:

The financial statements have been restated to include net subscription revenue as compared to the gross subscription revenue as presented in prior filings for 2009 and 2008. Subscription fees primarily consist of sales of subscriptions through private-label marketing partners to end users. We typically have a revenue-share arrangement with these marketing partners in order to encourage them to market our products and services to their customers. Subscriptions are generally payable on a monthly basis and are typically paid via credit card of the individual end user. We accrue any payments received in advance of the subscription period as deferred revenue and amortize them over the subscription period. In the past we recognized all subscription revenue on a gross basis and in accordance with our policy to periodically review our accounting policies we identified the fact that certain contracts require the reporting of subscription revenue on a gross basis and others on a net basis according to US GAAP. On that basis, we continue to report subscription revenue from certain contracts on a gross basis and others on a net basis. The net effect of this reclassification of expenses only impacts gross revenue and certain gross expenses; it does not change the net income. The effects of these reclassifications for 2009 and 2008 are presented in detail below:

	2009		2008	
	As Reported	As Restated	As Reported	As Restated
Quarter Ended March 31				
REVENUES:				
Subscription fees	\$ 473,579	\$ 241,783	\$ 742,839	\$ 479,341
Professional service fees	118,773	118,773	504,083	504,083
License fees	11,250	11,250	100,000	100,000
Hosting fees	72,211	72,211	59,482	59,482
Other revenue	37,671	37,671	40,759	40,759
Total revenues	713,484	481,688	1,447,163	1,183,665
COST OF REVENUES	492,601	492,601	711,667	711,667
GROSS PROFIT	220,883	(10,913)	735,496	471,998
OPERATING EXPENSES	1,703,804	1,472,008	2,390,622	2,127,124
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(1,482,921)	(1,482,921)	(1,655,126)	(1,655,126)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(111,732)	(111,732)	(175,757)	(175,757)
NET LOSS	\$ (1,594,653)	\$ (1,594,653)	\$ (1,830,883)	\$ (1,830,883)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE:				

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Basic and fully diluted	\$	(0.09)	\$	(0.09)	\$	(0.10)	\$	(0.10)
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	2009		2008	
	As Reported	As Restated	As Reported	As Restated
Quarter Ended June 30				
REVENUES:				
Subscription fees	\$ 668,344	\$ 209,819	\$ 747,068	\$ 464,456
Professional service fees	79,726	79,726	932,444	932,444
License fees	11,250	11,250	3,750	3,750
Hosting fees	33,045	33,045	36,196	36,196
Other revenue	36,806	36,806	36,173	36,173
Total revenues	829,171	370,646	1,755,631	1,473,019
COST OF REVENUES	202,333	202,333	647,528	647,528
GROSS PROFIT	626,838	168,313	1,108,103	825,491
OPERATING EXPENSES	2,202,532	1,744,007	2,232,752	1,950,140
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(1,575,694)	(1,575,694)	(1,124,649)	(1,124,649)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(158,343)	(158,343)	(177,410)	(177,410)
NET LOSS	\$ (1,734,037)	\$ (1,734,037)	\$ (1,302,059)	\$ (1,302,059)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.08)

	2009		2008	
	As Reported	As Restated	As Reported	As Restated
Quarter Ended September 30				
REVENUES:				
Subscription fees	\$ 908,007	\$ 159,149	\$ 642,880	\$ 364,136
Professional service fees	63,200	63,200	574,970	574,970
License fees	11,250	11,250	291,250	291,250
Hosting fees	33,751	33,751	70,856	70,856
Other revenue	26,300	26,300	31,501	31,501
Total revenues	1,042,508	293,650	1,611,457	1,332,713
COST OF REVENUES	430,967	430,967	409,414	409,414
GROSS PROFIT	611,541	(137,317)	1,202,043	923,299
OPERATING EXPENSES	3,309,069	2,560,211	2,736,424	2,457,680
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(2,697,528)	(2,697,528)	(1,534,381)	(1,534,381)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(169,609)	(169,609)	141,962	141,962
NET LOSS	\$ (2,867,137)	\$ (2,867,137)	\$ (1,392,419)	\$ (1,392,419)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.08)

• In addition to the restatement of subscription revenue, we restated the value of the iMart trade name as of December 31, 2008 because of a recalculation of the net royalty method of valuation. The restatement caused an increase in the amount of loss on impairment of intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2008 in the amount of \$230,000. The restated total loss on impairment of intangible assets is \$3,702,141 as compared to the original loss of \$3,472,141. The restated amounts are presented in the accompanying financial statements. The effect on the balance sheet for the affected periods are as follows:

For the Year Ended December 31,	2008	
	As Reported	As Restated
REVENUES:		
Subscription fees	\$ 2,683,770	\$ 1,587,942
Professional service fees	2,045,508	1,859,154
License fees	26,250	26,250
Hosting fees	-	259,675
Other revenue	117,457	146,158
Total revenues	4,872,985	3,879,179
COST OF REVENUES	837,789	2,021,489
GROSS PROFIT	4,035,196	1,857,690
OPERATING EXPENSES	13,653,175	11,705,668
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(9,617,979)	(9,847,978)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)	(204,171)	(204,171)
NET LOSS	\$ (9,822,150)	\$ (10,052,149)
NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE:		
Basic and fully diluted	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.55)

As of December 31,	2008	
	As Reported	As Restated
Intangible Assets, net	\$ 380,000	\$ 150,000
Accumulated deficit	\$ (72,678,076)	\$ (72,908,077)

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Not applicable.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our interim Chief Executive Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2009. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. 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, as ours are designed to do, and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2009, our interim Chief Executive Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level due to the material weaknesses described below.

In light of the material weaknesses described below, we performed additional analysis and other post closing procedures to ensure our financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, we believe that the financial statements included in this report fairly present in all material respects, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have made the following changes to our internal controls over financial reporting and continue to monitor the changes made during the fourth quarter of 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting:

- Updated our general ledger chart of accounts segregated by department to more closely align our 2009 budget with actual results and to assign accountability for expenses to departmental managers;
- Monitored the accounting system, put in place during 2008, that (a) allows assignment by our Chief Financial Officer of role-specific permission rights, thereby mitigating certain segregation of duties control weaknesses; and (b) allows the customization of financial reports to improve the monitoring controls by our executive management and our Board of Directors;
- Continued the fraud deterrent system, called Positive Pay service (implemented in 2008) with our bank to ensure all checks or other debits that are presented for payment are approved by us in advance;
- Monitored the accrual analysis systems, implemented in 2008, by which the Controller prepares all accruals on a rollforward basis, and the Chief Financial Officer reviews and approves monthly financial statements prior to release to internal users; and where applicable, entries to be reversed in the following period are notated as such in the supporting accounting records.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

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

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

In making the assessment of internal control over financial reporting, our management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on that assessment and those criteria, management believes that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2009.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We identified the following deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses.

Review of our revenue recognition procedures caused the financial statements to be restated to include net subscription revenue as compared to the gross subscription revenue as presented in prior filings for 2009 and 2008. In the past we recognized all subscription revenue on a gross basis and in accordance with our policy to periodically review our accounting procedures we identified the fact that certain contracts require the reporting of subscription revenue on a gross basis and others on a net basis according to US GAAP. As a result of our review during the fourth quarter of 2009, we continue to report subscription revenue from certain contracts on a gross basis and others on a net basis. The net effect of this reclassification of expenses only impacts gross revenue and certain gross expenses; it does not change the net income.

Review of our intangible asset values caused the financial statements to be restated. The value of the iMart trade name as of December 31, 2008 was restated because of a recalculation of the net royalty method of valuation.

In order to address these material weaknesses we have implemented a system whereby each new contract entered into by the company must be reviewed and approved by the Chief Financial Officer and in the fourth quarter of each accounting period we will perform appropriate valuation procedures on all assets to be reviewed by our independent auditors.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Information called for in Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement relating to our Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of fiscal 2009.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) and (2). The financial statements and report of our independent registered public accounting firm are filed as part of this report (see “Index to Financial Statements,” at Part II, Item 8). The financial statement schedules are not included in this Item as they are either not applicable or are included as part of the consolidated financial statements.

(a)(3) The following exhibits have been or are being filed herewith and are numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
3.2	Sixth Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on January 20, 2010)
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
4.2	Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors named therein (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
4.3	Form of Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
4.4	First Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated August 12, 2008, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 12, 2008)
4.5	Second Amendment and Agreement to Join as a Party to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement and Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 21, 2008, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
4.6	Third Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement and Registration Rights Agreement and Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Notes, dated February 24, 2009, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
4.7	Form of Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Note to be issued post January 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
4.8	Fourth Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, Second Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Notes and Third Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 5, 2010, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain

Investors

- 4.9 Form of Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Note to be issued post March 5, 2010
- 10.1* 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
- 10.2* Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on July 11, 2006)
- 10.3* Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 15, 2007)
- 10.4* Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on July 11, 2006)

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- 10.5* Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 15, 2007)
- 10.6* Form of revised Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan
- 10.7* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 15, 2007)
- 10.8* Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for Employees (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on August 21, 2007)
- 10.9* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Employees (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Amendment No. 1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on February 11, 2008)
- 10.10* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on May 31, 2007)
- 10.11* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 3, 2007)
- 10.12* Form of revised Restricted Stock Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (Non-Employee Director)
- 10.13* 2001 Equity Compensation Plan (terminated as to future grants effective April 15, 2004) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
- 10.14* 1998 Stock Option Plan (terminated as to future grants effective April 15, 2004) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
- 10.15* Cash Bonus Program (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 3, 2007)
- 10.16* Equity Award Program (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Amendment No. 1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on February 11, 2008)
- 10.17* Employment Agreement, dated November 30, 2007, with David E. Colburn (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 3, 2007)
- 10.18* Separation and General Release Agreement, dated December 9, 2008, with David E. Colburn (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 10, 2008)
- 10.19*

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Smart Online, Inc. Revised Board Compensation Policy, effective February 2, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)

- 10.20* Smart Online, Inc. Revised Board Compensation Policy, effective April 1, 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
- 10.21* Smart Online, Inc. Revised Board Compensation Policy, effective March 26, 2010
- 10.22* Indemnification Agreement, dated April 14, 2006, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Tom Furr (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on July 11, 2006)
- 10.23 Stock Purchase Warrant and Agreement, dated January 15, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital, SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)

- 10.24 Amendment No. 1 to Stock Purchase Warrant and Agreement, effective February 20, 2008, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 13, 2008)
- 10.25 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, Registration Rights Agreement, and Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of Smart Online, Inc., dated February 21, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and each of Magnetar Capital Master Fund, Ltd. and Herald Investment Management Limited on behalf of Herald Investment Trust PLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)
- 10.26 Form of Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 26, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and each of Magnetar Capital Master Fund, Ltd. and Herald Investment Management Limited on behalf of Herald Investment Trust PLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on July 31, 2007)
- 10.27 Form of Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 2, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and each of Magnetar Capital Master Fund, Ltd. and Herald Investment Management Limited on behalf of Herald Investment Trust PLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.55 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on July 31, 2007)
- 10.28 Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of Smart Online, Inc., and Registration Rights Agreement, dated February 27, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Canaccord Adams Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)
- 10.29 Form of Registration Rights Agreement, of various dates, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and certain parties in connection with the sale of shares by Dennis Michael Nouri (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)
- 10.30 Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
- 10.31 Security Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, among Smart Online, Inc. and Doron Roethler, as agent for certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
- 10.32 Promissory Note, Loan Agreement, and Security Agreement, dated November 14, 2006, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Wachovia Bank, NA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2007)

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- 10.33 Promissory Note, Modification Number One to Loan Agreement, and Security Agreement, dated January 24, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Wachovia Bank, NA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
- 10.34 Commercial Note, dated February 20, 2008, payable by Smart Online, Inc. to Paragon Commercial Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 13, 2008)
- 10.35 Modification Agreement, made as of February 22, 2010, between Smart Online, Inc. and Paragon Commercial Bank
- 10.36 Reimbursement Agreement, dated November 10, 2006, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 25, 2008)
- 10.37 Amendment to Reimbursement Agreement, effective February 20, 2008, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 13, 2008)
- 10.38 Second Amendment to Reimbursement Agreement, dated January 19, 2010, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital, SA
- 10.39 Sublease Agreement, dated July 30, 2008, between Smart Online, Inc. and Advantis Real Estate Services Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 12, 2008) (asterisks located within the exhibit denote information which has been deleted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission)
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14/15d-14 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14/15d-14 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. [This exhibit is being furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by that Act, be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any document or filed herewith for the purposes of liability under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as the case may be.]
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 [This exhibit is being furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by that Act, be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any document or filed herewith for the purposes of liability under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as the case may be.]

* Management contract or compensatory plan.

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
3.2	Sixth Amended and Restated Bylaws (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on January 20, 2010)
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
4.2	Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors named therein (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
4.3	Form of Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Note (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
4.4	First Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated August 12, 2008, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 12, 2008)
4.5	Second Amendment and Agreement to Join as a Party to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement and Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 21, 2008, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
4.6	Third Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement and Registration Rights Agreement and Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Notes, dated February 24, 2009, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
4.7	Form of Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Note to be issued post January 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
4.8	Fourth Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, Second Amendment to Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Notes and Third Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 5, 2010, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors
4.9	Form of Convertible Secured Subordinated Promissory Note to be issued post March 5, 2010
10.1*	2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
10.2*	Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on July 11, 2006)

- 10.3* Form of Incentive Stock Option Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 15, 2007)
- 10.4* Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on July 11, 2006)
- 10.5* Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 15, 2007)
- 10.6* Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement , dated March 26, 2010, under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan

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- 10.7* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 15, 2007)
- 10.8* Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for Employees (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on August 21, 2007)
- 10.9* Form Restricted Stock Agreement for Employees (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Amendment No. 1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on February 11, 2008)
- 10.10* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on May 31, 2007)
- 10.11* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 3, 2007)
- 10.12* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement, dated March 26, 2010, under Smart Online, Inc.'s 2004 Equity Compensation Plan (Non-Employee Director)
- 10.13* 2001 Equity Compensation Plan (terminated as to future grants effective April 15, 2004) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
- 10.14* 1998 Stock Option Plan (terminated as to future grants effective April 15, 2004) (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to our Registration Statement on Form SB-2, as filed with the SEC on September 30, 2004)
- 10.15* Cash Bonus Program (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 3, 2007)
- 10.16* Equity Award Program (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Amendment No. 1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on February 11, 2008)
- 10.17* Employment Agreement, dated November 30, 2007, with David E. Colburn (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 3, 2007)
- 10.18* Separation and General Release Agreement, dated December 9, 2008, with David E. Colburn (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on December 10, 2008)
- 10.19* Smart Online, Inc. Revised Board Compensation Policy, effective February 2, 2007 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.45 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)
- 10.20* Smart Online, Inc. Revised Board Compensation Policy, effective April 1, 2009 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2009)
- 10.21* Smart Online, Inc. Revised Board Compensation Policy, effective March 26, 2010

- 10.22* Indemnification Agreement, dated April 14, 2006, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Tom Furr (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on July 11, 2006)
- 10.23 Stock Purchase Warrant and Agreement, dated January 15, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital, SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)
- 10.24 Amendment No. 1 to Stock Purchase Warrant and Agreement, effective February 20, 2008, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 13, 2008)
- 10.25 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, Registration Rights Agreement, and Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of Smart Online, Inc., dated February 21, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and each of Magnetar Capital Master Fund, Ltd. and Herald Investment Management Limited on behalf of Herald Investment Trust PLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.46 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)

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- 10.26 Form of Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 26, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and each of Magnetar Capital Master Fund, Ltd. and Herald Investment Management Limited on behalf of Herald Investment Trust PLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.54 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on July 31, 2007)
- 10.27 Form of Amendment to Registration Rights Agreement, dated July 2, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and each of Magnetar Capital Master Fund, Ltd. and Herald Investment Management Limited on behalf of Herald Investment Trust PLC (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.55 to Amendment No. 3 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on July 31, 2007)
- 10.28 Warrant to Purchase Common Stock of Smart Online, Inc., and Registration Rights Agreement, dated February 27, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Canaccord Adams Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)
- 10.29 Form of Registration Rights Agreement, of various dates, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and certain parties in connection with the sale of shares by Dennis Michael Nouri (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to our Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2007)
- 10.30 Registration Rights Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, by and among Smart Online, Inc. and certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
- 10.31 Security Agreement, dated November 14, 2007, among Smart Online, Inc. and Doron Roethler, as agent for certain investors (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
- 10.32 Promissory Note, Loan Agreement, and Security Agreement, dated November 14, 2006, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Wachovia Bank, NA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 30, 2007)
- 10.33 Promissory Note, Modification Number One to Loan Agreement, and Security Agreement, dated January 24, 2007, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Wachovia Bank, NA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 14, 2007)
- 10.34 Commercial Note, dated February 20, 2008, payable by Smart Online, Inc. to Paragon Commercial Bank (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 13, 2008)
- 10.35 Modification Agreement, made as of February 22, 2010, between Smart Online, Inc. and Paragon Commercial Bank
- 10.36 Reimbursement Agreement, dated November 10, 2006, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 25, 2008)
- 10.37

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Amendment to Reimbursement Agreement, effective February 20, 2008, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital SA (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on May 13, 2008)

- 10.38 Second Amendment to Reimbursement Agreement, dated January 19, 2010, by and between Smart Online, Inc. and Atlas Capital, SA
- 10.39 Sublease Agreement, dated July 30, 2008, between Smart Online, Inc. and Advantis Real Estate Services Company (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed with the SEC on November 12, 2008) (asterisks located within the exhibit denote information which has been deleted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission)
- 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14/15d-14 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14/15d-14 as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. [This exhibit is being furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by that Act, be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any document or filed herewith for the purposes of liability under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as the case may be.]
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 [This exhibit is being furnished pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by that Act, be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any document or filed herewith for the purposes of liability under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as the case may be.]

* Management contract or compensatory plan.