

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD
Form 20-F
March 31, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) or (g)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

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

Commission File Number 001-14552

Top Image Systems Ltd.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Israel
(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

2 Ben Gurion St, Ramat Gan, 52573, Israel
(Address of principal executive offices)
Tel:972-3-7679100
Fax:972-3-6486664
(Registrant's telephone and facsimile number)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Ordinary Shares, nominal value NIS 0.04 per share	NASDAQ Capital Market

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

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:
None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

9,400,638 Ordinary Shares

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer <input type="radio"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="radio"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input checked="" type="radio"/>
U.S. GAAP <input checked="" type="radio"/>	International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board <input type="radio"/>	Other <input type="radio"/>

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes No

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Forward-Looking Statements

Certain matters discussed in this report on Form 20-F are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. From time to time, we also provide forward-looking statements in other materials we release to the public as well as oral forward-looking statements. The words or phrases “will likely result,” “are expected to,” “will continue,” “is anticipated,” “estimate,” “intend,” “project,” “believe,” “plan” or similar expressions identify some, but not all, of these forward-looking statements. These statements are based on management’s current expectations or beliefs and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely, including, but not limited to, those described under “Risk Factors” herein and in our subsequent filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. We wish to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We are under no obligation to, and expressly disclaim any obligation to, update or alter our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Use of Certain Terms

In this report, “we,” “us,” “our,” “TIS” and the “Company” refer to Top Image Systems Ltd. and its consolidated subsidiaries collectively. The term “Asiasoft global” or “Asiasoft” shall mean Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd.) and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to “\$” and “U.S. dollars” are to the lawful currency of the United States of America.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISORS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data are presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting policies in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. The Israeli Securities Law – 1968 allows Israeli companies, such as us, whose securities are listed both on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and on certain stock exchanges in the United States (including NASDAQ), to report to the Israel Securities Authority and the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in accordance with the reporting requirements under SEC rules and U.S. GAAP. All financial statements included in this annual report and all financial information released in Israel are presented solely under U.S. GAAP. The selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with and are qualified by reference to Item 5 of this report entitled “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and other financial information included elsewhere in this report.

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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)					
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenues	\$20,224	\$23,189	\$32,222	\$23,534	\$21,762
Cost of revenues	7,648	13,170	15,075	9,258	8,350
Gross profit	12,576	10,019	17,147	14,276	13,412
Research and development, net	1,792	2,393	1,762	1,558	1,647
Selling and marketing	6,259	9,231	9,292	7,202	6,160
General and administrative	4,004	5,655	5,956	4,381	3,845
Restructuring charges	-	849	-	-	-
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	-	-	1,839	-	-
Operating income (loss)	521	(8,109)	(1,702)	1,135	1,760
Financial income(expenses), net	325	1,869	3,136	(5,452)	(2,190)
Other income (expenses), net	-	189	-	(26)	(6)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes on income	846	(6,051)	1,434	(4,343)	(436)
Taxes on income	45	228	74	91	24
Income (loss) from continuing operations after taxes on income	801	(6,279)	1,360	(4,434)	(460)
Equity in earnings (impairment losses) of affiliated companies	-	35	84	(677)	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	801	(6,244)	1,444	(5,111)	(460)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	(104)	(840)	13	-
Net income (loss)	801	(6,348)	604	(5,098)	(460)
Net basic and dilutive income (loss) per share:					
Continued operations	\$0.09	\$(0.70)	\$0.16	\$(0.55)	\$(0.05)
Discontinued operations	-	\$(0.01)	\$(0.09)	-	-
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic net loss per share	8,819,857	8,881,178	8,921,951	9,322,341	9,389,512
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for dilutive net loss per share	9,032,352	8,881,178	8,936,458	9,322,341	9,389,512
2006 2007 2008 2009 2010					
Summary of Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,195	\$7,843	\$5,777	\$2,866	\$1,763
Working capital	26,852	10,025	6,030	3,933	1,763
Total assets	34,295	35,921	24,642	18,167	15,024
Long term debt	14,197	12,770	4,660	6,729	5,250
Total liabilities	18,915	25,683	14,540	13,137	10,732
Shareholders' equity	15,380	10,238	10,102	5,030	4,292

RISK FACTORS

We have had difficulties in making our debt payments and may not be able to make our debt payments in the future.

In December 2006, through the issuance of convertible debentures, we raised net proceeds of NIS 61,900 thousand (approximately \$14,780 thousand at the date of issuance). As of December 31, 2010 the balance of outstanding debt under the debenture is approximately NIS 22,181 thousand (approximately \$6,250 thousand).

The first principal payment on the debentures was due December 31, 2009. Prior to the first principal payment we concluded that making full payment at such time would have had an adverse affect on our cash flow and, therefore, initiated negotiations with our debenture holders in order to reach an alternative payment arrangement. That arrangement was approved by the debenture holders on November 24, 2010 and by the Tel Aviv District Court on December 13, 2010, and the amendment to the indenture pursuant to which the debentures have been issued was entered into on December 31, 2010.

For a more detailed discussion of the debenture arrangement , see “Information About the Company – Recent Developments.”

Our ability to meet our obligations under the convertible debentures and our other debt obligations will depend on whether we can implement our strategy as well as on financial, competitive and other factors including factors that are beyond our control. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet principal and interest payments on our debt, we may have to refinance all or part of our convertible debentures. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness, including the convertible debentures, will depend on, among other things:

- our financial condition at the time;
- restrictions in agreements governing our debt; and
- other factors, including market conditions.

We cannot ensure that any such refinancing will be available on terms acceptable to us. The ongoing economic downturn is characterized by a more limited availability of credit resulting in refinancing being more difficult. If we are unable to meet our obligations under the restructured convertible debentures and refinancing will not be available, we may have to sell assets under circumstances that might not yield the highest prices, or default on our debt obligations, including the convertible debentures. In the event of such default, our debenture holders and holders of other outstanding indebtedness may accelerate their maturity dates.

Our indebtedness and debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flow, cash position and share price.

We intend to fulfill our debt service obligations from existing cash, investments and our operations. In the future, if we are unable to generate cash or raise additional cash financings sufficient to meet these obligations and need to use existing cash or liquidate investments in order to fund these obligations, we may have to delay or curtail research and development programs.

Our indebtedness could have significant additional negative consequences, including, without limitation:

- requiring the dedication of a portion of our expected cash flow to service our indebtedness, thereby reducing the amount of our expected cash flow available for other purposes, including funding our research and development programs and other capital expenditures;

- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic conditions;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing; and
- placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage to less leveraged competitors and competitors that have better access to capital resources.

The impact of a continuing global economic downturn may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We sell our products and services in various countries all over the world. Consequently, our sales and profitability are dependent on general economic conditions globally and locally. The weakening of consumer and corporate confidence, declining income and asset values in many areas and other adverse factors related to the global economic downturn that has been ongoing during the past several years have resulted in our customers and the end-users of our products, services and solutions, postponing or reducing spending on our products, services and solutions. A substantial and lasting slowdown of the global economy could result in a continuation of that trend thereby adversely affect our business.

The global economic downturn has also led to more limited availability of credit which may have a negative impact on the financial condition, and in particular on the purchasing ability, of some of our customers and may also result in requests for extended payment terms, credit losses, insolvencies, limited ability to respond to demand or diminished sales channels available to us. The general difficult economic conditions combined with tightening credit markets may also cause financial difficulties for our suppliers and collaborative partners which may result in their failure to perform as planned and, consequently, in delays in the delivery of our products, services and solutions.

The difficult global economic conditions may also result in inefficiencies due to our reduced ability to forecast developments in our industry and plan our operations accordingly. Also, continuing difficult general economic conditions, negative developments in our industry, any significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future results by us or any part of our business, or any significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy for our overall business may cause reductions in the future valuations of our investments and assets and result in impairment charges related to goodwill or other assets. Adverse economic conditions affecting us, our current and potential customers, their spending on our products, services and solutions, and our suppliers and collaborative partners may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

For a more detailed discussion of our liquidity and capital resources, see “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects - Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

If we acquire additional businesses it may lead to increased expenditures and integration costs, and could strain management, financial, and operational resources.

Between 2007 and 2009, we acquired related complementary businesses, in an effort to expand capacity, enter new markets and diversify our sources of revenue. These expenditures had strained and any future acquisitions may strain management, financial and operational resources. While we do not currently anticipate any future acquisitions, any future acquisitions may also result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, incurring of additional debt, the assumption of known and unknown liabilities, the amortization of expenses related to intangible assets and the impairment of goodwill, all of which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results. Acquisitions in foreign countries may pose additional problems, and we may experience inefficiencies in conducting our business as we integrate new operations and manage geographically dispersed operations. Also, the acquired businesses may not yield the income and levels of activity we expected them to yield, which may result in losses.

Additionally, we may not succeed in retaining or hiring qualified management, sales, customer support, and technical personnel to integrate acquired operations, manage future growth effectively, and accomplish our overall objectives. Competition for qualified personnel is intense. If we expand too fast, or fail to integrate our recently acquired businesses or other new businesses, or lose key personnel from our recently acquired businesses or other businesses, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial condition.

The market for data capture systems and automatic form processing systems is highly competitive.

The market for data capture systems in general, and for automatic form processing systems in particular, is characterized by intense competition, significant price erosion over the life of the product, and rapidly changing business conditions, customer requirements, and technology. Our products compete with those developed and marketed by numerous well-established companies including EMC (Captiva Software), Mitek, Banctec, Kofax (formerly, Dicom Group), Datacap, and ReadSoft, as well as with manual data entry systems. Many of our competitors have longer operating histories and greater financial resources than we do. Furthermore, certain of these competitors are industry leaders with the financial resources necessary to enable them to withstand substantial price competition or downturns in the market for computer software. The fact that our resources are more limited places us at a significant disadvantage. This risk is particularly acute during difficult economic times.

A slowdown in our customers’ industries could adversely impact the sale of our products and our prospects of achieving or maintaining profitability.

A slowdown in the industries to which we sell our products would likely result in significantly reduced product demand, erosion of selling prices and overcapacity. Such a downturn could materially reduce demand for the products and technology that we offer. In addition, our ability to reduce expenses in response to any downturn or slowdown in such industries may be limited because of:

- our continuing need to invest in research and development;
- our capital equipment requirements; and
- marketing requirements.

Our success depends on our strategic marketing relationships and the marketing and distribution efforts of our distributors and other strategic partners.

Our business and prospects depend upon our ability to maintain our existing, and to develop additional, strategic marketing relationships and upon the marketing and distribution efforts of our distributors and other strategic partners. The loss or diminishment of our relationship with any one of our significant strategic partners could have a material and adverse effect on our existing operations and growth prospects. We normally attempt to recruit distributors with established distribution channels and reputations for marketing and installing document imaging, data capture and workflow systems to market our products. We cannot assure you that we will be able to develop such relationships.

Our industry is marked by rapid technological changes and frequent new or updated product introductions, and if we do not respond to such rapid technological changes, new product introductions and enhancements and evolving industry standards, our products and services could become obsolete.

Our ability to compete will depend upon our ability to offer state-of-the-art products in a timely and cost-effective manner. Our product decisions must anticipate the changing demand for products. If we are unable to develop, modify and enhance our existing technology to respond to such changing standards and customer demands, our business could be adversely affected. In addition, the development of new technologies, new product introductions or enhancements by our competitors could adversely affect our sales.

We have had a history of losses and may incur future losses.

Since our inception in March 1991, we have incurred net losses in every year other than in 1995, 1997, 1998, 2006 and 2008, and our losses may continue. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we had an accumulated deficit of \$25,999 thousand. We plan to maintain the level of our aggregate product development expenses. We cannot assure you that our revenues will grow or that we will achieve positive profitability in the future. Failure to increase revenues could result in a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial results.

We have a history of quarterly fluctuations in our results of operations and expect these fluctuations to continue, this may cause our stock price to decline.

We have experienced and expect to experience in the future significant fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations.

Our lengthy sales cycle increases our exposure to customer cancellations or delays in orders, which may result in volatile quarterly revenues. Given the high average selling price of, and the cost and time required to implement our solutions, a customer's decision to license our products typically involves a significant commitment of resources and is influenced by the customer's budget cycles and internal approval procedures for information technology purchases. In addition, selling our solutions requires us to educate potential customers about our solutions' uses and benefits. As a result, our solutions have a long sales cycle, which can take 9 to 12 months or more. Consequently, we have difficulty predicting the quarter in which sales to expected customers may occur. The sale of our solutions is also subject to delays from the lengthy budgeting, approval and competitive evaluation processes of our customers, which typically accompany significant capital expenditures.

Other factors that may contribute to fluctuations in our quarterly results of operations include:

- the size, timing and shipment of orders;

- customer deferral of orders in anticipation of new products, product upgrades or price enhancements;
 - the high level of competition that we encounter; and
- the timing of our product introductions, upgrades or enhancements or those of our competitors or of providers of complementary products.

Fluctuations in our quarterly results could discourage investors and cause the market price of our ordinary shares to decline.

Large customers constitute a significant portion of our orders.

Sales to large customers have historically accounted for a significant part of our sales. Although in 2010, and 2008, we had no customer who accounted for more than 10% of our total revenues. In 2009, sales to one customer accounted for 11% of our total revenue. If we are unable in the future to complete sales to large customers, our business, prospects and financial results could be adversely affected.

Our success depends on our key personnel.

Our success depends upon the contributions of our executive officers and other key personnel. All of our key management and technical personnel have expertise, which is in high demand among our competitors, and the loss of any of these individuals could cause our business to suffer. We do not as a general matter maintain key person life insurance policies on our officers, directors and key employees.

Our solutions require a sophisticated sales effort targeted at senior management of our prospective customers. New employees in our sales department require extensive training and typically take several months to achieve full productivity. There is no assurance that new sales representatives will ultimately become productive. If we were to lose qualified and productive sales personnel, our revenues could be adversely impacted.

Our success depends on our proprietary software technology.

Our success depends upon our proprietary software technology. Although we believe that our technology has been developed independently and does not infringe on the proprietary rights of others, we cannot assure you that the technology does not and will not infringe or that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us in the future. In the case of infringement, we would, under certain circumstances, be required to modify our products or obtain a license. We cannot assure you that we would be able to do so either in a timely manner under acceptable terms and conditions or at all, or that we will have the financial or other resources necessary to defend successfully a patent infringement or other proprietary rights infringement action. Further, even if we were not infringing, intellectual property litigation is expensive and time consuming for management. Failure to do any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, if our products or technologies are deemed to infringe upon the rights of others, or if infringement claims are asserted against third parties whom we are obligated to indemnify, we could become liable for damages, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We license components of our software systems and technology from third parties in reliance on such parties' representations as to ownership of the licensed intellectual property. If our licensors are found not to own or have rights to sublicense such rights to us and we are unable to replace the licensed technology with a comparable substitute, there could be a material adverse effect on our business prospects and financial results. Even if we were to replace licensed technology with available alternatives, it could take time to identify the best replacement and integrate it into our software. The delay and uncertainty could negatively impact our financial results.

Yehezkel Yeshurun, our former Chief Scientist and our former member of our board of directors, was, at the time of his employment with us (which terminated in January 2001), a Professor of the Tel Aviv University Computer Science Department ("the University") where he conducted research in the areas of computer vision, neural computation and robotics. While the University consented to Prof. Yeshurun's employment by us and has not asserted any claim that intellectual property developed by Prof. Yeshurun on our behalf belongs to the University, the University has not acknowledged our rights to any intellectual property developed by Prof. Yeshurun. We cannot

assure you that the University will not assert a claim for such intellectual property rights in the future or that the University does not have any rights to such intellectual property.

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Our inability to protect our intellectual property could adversely affect our competitive position and, consequently, our business and operations.

Our success depends on our ability to protect our intellectual property. We rely upon trade secret protection, employee and third-party nondisclosure agreements and other intellectual property protection methods to protect our confidential and proprietary information. Despite these efforts, we cannot be certain that others will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or copy and use information that we regard as proprietary without our authorization. We have not obtained any patents and we cannot assure you that we will obtain any patents. In addition, we cannot assure you that:

- any patents which we may obtain will be broad enough to protect our technology, will provide us with competitive advantages or will escape challenge or invalidation by third parties; or
- others will not independently develop similar products, duplicate our products or, if patents are issued to us, design around these patents.

Further, the laws of foreign jurisdictions where we sell and seek to sell our products may afford little or no protection of our intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that the protection provided to our intellectual property rights by the laws and courts of foreign nations will be substantially similar to the remedies available under U.S. law.

If we are unable to achieve and maintain a leading position and to build awareness of our brands, we may not be able to compete effectively against competitors with greater name recognition and our sales could be adversely affected.

If we are unable to economically achieve and maintain a leading position in data recognition software or to promote and maintain our brands, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer. Development and awareness of our brands will depend largely on our success in increasing our customer base. In order to attract and retain customers and to promote and maintain our brands in response to competitive pressures, we may be required to increase our marketing and advertising budget or increase our other sales expenses. There can be no assurance that our efforts will be sufficient or that we will be successful in attracting and retaining customers or promoting our brands. Failure in this regard could harm our business and results of operations.

Our products may contain defects, damaging our reputation, causing a loss of customers, requiring us to allocate significant time and financial resources to correct, and potentially resulting in liability claims.

Our products may contain undetected errors or defects, particularly when first introduced or when new versions or enhancements are released. In the past, we have discovered minor software bugs in certain products after they were released to the market. Such errors or defects could require us to divert financial and other resources to correct the problems.

In addition, our products are combined with complex products developed by other vendors. As a result, should problems occur, it may be difficult to identify the source or sources of the problems. Defects and errors, or end-user perception of defects and errors, found in current versions, new versions or enhancements of these products after commencement of commercial shipments may result in:

- damage to brand reputation;
- loss of customers;
- delay in market acceptance of current and future products;
- diversion of development and engineering resources to correct defects or errors; and
- warranty or product liability claims.

Although the Company has product liability insurance, defects, errors or successful product liability claims against us could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects and financial results. For additional information on our warranty policy, see the subsection below entitled “Warranty and service.”

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We engage in international sales, which expose us to a number of foreign political and economic risks.

We engage in international sales, which are subject to a number of risks that could seriously impede our financial condition and growth. As a result of our product sales in various geographic regions, which we may expand in the future to new geographic regions, we are subject to the risks associated with international sales, including license requirements, economic and political instability, terrorism, shipping delays, customs duties, export quotas and other trade restrictions, any of which could have a significant impact on our ability to deliver products on a competitive and timely basis and exacerbate the risks inherent in our business. Approximately 66% of our revenues in 2010 were generated from sales made in Europe. If this trend continues, we may be more particularly exposed to the risk of losing business and revenues as a result of trade restrictions imposed by the European Union.

Our capital requirements have historically been significant and we may not in the future be able to meet our requirements with our working capital.

Historically, our capital requirements have been significant. We may in the future require additional financing to fund our operations and capital requirements beyond our current resources and these that may be provided from our operations. In such event, we cannot assure you that additional financing will be available to us when needed, on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We have no expectation that our existing shareholders will provide any portion of our future financing requirements. Any inability to obtain additional financing when needed would have a material adverse effect on us, requiring us to curtail our expansion efforts. In addition, to the extent that we incur substantial indebtedness, we will be subject to risks associated with incurring substantial indebtedness, including the risk that interest rates may fluctuate, and cash may be insufficient to repay interest and principal on any such indebtedness. Any additional equity financing may involve substantial dilution of the interests of our then-existing shareholders.

Political, economic and military conditions in Israel may adversely affect our ability to develop, manufacture and market our products.

Because our principal offices are located in Israel, political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. There has been a marked increase in such hostility and a significant deterioration of Israel's relationship with the Palestinian community since October 2000, and especially since Hamas, an Islamic movement responsible for many attacks against Israelis, has led the government of the Palestinian Authority. In 2010, events and developments related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have also led to a deterioration of Israel's relations with Turkey, with whom Israel currently has a free trade agreement. In addition, the first few months of 2011 have been marked by increasing instability in neighboring Arab countries including Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain and Yemen culminating in the ouster of certain leaders in some of those countries. Continuing or escalating instabilities and hostilities in the region or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners may have an adverse effect on our business conditions, including our ability to develop, manufacture and market our products.

Our operations may be disrupted by the obligation of key personnel to perform military service.

Some of our executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform military reserve duty annually. Moreover, in the event of armed conflict in which Israel is involved or the threat of such conflict, our executive officers and employees might be called for active military duty for an unlimited period of time. Increased military activity could also result in a reduction of prospective qualified employees available to work for us to expand our business or replace employees on active military duty. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a

significant period of our executive officers or key employees as a result of military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our ability to develop and market products.

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We may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

We maintain operations and generate revenues in a number of countries. The results of operations and the financial position of our local operations are generally reported in the relevant local currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, exposing us to currency translation risk. In addition, we are exposed to currency transaction risk because some of our expenses are incurred in a different currency from the currency in which our revenues are received. Our most significant currency exposures are to the Euro, New Israeli Shekel, British Pound, Singapore dollar, Australian dollar and Japanese yen. In periods when the U.S. dollar weakens against these other currencies, our reported results of operations may be adversely affected. Although from time to time we may purchase forward exchange contracts to reduce currency transaction risk, these purchases will not eliminate translation risk or all currency risk.

In addition, our convertible debentures, issued in December 2006, are payable in New Israeli Shekels and are linked to U.S. dollar with a floor on the NIS/U.S. Dollar exchange rate of 4.2. Since the date of issuance of the debentures, the U.S. dollar has been significantly fluctuated against the NIS. We might need to use more U.S. dollars to make the payments of the debentures, if the U.S. dollar will lose value against NIS while the debentures are payable.

We may not be able to expand our personnel or marketing efforts quickly enough to support our growth.

Because of our small size and our business strategy to increase our sales. To the extent that our efforts to generate new business and increase demand for our products and services are successful, we will need to accurately estimate our need for personnel or marketing and customer support, or we may not be able to support our future growth. For example, if we are successful in our efforts to obtain significant orders for our products, we may be required to install and service, on a timely basis, large numbers of installations at our customers' locations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to provide such services on adequate terms and conditions or at all. Furthermore, in order to remain competitive and keep our products up to date, we need to continue to attract and retain a qualified team of employees. If we fail to obtain the human resources our business requires, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, and financial results.

Government grants we received for research and development expenditures may be reduced or eliminated in the future due to Israeli government budget cuts. Furthermore, our receipt of such grants limits our ability to develop products and transfer technologies outside of Israel, and require us to satisfy specified conditions.

In the past, we have received grants from the government of Israel through the Office of the Chief Scientist of the Ministry of Industry Trade and Labor, or the OCS, under the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984 for the financing of a portion of our research and development expenditures in Israel. The Israeli government may decide not to continue the program in the future at its current level or to terminate it altogether. The terms of the OCS grants limit our ability to develop products and transfer technologies outside of Israel without the prior approval of the OCS, if such products or technologies were developed using OCS grants. Such approval, if granted, will generally be subject to additional financial obligations. In addition, if we fail to comply with any of the conditions imposed by the OCS, including the payment of royalties with respect to grants received, we may be required to refund any payments previously received from the OCS, together with interest and penalties. See also "Governmental Regulation" in Item 4 herein.

If we fail to satisfy the conditions specified under Israeli law, we may be denied benefits to which we are currently entitled or may be entitled to in the future.

Our facilities in Israel have been granted "Approved Enterprise" and "Privileged Enterprise" status under "The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959", or the Investment Law, and as amended. The benefits available to

an Approved Enterprise program are normally in the form of favorable tax rates and are dependent upon the continuing fulfillment of ongoing conditions stipulated under applicable law and in the certificate of approval. If we fail to comply with these conditions, in whole or in part, benefits from tax exemptions or reduced tax rates would likely be denied us in the future.

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On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect. The amendment revised the criteria for investments qualified to receive tax benefits. An eligible investment program under the amendment will qualify for benefits as a Privileged Enterprise (rather than the previous terminology of Approved Enterprise). Among other things, the amendment provides tax benefits to both local and foreign investors and simplifies the approval process. The amendment does not apply to investment programs approved prior to December 31, 2004. The new tax regime applies to new investment programs only. We believe that we are currently in compliance with these requirements. However, if we fail to meet these requirements, we would be subject to corporate tax in Israel at the regular statutory rate (25% for 2010). For the year 2009, our investment plan has been categorized under the above amendment, and the tax benefits under this investment plan are scheduled to gradually expire by 2020.

The Investment Law has recently been amended. For a description of the material amendments, see “Additional Information-Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959.”

Our ordinary shares have been subject to frequent significant price fluctuations. If we fail to maintain NASDAQ minimum bid requirements or the TASE minimum requirements, we could be delisted.

Trade in shares of companies listed on the NASDAQ in general and trading in shares of technology companies in particular have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to operating performance. These broad market and industry factors may depress our share price, regardless of our actual operating results. In addition, if we issue additional shares in financings or acquisitions, our shareholders will experience additional dilution and the existence of more shares could decrease the amount that purchasers are willing to pay for our ordinary shares.

According to the NASDAQ listing standards if the stock price of a listed company falls below \$1.00 a share for a period of 10 consecutive business days, such company’s stock may be subject to delisting unless such failure is cured within 180 days from the date on which NASDAQ notifies to the listed company of such failure. On two separate occasions, on September 16, 2009 and on May 24, 2010 we received a letter from NASDAQ advising us that our stock has been trading at a price that would subject our stock to delisting if we fail to regain compliance with the NASDAQ minimum bid price requirements. We regained compliance in both occasions within the time frame given under NASDAQ rules to regain compliance. If our stock will be delisted from NASDAQ we will lose our status as a “dually-listed company” which will result in us being subject to more stringent reporting requirements in Israeli securities laws and the rules and regulations of the Israeli Securities Authority and the TASE which may cause an increase in our reporting related costs and expenses. In addition, if our securities were to be delisted from the NASDAQ, our ordinary shares could be considered a “penny stock” under federal securities law. Additional regulatory requirements apply to trading by broker-dealers of penny stocks that could result in the loss of an effective trading market for our securities.

According to the TASE rules, a company with stock traded in both the TASE and in NASDAQ must comply with the TASE minimum valuation requirements which currently provide that it must have a minimum market capitalization of NIS 25 million. If the company does not comply with the minimum valuation requirements, compliance with which is being tested on a semi-annual basis, it is given six months to regain compliance or be delisted.

Our ordinary shares are traded on more than one market and this may result in price variations.

Our ordinary shares are traded on the NASDAQ and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. Trading in our ordinary shares on these markets is effected in different currencies (US dollars on the NASDAQ and New Israeli Shekels on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange) and at different times (resulting from different time zones, different trading days and different public holidays in the United States and Israel). Consequently, the trading prices of our ordinary shares on these two markets often differ, resulting from the factors described above as well as differences in exchange rates and from

political events and economic conditions in the United States and Israel. Any decrease in the trading price of our ordinary shares on one of these markets could cause a decrease in the trading price of our ordinary shares on the other market.

We do not intend to pay dividends.

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our ordinary shares. We currently intend to retain any future earnings to finance operations and to expand our business and, therefore, do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

The application and/or amendment of Israeli laws or laws of other countries may adversely affect our ability to enforce judgments or other rights.

Because our principal offices are located in Israel, we are subject to Israeli law. Many of our contracts with third parties are subject to the laws of other jurisdictions. We cannot assure you that any judgments granted in the United States or any jurisdiction other than Israel would be capable of enforcement or execution in Israel. Nor can we assure you that any of our contracts pursuant to the laws of any foreign country are enforceable by us. The inability to enforce or execute judgments or other rights and/or the possibility of the laws of various jurisdictions being amended from time to time may have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, and financial condition.

The rights and responsibilities of our shareholders are governed by Israeli law and differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders under U.S. law.

We are incorporated under Israeli law. The rights and responsibilities of holders of our ordinary shares are governed by our articles of association and by the Israeli Companies Law, 5759-1999, or the Companies Law. These rights and responsibilities differ in some respects from the rights and responsibilities of shareholders in typical U.S. corporations. In particular, pursuant to the Companies Law each shareholder of an Israeli company has to act in good faith in exercising its rights and fulfilling its obligations toward the company and other shareholders and to refrain from abusing its power in the company, including, among other things, in voting at the general meeting of shareholders and class meetings, on amendments to a company's articles of association, increases in a company's authorized share capital, mergers, and transactions requiring shareholders' approval under the Companies Law. In addition, a controlling shareholder of an Israeli company or a shareholder who knows that it possesses the power to determine the outcome of a shareholder vote or who has the power to appoint or prevent the appointment of a director or officer in the company, or has other powers toward the company has a duty of fairness toward the company. However, Israeli law does not define the substance of this duty of fairness. Because Israeli corporate law has undergone extensive revision in recent years, there is little case law available to assist in understanding the implications of these provisions that govern shareholder behavior.

As a foreign private issuer whose shares are listed on NASDAQ, we may follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain NASDAQ requirements.

As a foreign private issuer whose shares are listed on NASDAQ, we are permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of certain requirements of The NASDAQ Listing Rules. As a foreign private issuer listed on NASDAQ, we may also follow home country practice with regard to, among other things, composition of the board of directors and quorum at shareholders' meetings. A foreign private issuer that elects to follow a home country practice instead of NASDAQ requirements must submit to NASDAQ in advance a written statement from an independent counsel in such issuer's home country certifying that the issuer's practices are not prohibited by the home country's laws. In addition, a foreign private issuer must disclose in its annual reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission each such requirement that it does not follow and describe the home country practice followed by the issuer instead of any such requirement. Accordingly, our shareholders may not be afforded the same protection as provided under NASDAQ's corporate governance rules.

Provisions of Israeli law could delay, prevent or make difficult a change of control and therefore depress the price of our shares.

The Companies Law generally provides that a merger be approved by the board of directors and by the shareholders of a participating company by the vote of a majority of the shares of each class present and voting on the proposed merger. The Companies Law has specific provisions for determining the majority of the shareholder vote. Upon the request of any creditor of a constituent in the proposed merger, a court may delay or prevent the merger if it concludes that there is a reasonable concern that, as a result of the merger, the surviving company will be unable to satisfy its obligations to creditors. In general, a merger may not be completed until the passage of certain statutory time periods. In certain circumstances, an acquisition of shares in a public company must be made by means of a tender offer that complies with certain requirements of the Companies Law that differ from those that apply to U.S. corporations. Israeli tax law treats some acquisitions, such as stock-for-stock exchanges between an Israeli company and a foreign company, less favorably than U.S. tax laws. These provisions of Israeli corporate and tax law may have the effect of delaying, preventing or making more difficult an acquisition of or merger with us, which, if public trading in our ordinary shares resumes, could depress our share price.

Under current Israeli law, we may not be able to enforce covenants not to compete, and, therefore, we may be unable to prevent competitors from benefiting from the expertise of some of our former employees.

In general, we have entered into non-competition agreements with our employees in Israel. These agreements prohibit our employees, if they cease working for us, from competing directly with us or working for our competitors for a limited period. Under current law, we may be unable to enforce these agreements, and it may be difficult for us to restrict our competitors from gaining the expertise that our former employees gained while working for us. For example, Israeli courts have required employers seeking to enforce non-compete undertakings of a former employee to demonstrate that the competitive activities of the former employee will harm one of a limited number of material interests of the employer that have been recognized by the courts, such as the secrecy of a company's confidential commercial information or its intellectual property. If we cannot demonstrate that harm would be caused to our material interests, we may be unable to prevent our competitors from benefiting from the expertise of our former employees.

We are a foreign private issuer and you will receive less information about us than you would from a domestic U.S. corporation.

As a “foreign private issuer”, we are exempt from rules under the Exchange Act that impose certain disclosure and procedural requirements in connection with proxy solicitations under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. Our directors, executive officers and principal shareholders also are exempt from the reporting and “short-swing” profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules thereunder with respect to their purchases and sales of our shares. In addition, we are not required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. As a result, you may not be able to obtain the same information relating to us as you would for a domestic U.S. corporation.

Although our internal control over financial reporting was considered effective as of December 31, 2010, there is no assurance that our internal control over financial reporting will continue to be effective in the future, which could result in our financial statements being unreliable, government investigation or loss of investor confidence in our financial reports.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 imposes certain duties on us. Our efforts to comply with the management assessment requirements of Section 404(a), which applied to us for the first time in 2007, have resulted in an increase of our general and administrative expenses and a devotion of management time and attention to compliance activities, and we expect these efforts to require the continued commitment of significant resources. If we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting. We may also identify material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, our internal control over financial reporting has not been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm. In the future, if we are unable to assert that our internal controls are effective; our investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline. Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could also result in investigation or sanctions by regulatory authorities.

Conversion of the convertible debentures would dilute the ownership interest of our existing shareholders.

The conversion of some or all of the convertible debentures would dilute the ownership interests of our existing shareholders. Any sales in the public market of our ordinary shares issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect the prevailing market prices of our ordinary shares. In addition, the existence of the convertible debentures may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the convertible notes could depress the price of our ordinary shares.

The economic impact in Japan of the devastation caused by the massive earthquake and tsunami of March 2011 could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

On March 11, 2011, a massive earthquake off the eastern coast of Japan triggered a tsunami tidal wave that devastated much of the city of Sendai and large areas of coastal north-eastern Japan, causing thousands of deaths, catastrophic damage and destruction of the local infrastructure, as well as a potential nuclear disaster. It is too early to predict the long-term impact of this disaster on the economy of Japan and elsewhere. Our net sales in Japan constitute approximately 7% of our total net revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 and a slow-down in the Japanese economy could have a adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Our net assets in Japan constitute approximately 3% of our total net assets as of December 31, 2010. The amount of account receivables that were not collected till the earthquake date is not significant.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

History and Development

Establishment, Legal Name, Office and Trading Markets

We were incorporated in March of 1991, are domiciled in Israel and exist as a company with a limited share capital subject to Israeli law. Our legal name is Top Image Systems Ltd. and our registered and principal executive offices are located in Israel at 2 Ben Gurion St, Ramat Gan, 52573 , and our telephone number is + 972-3-767-9100. Our website is <http://www.topimagesystems.com> (the information contained in our website is not a part of this annual report and no portion of such information is incorporated herein).

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Our ordinary shares began trading on the NASDAQ in November 1996 and on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in December 2006.

Recent Developments

In December 2006 through the issuance of convertible debentures (the “Original Debentures”), we raised net proceeds of NIS 61,900 thousand (approximately \$14,800 thousand at such time). According to the terms of the Original Debentures, interest was to accrue at an annual rate of six-month LIBOR minus 0.3%, linked to the U.S. Dollar (the “Original Rate”) and was to be paid semi-annually beginning June 30, 2007 and the principal payment was to be paid in four equal installments beginning December 31, 2009. Prior to the first principal payment we concluded that making full payment at such time would have had an adverse affect on our cash flow and, therefore, initiated negotiations with our debenture holders in order to reach an alternative payment arrangement. In accordance with principle agreements, we paid, on December 31, 2009, NIS 5,830 thousand (approximately \$1,539 thousand at such time) out of the NIS 11,090 thousand (approximately \$2,940 thousand at such time) that was payable as the first principal installment under the terms of the Original Debentures. We paid the remainder of the first principal installment on January 31, 2010 and on June 30, 2010, in each case together with a 9% annual interest accruing from December 31, 2009 until the date of actual payment.

The arrangement was approved by the debenture holders on November 24, 2010 and by the Tel Aviv District Court on December 13, 2010. The resulting amendment to the indenture pursuant to which the Original Debentures were issued was entered into on December 31, 2010, at which time we repaid debentures for NIS 11,091 thousand (approximately \$3,124 thousand at such time thereby reducing our outstanding principal balance to NIS 22,182 thousands (approximately \$6,250 thousand at such time). Following this amendment to the indenture, the material terms of our debentures now provide as follows:

- The principal amount will be paid in seven installments of NIS 3,169 thousand (approximately \$893 as of December 31, 2010), the first of which will be due June 30, 2011 and the remaining six payments will be due December 31 of each year beginning 2011.
- Interest will be paid semi-annually on June 30, and on December 31 of each year for so long as any part of the principal amount is outstanding.
- Interest accruing on any portion of a principal payment paid when originally due according to the Original Debentures will be at the Original Rate. Any principal amount or part thereof which payment is postponed in comparison to the Original Debenture will be subject to annual interest at a rate of 9% accruing from the date on which such payment was due until such payment is made.
- We may at any time, prepay all or a portion of the principal payments which remain unpaid together with interest accrued on such principal payment by way of repurchasing the underlying debentures, provided, that any such prepayment will be for no less than NIS 3 million and with respect to the last payment, no less than NIS 3.2 million, and provided, further that we may not make more than one repurchase in any calendar quarter. Any prepayment will be pro-rata to all debenture holders and the principal amount which remains outstanding after any such prepayment will be equally divided between the remaining installments.
 - In the event that all of our stock or substantially all of our business is sold, we will be obligated to prepay all the amounts outstanding under the debentures.

We hold, through Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd. investments in affiliated companies such as: Asiasoft Hong Kong Ltd ("AS HK"), in which we held 23.37%.

During 2010 AS HK sold its activity to another company. In December 2010, the company has received an advance in the amount of \$369 as a result of such sale.

Business Overview

General

We develop and market automated data capture solutions for managing and validating content gathered from customers, trading partners and employees. Whether originating from electronic, paper, mobile or other sources, our solutions deliver digital content to the applications that drive an enterprise by using advanced technologies including wireless communications, servers, form processing and information recognition systems. Our software improves business processes by integrating different types of data from multiple sources. Our products integrate information regardless of the source and format of the data, whether structured, as in the case of application forms or surveys, or semi-structured, such as invoices, purchase orders, checks, freight and shipping bills and others. Our solutions seamlessly deliver the extracted data to applications such as document and content management, enterprise resource planning, or customer relationship management. Our solutions minimize the need for manual data entry by automatically reading, identifying, interpreting and processing information, thereby increasing data capture accuracy and the rate of information processing. The platform solution we offer replaces traditional means of extracting information from paper-based documents and integrates multiple information sources into a single enterprise-level solution that increases speed and efficiency.

Products

eFLOW®

Our signature solution is the eFLOW® Unified Content Platform. eFLOW® provides the common architectural infrastructure for our solutions. We anticipate that future developments will also be based on this platform.

Based on a single, integrated environment, the eFLOW® platform provides a visual application designed to enable the structure of a complete form processing and data capture solution quickly and easily. Providing a modular platform with an open, scalable and flexible architecture, eFLOW® facilitates the development of applications ranging from desktop, stand-alone applications to high-volume, network-based, remote and local systems.

eFLOW® provides enterprise-wide solutions for every data capture and content delivery need, all on a single platform, using one set of business rules. eFLOW® allows a customer to integrate data of any format and from multiple sources, including the Internet, paper, fax, microfilm, microfiche, electronic, and email, and of different types such as invoices, freight and shipping bills, purchase orders and others, to provide a single connection to the enterprise application system. Our eFLOW® platform allows maximum flexibility, using one set of rules for all applications, dramatically reducing implementation time while broadening the utility of the solution across the customer's business.

eFLOW® is designed to address the needs of companies, enterprises, institutions, government agencies, and other organizations with a broad range of input / capture requirements (5,000 or more items per day).

eFLOW® offers a definite advantage in mixed environments where documents in different formats need simultaneous processing, classifying, and storing in databases for retrieval at a later date. Our technology can easily process unstructured, semi-structured and structured documents. eFLOW® can manage these tasks without the need to pre-design a working template.

eFLOW®'s open architecture allows for integration with all major content management, enterprise resource planning (ERP), CRM and workflow systems as well as major multi-function printers and scanners. Therefore, eFLOW® provides an end-to-end solution for managing invoices and payments and eliminates a significant portion of traditional manual data entry, decreases the need for data entry resources and processing time, and significantly improves the quality, accuracy and value of the data.

eFLOW®'s underlying infrastructure utilizes advanced technologies, such as Microsoft .NET Microsoft Visual Basic and web 2.0 for applications, to provide an accelerated data capture solution for paper, electronic forms, fax, and ftp files. The advanced version of eFLOW® platform, eFLOW® Version 3.0 and future version, based on the Microsoft .NET technology ensures its compatibility with future Microsoft technologies and other technology partners, and gives our customers shorter and easier implementation process, faster runtime, and a robust and secure execution environment. The use of these technologies allows customers, developers and partners to modify user interfaces, extend functionality and connect TIS' eFLOW® with other mission-critical applications to create fully integrated business solutions. eFLOW® includes support for the XML standard which enables the interchange of documents between systems and applications in a standard format.

eFLOW®'s Client/Server scalable architecture allows users to access the solution through one channel, the eFLOW® server which results in superior network security and efficiency. Customers can select between a centralized or decentralized mode of operation. Multiple applications and servers may be viewed and controlled at any given moment, on site or remotely and additional servers may be added into a system without the need to halt production.

To support the needs of clients' global operations, the system can process multiple languages at the interface, database (Unicode), and OCR / ICR levels. Currently the system supports all major European languages, Chinese and Japanese.

Targeting B2C clients - banking and finance, logistics, insurance, postal systems, healthcare, tax, statistics and many other potential markets, eFLOW® technologies enable enterprises to implement digital information recognition, improving processing and speeding up the data entry cycle by providing a single data collection entry point.

At the end of 2008, we released eFLOW® Version 4.5 which provides our customers an enhanced user experience, powerful user-interface extended via Web clients, increased efficiency and superior data recognition. Its Web enabled completion module introduces a new zero-print user interface to meet customers' demands, including cross platform and cross browser compatibility. A new component, Collection Organizer, allows unprecedented flexibly manipulating images, collections and classification's results. The strategic direction leading to a full Service Oriented Architecture resulted with additional services exposed as eFLOW® services, allowing a more flexible architecture of current and future solutions. Additional research and development effort led to the development of a unique algorithm, combining the recognition of machine printed information with handwritten information, located both on the same form. The latest versions of market leading recognition engines were embedded in eFLOW® Version 4.5 for the best performance and greatest accuracy. Also, additional improvements to scalability and availability resulted with a solution fitting more than ever to the large and demanding enterprise environment. In addition, in 2010 the following features were added to the eFLOW® Version 4.5:

- SSA-Multi collection in completion group mode;
 - Templates;

- Cluster on Win2008;
- Collection Organizer station;
- New Manual FormID station;
- Show attachment images (for ex JPG) in CO main image viewer;
- Fiat – supporting good Controller performance with 100,000 collections; and
 - SCB - Enterprise manager performance with 3000 Nodes

The eFLOW® solution includes a robust set of applications that run on top of the core platform and enables invoice processing, accounts payable processing and mailroom automation.

Smart for Unstructured Content, a Mailroom Classification Solution

Smart, the eFLOW® plug-in for unstructured content, is an automated classification solution. By automatically capturing, recognizing, classifying and routing all incoming information, regardless of format or origin, Smart functions as the gateway to enterprise information systems.

Smart offers a single point of entry for any kind of information entering the organization. Whether originating from paper mail, fax, email, or any other source, Smart automatically recognizes the image, understands it, and accordingly defines its destination within the organization. Smart consists of sophisticated artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms, and provides tracking capabilities, while the digitized image of the document is routed for further processing. Additional benefits of Smart include reduced operational costs, quick and accurate delivery of business-critical information, elimination of burdensome paper-based information, and much improved mail security.

Freedom for Semi-Structured Content, a Complete Invoices and Related AP Documents Processing Solution

Freedom, the eFLOW® plug-in for semi-structured content, enables customers to identify and capture critical data from semi-structured documents such as invoices, purchase orders, shipping notes and checks. Based on artificial intelligence, Freedom is designed to understand the format of a document without the need to predefine its structure. Freedom is able to locate, identify, capture and validate critical data contained in the document. The market for this product includes companies that receive thousands of semi-structured documents such as invoices every month from hundreds of suppliers, and allows them to automatically identify and process any type of such documents.

By automating the entire process of invoice handling, Freedom allows companies to improve efficiency, reduce cost, limit process cycles and eliminate errors, while improving business relationships with suppliers. Seamlessly integrating with any financial workflow and ERP systems such as SAP, Oracle and JD Edwards, Freedom provides support throughout the entire invoice processing. Freedom captures and classifies all kinds of invoices in paper or electronic formats. Line items are extracted and interpreted in both single and multi-page invoices.

The Learning module is one of eFLOW®'s innovative modules which automatically learns new types of forms in order to both introduce new forms previously unseen into the system and to improve recognition of existing forms already captured into the system. Unrecognized forms reach the Learning module, where an operator trains the system to locate certain important fields. The new information would then be available for the system to recognize a similar, although not necessarily identical, form in the future.

Integra for Structured Content

Integra, our eFLOW® plug-in for structured content, provides a solution for data capture, validation and delivery from structured predefined forms.

eFLOW® Ability for SAP-users

eFLOW® Ability is an integrated module interfacing with SAP systems for automated parking, approval and posting of invoices and any other document within SAP systems. eFLOW® Ability improves invoice processing, reduces the time it takes for an invoice to be approved for payment and eliminates double payments, lost invoices and other human mistakes along the way.

In addition, eFLOW® Ability offers a complete SAP-oriented business workflow and an accounts payable document processing, approval, and validation solution.

eFLOW® Ability is a result of a successful cooperation between TIS and Beck-IT GmbH, a German based leading developer of standard-add-ons in the sector of SAP business workflow. The ability to seamlessly integrate into SAP R/3 creates a high-performance product line that companies can utilize to increase productivity, enhance the precision of entries and optimize cash management.

eFLOW®'s Ability empowers users to streamline and accelerate the processing of invoices and any other document, take advantage of efficient accounts receivable and accounts payable management, eliminate periodic posting peaks, reduce errors and increase financial reporting accuracy and transparency.

eFLOW® Invoice Reader

eFLOW® Invoice Reader is a standard, generic and easy-to-implement invoice capture and approval solution. This solution can be deployed and integrated in any enterprise accounting environment including SAP, Oracle and other financial systems.

eFLOW® Invoice Reader is pre-adapted to specific country regulations and business practices, and thus can be implemented in a relatively short timeframe. eFLOW® Invoice Reader minimizes resources for operating an effective invoice capturing process, shortens delivery time and purchase-to-pay cycle, employs the most advanced character recognition technology for fast data capture, and automatically verifies the vendor data and PO information on the incoming invoices.

Principal Markets.

As of December 31, 2010, we operated offices and branches in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan. Our U.S. branch is responsible for sales, marketing and support activities in the United States, Canada, and Latin America. In addition, we believe that significant opportunities exist in other countries of Western and eastern Europe, South Africa and Australia. We have several local sales and technical representatives in France, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands and Australia. These representatives manage our sales, marketing and operational activity in their locations, providing integration and implementation services, as well as marketing support.

The following table summarizes total revenues by category of activity and geographic market for each of the last three completed fiscal years:

Product Revenues by Region
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	2008		2009		2010	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Europe	6,796	42	8,006	72	6,055	67
Far East (excluding Japan)	5,953	36	1,802	16	1,176	13
Japan	1,265	8	273	2	312	3
North and South America	2,235	14	1,078	10	1,590	17
Africa	72	-	10	-	16	-
Israel	70	-	42	-	16	-
Total	16,391	100	11,211	100	9,165	100

Service Revenues by Region
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	2008		2009		2010	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Europe	9,229	58	8,411	69	8,260	65
Far East (excluding Japan)	4,272	27	1,960	16	1,848	15
Japan	1,064	7	770	6	1,134	9
North and South America	956	6	1,030	8	1,236	10
Africa	167	1	44	-	67	1
Israel	143	1	108	1	52	-
Total	15,831	100	12,323	100	12,597	100

Seasonality

Our business significantly depends upon the requirements of large corporations and governmental agencies. As many of these entities operate according to annual budgets, their tendency is to approve budgets in the beginning of the fiscal year and release the budgets toward the end of the fiscal year. This mode of operation affects our results of operations throughout the year. Nevertheless, in Japan and the United Kingdom, fiscal year for most of our customers ends on March 31, thus activity in the Japanese and UK markets tends to reduce the seasonality of our business. See the section of Item 5 herein entitled "Sale Cycle" for additional details.

Marketing Strategy

Top Image Systems offers a solution based strategy, reflected by our field proven end-to-end eFLOW® ECM (Enterprise Content Management) platform.

eFLOW presents a broad set of information capture solutions and technologies. It serves as a single gateway for information that enters the enterprise. eFLOW captures, classifies, processes, understands, recognizes, validates and delivers information to ERP systems, content management applications, workflow solutions and CRM systems. The

eFLOW solution can be sold based on return on investment (“ROI”) solely as it brings fast value to its customers.

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At the end of 2008 we released eFLOW version 4.5. eFLOW4.5 features an enhanced user experience, increased efficiency and superior data recognition. eFLOW4.5's Web 2.0-based data entry tool allows users to manage documents securely from any browser-based environment.

The data entry tool is a 'thin client' application that uses very little bandwidth. Secure document streaming eliminates the threat of privacy breaches, and customizable display options mean users can even log in with pocket PCs and smart phones.

eFLOW4.5 also features easier management of any open flow, and easier movement between applications with the unified completion station and new user interface. Based on Visual Studio 2005, users who need to handle structured, semi-structured or unstructured documents will now see only one interface, thus we deliver an effective solution with a low cost of ownership. During 2010 the eFLOW4.5 platform was successfully implemented and used by major banking and finance, Insurance, postal, and governmental clients.

In line with the Company's strategy to increase profitability and margins, in 2009 and 2010 we discontinuing non profitable activities in 2010. Following the strategic decision we made in 2009 to expand our presence among banking and financial organizations, along with verticalization of eFLOW, we have created a dedicated solution to answer the specific needs of these customers. The solution has been successfully used by several major players in the finance market in the Pacific Rim. In 2010 we translated this solution to other regions across the globe, mainly in Europe. In order to support this strategy we nominated Senior Vice President to lead our Global Banking Unit.

In 2010 we focused on our eFLOW mailroom application, following an increased request for this solution, mainly in Europe. eFLOW mailroom application, part of the eFLOW Unified Content Platform, allows companies to bring a new level of automation to the process of receiving and classifying incoming mail or other incoming information in all shapes regardless of its origin. This trend toward mailroom application and early classification of the incoming information at the point of entry to the organization is increasing.

In 2010, which was declared as the population census year across the globe, we were also focused on census and state-level (local) statistical projects. Based on TIS strong leadership position as a data capture service provider for governmental organizations, during 2010 we won several population census projects including in Europe, particularly the CZ Republic census, Latin America with the Argentinean census, Africa and Asia, as well as several state-level (local) statistical offices in Europe.

Our offering is based on capture and image management solutions designed to suit any budget and usage profile. In order to follow the market trend and answer our customers' demand, in 2010 we have increased revenues from an-ongoing per click/ transaction base payment.

We sell through a network of value-added distributors, systems integrators, original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") and partners in approximately 40 countries worldwide. The system integrators are managed via our sales and marketing force located in our sales centers in Europe, the United States and Asia Pacific and in our headquarters in Israel.

To support our growth strategy to increase revenues through channels and large-scale projects, in 2010 we initiated our new Global Partner Program. We expect this to generate significant deal flow while improving our partners' overall product offering.

In 2010 a significant part of our activity was based on our strong partnerships with large BPM (Business Process Management)/BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) players, to which our enterprise solution is attractive as it usually completes their own solutions.

During 2010 we won strategic projects through partners. Our partnership with Braintribe IT Technologies GmbH led to a mailroom project for Scanpoint, a Subsidiary of the Austrian Post. In Eastern Europe our partnerships led to several census project wins as well as selection for a large project in the insurance sector. We also partnered with Xerox Czech Republic to provide outsourced invoice processing for a leading Bank.

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In the U.K. we announced a partnership with a leading BPO for a UK government agency mailroom project.

In the U.S. we were focused on the pharmaceutical sector as the technology partner with a global BPO provider.

Licensed Technology

We license various recognition software technologies from third parties in order to utilize them in our products. We currently use technologies developed by several different companies. Depending upon the requirements of each customer, we incorporate one or several of such technologies into a specific product. We are not dependent upon any single source of recognition software technology and the various technologies that we use are, in large part, interchangeable.

Intellectual Property Rights

Our success depends upon our proprietary software technology. We rely upon trade secret protection, employee and third-party nondisclosure agreements and other intellectual property protection methods to protect our confidential and proprietary information. Despite these efforts, we cannot be certain that others will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or copy and use information that we regard as proprietary without our authorization. We have not obtained any patents and we cannot assure you that we will file for or obtain any patents. In addition, we cannot assure you that:

- any patents which we may obtain will be broad enough to protect our technology, will provide us with competitive advantages or will escape challenge or invalidation by third parties;
 - the patents of others will not have an adverse effect on our ability to do business; or
- others will not independently develop similar products, duplicate our products or, if patents are issued to us, design around these patents.

Further, the laws of foreign jurisdictions where we sell and seek to sell our products may afford little or no protection of our intellectual property rights. We cannot assure you that the protection provided to our intellectual property rights by the laws and courts of foreign nations will be substantially similar to the remedies available under U.S. law.

We believe that our technology has been developed independently and does not infringe on the proprietary rights of others. However, we cannot assure you that the technology does not and will not infringe or that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us in the future. In the case of infringement, we would, under certain circumstances, be required to modify our products or obtain a license. We cannot assure you that we would be able to do either in a timely manner under acceptable terms and conditions or at all, or that we will have the financial or other resources necessary to defend successfully a patent infringement or other proprietary rights infringement action. Further, even if we were not infringing, intellectual property litigation is expensive and time consuming for management. Failure to do any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, if our products or technologies are deemed to infringe upon the rights of others, we could become liable for damages, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

In addition, we license components of our software systems and technology from third parties in reliance on such parties' representations as to ownership of the licensed intellectual property. If our licensors are found not to own or have rights to sublicense such rights to us and we are unable to replace the licensed technology with a comparable substitute, there could be a material adverse effect on our business prospects and financial results. Even if we were to replace licensed technology with available alternatives, it could take time to identify the best replacement and

integrate it into our software. The delay and uncertainty could negatively impact our financial results.

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We believe that product recognition is an important competitive factor in the form processing industry. Accordingly, we promote the eFLOW® name in connection with our marketing activities. On March 10, 2009, the United States Patent and Trade Office (the "USPTO") registered a trademark for one of our significant solution and module names, namely eFLOW®, for computer software applications; namely, software applications that processes and integrates data provided from various sources across a single platform, in Class 9 (U.S. CLS. 21, 23, 26, 36 and 38).

Likewise, on May 26, 2009, the USPTO registered our trademark TIS® for use in connection with "Application service provider (ASP) featuring software, technical consultation and technical assistance in the field of computer systems and installation, maintenance, and updating of computer software," in International Class 042 (U.S. CLS. 100 and 101). Similarly, on May 26, 2009, the USPTO registered our trademark TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS® for use in connection with " Technical consultation in the field of computer systems; technical assistance in the nature of technical support services, namely, troubleshooting of computer hardware and software systems; installation, maintenance and updating of computer software," in International Class 042 (U.S. CLS. 100 and 101).

Competition

The data capture market is changing through increased demand to process information more rapidly. Document volumes are growing at the same time as competition is intensifying.

The market is fragmented and is characterized by local application and requirement differentiations, vertical solutions and various combined software offerings to customers. Competitors usually focus in one or more business processes and their solutions address different needs derived from the customer company size, industry, geography and platform.

While the market is fragmented, we see certain consolidation trends such that while there are still over 50 competing software companies for document capture and automation in the world, with five large companies represent the majority of the market for process and transaction management. Our products compete with those developed and marketed by numerous well-established companies including EMC, Kofax, Readsoft, IBM, Mitek, Bancotec, AnyDoc, OCE, eCopy, Fairfax, Global360, Ikon, Itesoft, Parascript, Scansoft, Scan Optics, ABBYY, SER, and A2iA, and many more as well as with manual data entry systems. These companies vary in size, offering focusing and market reach. During the past few years, several mergers and acquisitions have taken place between our competitors and companies with related and complementary technologies.

In August 2010 we witnessed an acceleration of IBM's document capture strategy with the acquisition of Datacap Inc., a privately-held company based in the U.S. Datacap is a provider of document and automated data capture software.

We have three main global competitors; Kofax which became the market leader via acquisitions and strong distribution channels, Readsoft is our second competitor mainly in the AP - Invoice solution and especially in the EU market and EMC who acquired Captiva and is strong in the global enterprise marketplace. In certain markets such as in the United States and Europe, we compete with more than one company supplying similar solutions. In the Asia Pacific region we compete mainly against local technology providers and the large global competitors. The market for our technology and solutions is also characterized by rapid changes and evolving industry standards, often resulting in product obsolescence or shortened product lifespan. Accordingly, our ability to compete will be dependent upon our ability to continually enhance and improve our existing products and technologies, complete the development of, and introduce new solutions into the marketplace in a timely manner. We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully, that our present or future competitors will not develop technologies or products that will render our products and technology obsolete or less marketable, or that we will be able to enhance successfully our existing products and technology or adapt them satisfactorily or develop new products.

Customers

Through intensive work, in 2010, following our strategic decision in 2009, we expanded our presence among banking and financial organizations worldwide. We have also demonstrated a great deal of success in the postal service marketplace as we secured a large mailroom project in Europe. The global postal service market has become a highly competitive one, and major players in this market are looking for ways to expand and improve their services beyond package and postal deliveries and payments, while utilizing the strong customer base they have. They focus on improved trade routes as well as the ability to handle any information that arrives from a variety of sources. Naturally, these kinds of services place great importance on timely services. In 2010 we enjoyed successes in the insurance sector, such as we won with the European Generali Group tender where we replaced a competing solution. Other major wins in this sector came through our partnerships with global partners in Europe.

We also gained leadership position as a data capture service provider for governmental organizations; we won several population census projects including the Czech Republic, Argentina and Thailand as well as state-level (local) statistical offices in Europe. In Germany, a mature market, we continue to be a major player and have a respected name as a leading technology and solution providers. In 2010 we engaged in several important projects, including a mailroom classification project with a global BPO. We also had a win in the energy market with a mailroom classification project for RheinEnergie company. In 2010 we also won government high volumes forms processing projects in several statistical offices.

In Austria, our partnership with Braintribe IT Technologies GmbH, a pioneer of service oriented document management and specialist for integration of ECM-Systems, led to a win of a mailroom project for Scanpoint, a Subsidiary of the Austrian Post.

In the U.K. we maintained our focus on furthering our partnerships with OEM's and BPO's to help expand our already growing network and further penetrate the content management market. Following this we announced a partnership with a leading BPO for a government agency mailroom project. We also won projects based on TIS's an-ongoing per click/per user solutions.

We strengthened our presence in Eastern Europe through our local partners and won several projects in banking market such as an invoice processing project for a leading bank and a census project, both in CZ republic.

In 2010, we solidified our presence in Asia Pacific where we are continuing our strategic focus and success in the banking sector. We continued to expand our presence within the different banks offering our new banking solutions with great success and increased PIPE.

We also see significant activities in the Government sector around the region and won a census project for the National Statistical Office of Thailand (NSO).

In the U.S., during 2010 we were focused on large scale revenue opportunities. We continue working with our partner J&B Software. The cooperation with J&B enables us to offer customers extended advanced intelligent document capture and recognition solutions and services. We also partnered a global BPO provider in the U.S., focused on the pharmaceutical sector.

In Latin America TIS won and implemented several projects in the financial, educational and governmental sectors. Our eFLOW platform has been selected by the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INDEC) of Argentina to process 187 million census forms. The contract is valued at \$760,000.

Warranty and Service

We generally negotiate our warranty obligations with respect to our products on a case-by-case basis. Normally our warranty period is up to three months. We may be exposed to potential product liability claims by our customers and users of our products. Currently, we hold worldwide product liability insurance and professional indemnity policies that provide coverage limited to different amounts up to \$6 million. Despite this coverage, a successful claim against us for product liability could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. While we have not experienced material warranty liability in the past, we cannot assure you that future warranty expense will not have an adverse effect on us.

We have various maintenance and support agreements with our customers. These agreements typically provide us with regular payments of fees ranging 15-18% per annum of the applicable license fees. Our technical team also provides support to value-added resellers, distributors and systems integrators to assist in the integration of our products.

Governmental Regulation

The government of Israel encourages research and development projects through its Office of the Chief Scientist Office, or OCS, pursuant to the Law for the Encouragement of Industrial Research and Development, 1984 (the "Research Law"). In exchange for assistance provided by the Israeli government in connection with research and development costs we are committed to pay to the Israeli government royalties at the rate of 2% to 3.5% of revenues from sale of our FormOut!™ and eFLOW® software, up to a maximum of 150% of the amount of participation received, linked to the U.S. dollar plus interest at the LIBOR rate. Our total outstanding obligation in respect of royalty-bearing government participation received or accrued, net of royalties paid or accrued, amounted to about \$80 thousand as of December 31, 2010.

The terms of the Research Law and the OCS grants restrict our ability to manufacture products outside of Israel or transfer technologies outside of Israel, if those products or technologies were developed using OCS grants or derive from such development. The OCS has the right but not the obligation, to allow such manufacture or transfer of technology outside of Israel. Even if we receive approval to manufacture our products outside of Israel, we may be required to pay an increased total amount of royalties, which may be up to 300% of the grant amount plus interest, depending on the manufacturing volume that is performed outside of Israel. Also, even if we receive approval for the transfer of technology outside of Israel, such approval is likely to involve a significant payment to the OCS. We cannot be certain that any approval of the OCS will be obtained on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all.

We also benefit from being designated as an "Approved and Privileged Enterprises" under Israel's Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959. For additional information, see the section below entitled "Additional Information - Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959."

Additionally, we may be subject to varied regulation in the markets where we sell our products. The burden of complying with such regulatory schemes (which may be contradictory) could have a material adverse effect on our ability to diversify or grow our sales.

Organizational Structure

Top Image Systems Ltd. is part of a group of which it is the parent company. It has a number of subsidiaries worldwide, the most significant and operational of which are the following wholly owned subsidiaries:

— TIS America Inc. (incorporated in Delaware),

- Top Image Systems UK Limited (incorporated in the United Kingdom);
- Top Image Systems (2007) UK Limited (incorporated in the United Kingdom), formerly known as CPL;
- TIS Deutschland GmbH (incorporated in Germany);

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- Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd (incorporated in Singapore), formerly known as Asiasoft Global Pte Ltd; and
- TIS Japan Ltd. (incorporated in Japan).

Top Image Systems (Singapore) Pte. Ltd and Top Image Systems (China) Ltd., are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd, formerly known as Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd. The names of Asiasoft Global and all of its subsidiaries were changed following our acquisition of the stock of Asiasoft Global. Currently, Top Image Systems (China) Ltd. is not operational.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Our principal executive offices are located in Ramat Gan, Israel and our principal business and service operations are located around the world in Cologne, Germany, London, United Kingdom, Tokyo, Japan, and Singapore. We also have several regional offices in Paris, France, Delft, the Netherlands and Hong Kong.

All facilities are leased. The following table sets forth details of the square footage and approximate monthly rental fees in U.S. dollars of our main current leased property, all of which are fully utilized:

Facility	Monthly rent in USD (approximate)	Square meters (approximate)	Expiration date
Ramat Gan, Israel	10 thousand	540	2014
Cologne, Germany	12 thousand	430	2013
London, United Kingdom	9 thousand	170	2011
Tokyo, Japan	5 thousand	120	2011
Singapore	12 thousand	200	2012

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

Management's discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations.

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other financial information contained elsewhere in this annual report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, including those discussed in "Item 3. Key Information—Risk Factors." See "Forward-looking statements" at the beginning of this annual report.

Overview

We develop and market automated data capture solutions for managing and validating content gathered from customers, trading partners and employees. Whether originating from electronic, paper, mobile or other sources, our solutions deliver digital content to the applications that drive an enterprise by using advanced technologies including wireless communications, servers, form processing and information recognition systems. Our software improves business processes by integrating different types of data from multiple sources. Our products integrate information regardless of the source and format of the data, whether structured, as in the case of application forms or surveys, or semi-structured, such as invoices, purchase orders, checks, freight and shipping bills and others. Our solutions seamlessly deliver the extracted data to applications such as document and content management, enterprise resource planning, or customer relationship management. Our solutions minimize the need for manual data entry by

automatically reading, identifying, interpreting and processing information, thereby increasing data capture accuracy and the rate of information processing. The platform solution we offer replaces traditional means of extracting information from paper-based documents and integrates multiple information sources into a single enterprise-level solution that increases speed and efficiency.

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We develop and market our software solutions to wide range of customers, based on one end-to-end solution that automatically classifies, recognize and understand data that processed into the organization systems. We process, validate and integrate the data into ERP, CRM and workflow systems, while our solution, eFLOW® Unified Content Platform, performs business-critical key data capture, lying within incoming documents (paper forms, eForms, fax, image files, microfiche and electronic).

As a result of our acquisition of Asiasoft, in 2008 we were also engaged in the sale of hardware and other third party products and other related value added services, mainly in the Asia Pacific. In 2009, in large measure, we ceased our activities in that regard, in accordance with the Company's strategy to increase profitability and margins.

During 2007 and 2008, our efforts were aimed mainly at expanding our business through acquisitions and then integration of such acquisitions into our existing business. We also executed a restructuring plan, in December 2007, to redesign Company's structure and activities and adjust it to post acquisition era. Our business plan for that time period included measures to reduce our cost structure and align our costs and revenues, including reduction of our global workforce and the consolidation of several of our activities. The plan included dividing our operations into certain identifiable profit center, consolidating certain operations and reducing personnel.

In 2009 and 2010 we focused on our core activity by putting eFLOW in the spotlight, eliminating all hardware and other third party sales and reducing manpower while strengthening infrastructure which efforts include merging the Europe Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") teams and strengthening partnerships.

In December 2008, we terminated our South China operations and shut down our facility in Guangzhou. In December 2009, we closed our facility in Shanghai, because of the slow sales process and the market education required in order to sell to the Chinese market.

In 2010 we had net loss of \$459 thousand compared to net loss of \$5,098 thousand in 2009. Our net loss in 2009 and 2010 were adversely affected by several factors, mainly by financial expense in amount of \$5,070 and \$2,119 thousand, respectively, due to increase in market value of convertible debentures and weakening of the USD against NIS. Our profits in 2009 were also negatively affected by write-off in the amount of \$677 thousand of investments we made in affiliated companies.

Sale Cycle

Our sales to end-user customers, value-added resellers, distributors and system integrators are made on open credit terms and we do not hold collateral to secure payment. The terms of the arrangements with these customers do not provide them with the right to return of the purchased products or solutions. Payment with respect to such sales is generally due within a specified period following receipt of an invoice. The period varies from customer to customer, but usually we provide credit terms of up to 120 days for end-user customers and up to 180 days for resellers, distributors and system integrators. In some arrangements, management can offer longer payment terms as mentioned above, evaluating business sense, creditworthiness of the customer and other facts needed to establish such decision. We are not party to any extended payment arrangements.

Our sales cycle for eFLOW® solutions ranges from 9 to 12 months. These sales cycles vary by customer and could extend for longer periods depending on the time required by the customer to evaluate the utility of the applicable product to its operations. Our operating results could vary between periods as a result of this fluctuation in the length of our sales cycles, the purchasing patterns of potential customers, the timing of introduction of new products and product enhancements introduced by us and our competitors, technological factors, variations in sales by distribution channels, competitive pricing and generally non-recurring product sales. Consequently, our product revenues may vary significantly by quarter.

Geographical Considerations

The following table summarizes total revenues by geographic market for each of the last three completed fiscal years.

Revenues by Region

(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	2008			2009			2010		
	\$	%		\$	%		\$	%	
Europe	16,025	50	%	16,417	70	%	14,315	66	%
Far East (excluding Japan)	10,225	32	%	3,762	16	%	3,024	14	%
Japan	2,329	7	%	1,043	4	%	1,446	7	%
North and South America	3,191	10	%	2,108	9	%	2,826	13	%
Africa	239	1	%	54	-		83	-	
Israel	213	-		150	1	%	68	-	
Total	32,222	100	%	23,534	100	%	21,762	100	%

Acquisitions and Dispositions

Our business and financial position during the three years ended December 31, 2010 were influenced by the acquisition of Capture Projects Ltd., which was completed in 2007 and increased our presence in the UK and the acquisition of Asiasoft which was completed in two stages, in 2007 and 2009, and increased our presence in Singapore and Hong Kong.

In December 2008, we terminated our operations in South China and shut down our facility in Guangzhou which employed approximately 60 employees. We stopped marketing and deploying capture solutions development projects in South China, terminated all the employment contracts of our Guangzhou team and closed the Guangzhou facility.

In December 2009, we terminated the rest of our China operations and shut down our facilities in Shanghai. We stopped marketing and deploying capture solutions in China, terminated all the employment contracts of our Shanghai branch consisting of approximately 30 employees and closed our leased offices in Shanghai. Although we closed our offices at Shanghai, we are currently operating in China through our local distributor.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period, which could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. These are our management's best estimates based on experience and historical data; however, actual results could differ materially from these estimates. Our significant accounting principles are presented within Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements attached to this annual report. While all the accounting policies impact the financial statements, certain policies may be viewed to be critical. Management believes that the following policies are those that are most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our reported results:

- Revenue recognition

- Allowance for doubtful accounts
- Valuation of Long Lived Assets, Goodwill and other intangible assets
- Convertible Debentures
- Contingencies and accrued expenses
- Share-based compensation

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Revenue Recognition

The Company derives its revenues mainly from sales of products and services. Product revenues include mainly sales of software and to a lesser extent of related hardware. Revenues from services include maintenance and technical support, consulting and training

We account for software sales in accordance with ASC 985-605 "Costs of software to be sold, leased, or marketed". ASC 985-605 generally requires revenues earned from software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair values of the elements determined by the vendor's specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of fair value. Revenues are allocated under the "residual method" when VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements and VSOE of fair value does not exist for all of the delivered elements, and when all ASC 985-605 criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Revenue from license fees is recognized when persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, delivery of the product has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable.

Maintenance and support revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance and support agreement. The VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements (maintenance, support and services) included in multiple element arrangements is determined based on the price charged for the undelivered element when sold separately or renewed.

Revenues from hardware sales, whether included in software arrangements or when sold separately, are recognized in accordance with ASC 605 "Revenue Recognition". Because the software is not essential to the functionality of the hardware, the hardware is not considered software-related and, therefore, is excluded from the scope of ASC 985-605, and is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exist, delivery has occurred, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectability is reasonably assured. We record revenue from the sales of third party hardware gross of cost of sales, in accordance with ASC 985-605

Arrangements that include consulting/professional services are evaluated to determine whether those services are essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement. When consulting services are not considered essential, the revenue allocable to the consulting services is recognized as the services are performed.

If services are considered essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement, revenues from software licenses that require significant customization, integration and installation are recognized using contract accounting based on ASC 605-35, on the percentage of completion method, in accordance with the "Input Method", provided that the revenues are fixed or can be reasonably estimated, collection is probable, costs related to performing the work are determinable or can be reasonably determined, there is no substantial uncertainty regarding our ability to complete the contract and to meet the contractual terms. The percentage of completion is determined as a ratio of the extent of the progress toward completion of the contract, using an input measure method of labor hours performed. As for contracts in which a loss is anticipated, a provision is recorded for the full amount of the expected loss, in the period in which such losses are first determined. As of December 31, 2010, no such estimated losses were identified.

Deferred revenues represent mainly unearned amounts received under technical support and maintenance arrangements that are paid by customers and not yet recognized as revenues.

We generally do not grant a right of return to our customers.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses inherent in our accounts receivables portfolio. In establishing the required allowance, we base our determination, among other factors, on information available about the debtors' financial condition, the volume of their operations and our evaluation of the security received from them. Account balances are charged against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is determined to be remote.

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Valuation of Long-Lived Assets, Goodwill and other intangible assets

We review goodwill and other intangible assets for potential impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value of the goodwill or other intangible assets may be impaired, we may obtain an appraisal from an independent valuation firm to determine the amount of impairment, if any. In addition to the use of an independent valuation firm, we perform internal valuation analyses and consider other publicly available market information.

The Company operates in one operating segment, and until 2008 this segment was comprised two reporting units, the Asiasoft and "the rest of the Group" (all companies in the Group except for Asiasoft). In December 2008 the Company decided to terminate the Asiasoft hardware and other third-party sales activities. Although such termination of activities actually occurred during 2009, the Company took into consideration such actions in its December 2008 goodwill impairment testing. It has done so based on its projections of Asiasoft's results which took into account a short fade-out of sales of third-party products over the next two quarters and no sales of such products during any subsequent period.

Since 2009 following the termination of the Asiasoft hardware and other third-party sales activities, the Company has been reporting as a single reporting unit. This is because it believes that the inclusion of Asiasoft in a single reporting unit for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing most accurately reflects the synergies achieved in acquiring this entity, namely centralized distribution of similar products and services to similar clients. Therefore goodwill impairment test in 2010 and 2009 was done on a one reporting unit basis.

We determine fair value using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow and market multiple analyses. These types of analyses require us to make assumptions and estimates regarding industry economic factors and the profitability of future business strategies. It is our policy to conduct impairment testing based on our current business strategy in light of present industry and economic conditions, as well as future expectations.

We will continue to perform an impairment test at least annually and on an interim basis should circumstances indicate that an impairment loss may exist. The outcome of such testing may lead to the recognition of additional impairment loss.

Convertible debentures

The Company adopted ASC 825 "Financial instruments" as of the beginning of 2008 and elected to apply the fair value option to convertible debentures. The primary reasons for electing the fair value option were simplification and cost-benefit considerations as well as expansion of use of fair value measurement consistent with the FASB's long-term measurement objectives for accounting for financial instruments.

Prior to the adoption of ASC 825, the Company accounted for convertible debt in accordance with ASC 815 "Derivatives and Hedging". The convertible debt holder's conversion right provision and the linkage of the convertible notes to the U.S. Dollar with a floor on the NIS/ U.S. Dollar exchange rate, collectively, the debt features, contained in the terms governing the convertible notes are not clearly and closely related to the characteristics of the notes. Accordingly, the features qualify as embedded derivative instruments at issuance and, because they do not qualify for any scope exception within ASC 815, they are required by ASC 815 to be accounted for separately from the debt instrument and recorded as derivative instrument liabilities. Prior to the adoption of ASC 825, the fair value assigned to the embedded derivative instrument was marked to market in each reporting period and was included in long term liabilities on the balance sheet.

Contingencies and Other Accrued Expenses

From time to time, we are defendant or plaintiff in various legal actions, which arise in the normal course of business. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. When we believe that it is probable that we will not prevail in a particular matter and damages can be reasonably estimated, we then estimate the amount of the liability based in part on advice of legal counsel. The required reserve may change due to future developments, such as a change in the settlement strategy in dealing with any contingencies, which may result in higher net losses.

If actual results are not consistent with our assumptions and judgments, we may be exposed to gains or losses that could be material.

Share-based compensation

We have selected the Monte-Carlo option-pricing model to determine the fair value of our awards on the date of grant. Determining the fair value of equity-based awards on the grant date requires the exercise of judgment, including the amount of equity-based awards that are expected to be forfeited. We consider many factors when estimating expected forfeitures, including types of awards, employee class, and historical experience. Actual results, and future changes in estimates, may differ substantially from our current estimates.

Although management believes that their estimates and judgments about equity-based compensation expense are reasonable, actual results could differ.

Recently Enacted Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update "ASU" No. 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements," which requires disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as well as disclosures about significant transfers, beginning in the first quarter of 2010. Additionally, these amended standards require presentation of disaggregated activity within the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) beginning in the first quarter of 2011. The adoption of the effective portions of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. We do not anticipate that the adoption of the remaining portions of this ASU will have a material impact to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2009, the FASB issued amendments to the accounting and disclosure for revenue recognition of multiple deliverable revenue arrangements codified in ASC 605-25. These amendments, modify the criteria for recognizing revenue in multiple element arrangements and require companies to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. Additionally, the amendments eliminate the residual method for allocating arrangement considerations. These amendments establish a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable, which is based on: a) vendor-specific objective evidence; b) third-party evidence; or c) estimates. In addition, this guidance significantly expands required disclosures related to a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. ASU 2009-13 is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with early adoption permitted. We did not early adopt this guidance and do not believe that the adoption of the new guidance will have material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the EITF issued ASU 2010-28, When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts codified in ASC 350, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other". Under ASC 350, testing for goodwill impairment is a two-step test, in which Step 1 compares the fair value of the

reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, Step 2 is completed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. This ASU modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 if it appears more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity would consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist (e.g., a significant adverse change in the business climate). We do not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth the percentage relationships of certain items from our consolidated statements of operations, as a percentage of revenues for the periods indicated:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008 %	2009 %	2010 %
Revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of revenues	46.8	39.3	38.4
Gross profit	53.2	60.7	61.6
Research and development costs, net	5.5	6.6	7.6
Selling and marketing expenses	28.8	30.6	28.3
General and administrative expenses	18.5	18.6	17.7
Impairment of Goodwill and other intangible assets	5.7	-	-
Total operating expenses	58.5	55.8	53.5
Operating income (loss)	(5.3)	4.8	8.1
Financial income (expenses), net	9.7	(23.2)	(10.1)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes on income	4.5	(18.4)	(2.0)
Taxes on income	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)
Other income (expenses), net	-	(0.1)	(0.0)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(2.6)	0.1	-
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies (including impairment)	0.3	(2.9)	-
Net income (loss)	1.9	(21.7)	(2.1)

Year Ended December 31, 2010 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009

Revenues. Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 amounted to \$21,762 thousand compared to \$23,534 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009, a decrease of 7.5%. The decrease in revenues is due to the Company's strategy to increase profitability by cessation of non-profitable activities in 2010.

Product revenues decreased by \$2,046 thousand or by 18.2%, from \$11,211 thousand in 2009 to \$9,165 thousand in 2010. Service revenues increased by \$274 thousand or by 2.2%, from \$12,323 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$12,597 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2010. The decrease in products and increase in services revenues was primarily the shifting from products to services, as part of the trend of buying full comprehensive solutions.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of Revenues decreased by 9.8%, from \$9,258 thousand in 2009 to \$8,350 thousand in 2010. The decrease is a result of lower revenues that resulted in lower expenses to third party product costs.

Cost of revenues from products decreased by 42%, from \$1,387 thousand in 2009 to \$803 thousand in 2010. The decrease is a result of lower expenses to third party product costs.

Cost of revenues from services decreased by 4%, from \$7,871 thousand in 2009 to \$7,547 thousand in 2010.

Gross margin increased by 1% from 61% gross margin in 2009 to 62% gross margin in 2010.

Gross margin for product increased by 4%, from 88% in 2009 to 91% in 2010. The increase is a result of lower revenues that resulted in lower expenses to third party product costs.

Gross margin for services increased by 11%, from 36% in 2009 to 40% in 2010. The increase is a result of higher revenues combined with better utilization of professional services employees.

Research and Development. Research and Development expenses increased by 5.7%, from \$1,558 thousand in 2009 to \$1,647 thousand in 2010. Most of the cost of our Research and Development is incurred in Israel, where our Research and Development team is located. The increase is the result of recruiting of additional personnel done in 2010.

Selling and Marketing. Selling and Marketing expenses amounted to \$6,160 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2010 and \$7,202 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2009. This 14.5% decrease was mainly due to a decrease in sales commission as a result of the decrease in revenues, and the termination of employment of employees at places where we decreased or terminated our activities such as in China.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and Administrative expenses in the year ended December 31, 2010 amounted \$3,845 thousand, compared to \$4,381 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease of 12.2% is attributable to the termination of employment of employees as part of our continuous efforts to reduce expenses and increase profitability and decreased in professional services.

Financial Income (expenses), net. Our net financial expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 decreased to \$2,190 thousand, from \$5,452 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease is primarily due to lower increase in fair value of our convertible debentures (increase of 19% in 2010 as compared to 111% in 2009), which are recorded, starting January 1, 2008, in accordance with ASC 825, at their market value (for further details please refer to the Note 10 of our financial statements).

Equity in earnings (impairment losses) of affiliated companies. In December 2009 we recorded a write off of \$677 thousand mainly for write-off of an investment in affiliated companies.

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Net income (loss). As a result of the foregoing, we suffered a loss in the amount of \$459 thousand in 2010 compared to net loss of \$5,098 thousand.

Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

Revenues. Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 amounted to \$23,534 thousand compared to \$32,222 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008, a decrease of 27.0%. The decrease in revenues is mainly due to the termination of our hardware and other third-party sales and significantly reduced our outsourcing activities during 2009. If we were to exclude the hardware and other third party products sales, which totaled \$7,500 thousand in 2008, from the year-to-year comparison, our sales in 2009 would have decreased by \$1,200 thousand,

Product revenues decreased by \$5,180 thousand or by 31.6%, from \$16,391 thousand in 2008 to \$11,211 thousand in 2009. Service revenues decreased by \$3,508 thousand or by 22.2%, from \$15,831 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$12,323 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2009. The decrease in both product and services revenues was primarily the result of the termination of our hardware and other third-party sales and outsourcing activities during 2009.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of Revenues decreased by 38.6%, from \$15,075 thousand in 2008 to \$9,258 thousand in 2009. The decrease is a result of lower revenues that resulted in lower expenses to third party product costs, mainly at Asiasoft.

Gross margin increased by 15% from 53% gross margin in 2008 to 61% gross margin in 2009. The increase in gross margin is attributable mainly to the fact that in 2009 the company terminated its hardware and other third-party sales and outsourcing activities and sold mainly eFLOW products, with higher gross margins. This increase was partially offset by decrease at cost of services gross profit resulted from greater usage of third party subcontractors.

Research and Development. Research and Development expenses decreased by 11.6%, from \$1,762 thousand in 2008 to \$1,558 thousand in 2009. Most of the cost of our Research and Development is incurred in Israel, where our Research and Development team is located. The decrease in Research and Development expenses was primarily attributed to a decrease in labor expenses due to a reduction of 6%- 10% in employees and managers payrolls that took place in October 2008, and in some extent due to exchange rate differences.

Selling and Marketing. Selling and Marketing expenses amounted to \$7,202 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2009 and \$9,292 thousand in the year ended December 31, 2008. This 22.5% decrease was due to a decrease in sales commission as a result of the decrease in revenues, the decrease in labor expenses due to a reduction of 6%- 10% in employees and managers payrolls that took place in October 2008, and the termination of employment of employees at places where we decreased or terminated our activities such as in China.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and Administrative expenses in the year ended December 31, 2009 amounted \$4,381 thousand, compared to \$5,956 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008. This decrease of 26.4% is attributable to a decrease in labor expense due to a reduction of 6%- 10% in employees and managers payrolls that took place in October 2008, to exchange rate differences, and to the termination of employment of employees as part of our continuous efforts to reduce expenses and increase profitability.

Goodwill and other intangible assets impairment. We didn't record goodwill and other intangible assets impairment loss in 2009. Our goodwill and other intangible assets comprise from several acquisitions we made in recent years is subject to evaluation for impairments in accordance with ASC 350. In December 2008, due to the economic downturn, uncertainty and changes in our business activities, goodwill and other intangible assets were impaired. We partly impaired a goodwill related to Asiasoft reporting unit and certain intangibles assets by \$1,839 thousand in 2008

to their fair value in the amount of \$5,813 thousand and \$336 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2008.

Financial Income (expenses), net. Our net financial income (expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2009 decreased to \$(5,452) thousand, from \$3,136 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2008. This decrease is primarily due to the increase in fair value of our convertible debentures, which are recorded, starting January 1, 2008, in accordance with ASC 825, at their market value (for further details please refer to the Note 11 of our financial statements).

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Equity in earnings (impairment losses) of affiliated companies. In December 2009 we recorded a write off of \$677 thousand mainly for write-off of an investment in affiliated companies.

Net loss from discontinued operations. In 2008 we terminated our operations in Southern China and shut down our facility in Guangzhou. Net loss from these discontinued operations was approximately \$840 thousand for 2008 and net income of \$13 thousand for 2009. For more information about the termination of our China operations, see “Information about the Company-Recent Developments.”

Net income (loss). As a result of the foregoing, we suffered a loss in the amount of \$5,098 thousand in 2009, compared to net income of \$604 thousand in 2008.

Impact of Currency Fluctuation and Inflation.

We maintain operations and generate revenues in a number of countries. The results of operations and the financial position of our local operations are generally reported in the relevant local currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, exposing us to currency translation risk. In addition, we are exposed to currency transaction risk because some of our expenses are incurred in a different currency from the currency in which our revenues are received. Our most significant currency exposures are to the Euro, New Israeli Shekel (NIS), UK Pound, Singapore dollars, Australian dollars and Japanese yen. In periods when the U.S. dollar fluctuates against these other currencies, our reported results of operations may be adversely affected.

The annual rate of inflation in Israel was 3.9% and 2.7% in 2009 and 2010, respectively. The dollar cost of our operations in Israel is influenced by the extent to which any increase in the rate of inflation in Israel is not offset (or is offset on a lagging basis) by devaluation of the NIS in relation to the U.S. dollar. For example, during the years 2009 and 2010, the appreciation of the NIS against the dollar, amounted to 0.2% and 6% respectively.

From time to time we purchase forward exchange contracts to reduce currency transaction risk. However, these purchases will not eliminate translation risk or all currency risk.

Political and Economic Conditions in Israel Affecting our Business.

Because our principal offices and research and development facilities are located in Israel, political, economic and military conditions in Israel directly affect our operations. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors. A state of hostility, varying in degree and intensity, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. There has been a marked increase in such hostility and a significant deterioration of Israel’s relationship with the Palestinian community since October 2000, and especially since Hamas, an Islamic movement responsible for many attacks against Israelis, has governed Gaza. In 2010, events and developments related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have also led to a deterioration in Israel’s relations with Turkey, with whom Israel currently has a free trade agreement. In addition, the first few months of 2011 have been marked by increasing instability in neighboring Arab countries including Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain and Yemen culminating in the ouster of certain leaders in some of those countries. Continuing or escalating hostilities in the region or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners may have an adverse effect on our business conditions, including our ability to develop, manufacture and market our products.

Some of our executive officers and employees in Israel are obligated to perform military reserve duty annually. Moreover, in the event of armed conflict in which Israel is involved or the threat of such conflict, our executive officers and employees might be called for active military duty for an unlimited period of time. Increased military activity could also result in a reduction of prospective qualified employees available to work for us to expand

our business or replace employees on active military duty. Our operations could be disrupted by the absence for a significant period of our executive officers or key employees as a result of military service. Any disruption in our operations could adversely affect our ability to develop and market products.

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Economic Conditions.

The Israeli government's monetary policy contributed to relative price and exchange rate stability in recent years, despite fluctuating rates of economic growth and a high rate of unemployment. We cannot assure you that the Israeli government will be successful in its attempts to keep prices and exchange rates stable. Price and exchange rate instability may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Trade Relations

Israel is a member of the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. Israel is also a member of the World Trade Organization and is a signatory of the Global Agreement on Trade in Services and the Agreement on Basic Telecommunications Services. In addition, Israel has been granted preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences from the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan. These preferences allow Israel to export the products covered by such programs either duty-free or at reduced tariffs. Israel is a member in the Organization of Economically Developed Countries. Israel and the European Economic Community, now known as the European Union, concluded a Free Trade Agreement in 1975. This agreement confers advantages on Israeli exports to most European countries and obligates Israel to lower its tariffs on imports from these countries over a number of years. In 1985, Israel and the United States entered into an agreement to establish a free trade area. The free trade area has eliminated all tariff and some non-tariff barriers on most trade between the two countries. On January 1, 1993, an agreement between Israel and the EFTA, which includes Austria, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Iceland and Liechtenstein, established a free trade zone between Israel and the EFTA nations. In recent years, Israel has established commercial and trade relations with a number of other nations, including Russia, China, Turkey and other nations in Eastern Europe and Asia. In 2010, events and developments related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict have also led to a deterioration in Israel's relations with Turkey, although such deterioration did not result in any suspension or termination of such agreement. We cannot assure you that the recent increase of armed conflict and hostility and the significant deterioration of Israel's relationship with the Palestinian community will not have an adverse affect on our ability to conduct trade in the international market.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$1,763 thousand in cash, cash equivalents, compared to \$2,866 thousand as of December 31, 2009.

Our capital resources based and derived from issuance of convertible debentures on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange in amount of NIS 61,900 thousand (approximately \$14,780 thousand at the date of issuance) and from our daily operating activity. We believe that our current cash, cash equivalents and cash deposits and our forecasted positive cash flows for future periods, will be sufficient to meet our cash requirements for both the short and long terms.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$2,514 thousand as compared to \$1,018 thousand in 2009. The increase in cash provided by operating activities in 2010 as compared to 2009 was mainly attributed to decrease in unbilled receivable, that was partially offset by change in fair value of convertible debentures.

Net cash provided by investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2010 was \$644 thousand as compared to \$1,719 thousand in 2009. In 2009, net cash provided by investing activities consisted primarily of sale of all of the Company's marketable securities and the decrease in short term deposits.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the aggregate amount of our capital expenditures was \$153 thousand and \$188 thousand, respectively. These expenditures were principally for the purchases of computer hardware and software.

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Net cash used in financing activities was \$4,206 thousand in 2010 compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$5,641 thousand in 2009. The decrease in net cash used in financing activities in 2010 as compared to 2009 is attributable to decrease in repayment of short-term loans from the banks, which was partially offset by an increase in the repurchase of and repayment of convertible debentures.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recorded other-than-temporary impairment loss in the amount of \$420 thousand as financial expenses. During July 2009, the Company sold these marketable securities with total proceeds being \$ 840 thousand and recorded a gain of \$ 210.

Convertible debentures

In December 2006 through the issuance of convertible debentures (the "Original Debentures"), we raised net proceeds of NIS 61,900 thousand (approximately \$14,780 thousand at such time). According to the terms of the Original Debentures, interest was to accrue at an annual rate of six-month LIBOR minus 0.3%, linked to the U.S. Dollar (the "Original Rate") and was to be paid semi-annually beginning June 30, 2007 and the principal payment was to be paid in four equal installments beginning December 31, 2009. Prior to the first principal payment we concluded that making full payment at such time would have had an adverse affect on our cash flow and, therefore, initiated negotiations with our debenture holders in order to reach an alternative payment arrangement. In accordance with principle agreements were reached and that were subsequently approved in January 2010, we paid, on December 31, 2009, NIS 5,830 thousand (approximately \$1,539 thousand at such time) out of the NIS 11,090 thousand (approximately \$2,940 thousand at such time) that was payable as the first principal installment under the terms of the Original Debentures. We paid the remainder of the first principal installment on January 31, 2010 and on June 30, 2010, in each case together with a 9% annual interest accruing from December 31, 2009 until the date of actual payment.

The arrangement was finally approved by the debenture holders on November 24, 2010 and by the Tel Aviv District Court on December 13, 2010. The resulting amendment to the indenture pursuant to which the Original Debentures were issued was entered into on December 31, 2010, at which time we repaid debentures for NIS 11,091 thousand (approximately \$3,124 thousand at such time) thereby reducing our outstanding principal balance to NIS 22,182 thousands (approximately \$6,250 thousand at such time). Following this amendment to the indenture, the material terms of our debentures now provide as follows:

- The principal amount will be paid in seven installments of NIS 3,169 thousand (approximately \$893 as of December 31, 2010), the first of which will be due June 30, 2011 and the remaining six payments will be due December 31 of each year beginning 2011.
- Interest will be paid semi-annually on June 30, and on December 31 of each year for so long as any part of the principal amount is outstanding.
- Interest accruing on any portion of a principal payment paid when originally due according to the Original Debentures will be at the Original Rate. Any principal amount or part thereof which payment is postponed in comparison to the Original Debenture will be subject to annual interest at a rate of 9% accruing from the date on which such payment was due until such payment is made.

- We may at any time, prepay all or a portion of the principal payments which remain unpaid together with interest accrued on such principal payment by way of repurchasing the underlying debentures, provided, that any such prepayment will be for no less than NIS 3 million and with respect to the last payment, no less than NIS 3.2 million, and provided, further that we may not make more than one repurchase in any calendar quarter. Any prepayment will be pro-rata to all debenture holders and the principal amount which remains outstanding after any such prepayment will be equally divided between the remaining installments.
- In the event that all of our stock or substantially all of our business is sold, we will be obligated to prepay all the amounts outstanding under the debentures.

Research and Development, Patents and Licenses.

In order to accommodate the rapidly changing needs of our markets, we place considerable emphasis on research and development projects designed to improve our existing product lines and to develop new product lines to meet the changing needs of our market. We kept same level of research and development efforts with research and development expenses of \$1,646 thousand in 2010, \$1,558 thousand in 2009 and \$1,762 thousand in 2008, with those minor changes in expenses not affecting any material research and development program. As of December 31, 2010, 14 of our employees were engaged primarily in research and development activities. We expect that we will continue to commit substantial resources to research and development in the future.

We released the eFLOW® Version 4.5 at the beginning of 2008. Since then, during the last three fiscal years, the main focus of our research and development efforts was stabilizing and enhancing that version. During 2010, the following features were added to the eFLOW® Version 4.5:

- SSA-Multi collection in completion group mode;
- Templates;
- Cluster on Win2008;
- Collection Organizer station;
- New Manual FormID station;
- Show attachment images (for ex JPG) in CO main image viewer;
- Fiat – supporting good Controller performance with 100,000 collections; and
- SCB - Enterprise manager performance with 3000 Nodes.

For the complete eFLOW® Version 4.5 overview, see “Information about the Company - Products” in this annual report.

Trends

We expect continuing growth in the data capture software market. Capture is a maturing market where software is increasingly being deployed as part of a larger solution. Continuing pressures on organizations to keep costs down and the organizations’ need to control costs make it ideal time for data capture and document process automation. Industry experts predict capture and image management market growth to remain in the range of 7.1 - 9.5% per year throughout 2012, with a five-year CAGR estimated of 8.6%. The estimation is that market will attain revenue of \$1.5 billion by 2012 (based on: Harvey Spencer report: Overview and Trends in the Capture Software Market 2008 -2012).

In 2010 we experienced a shorter sale cycle in several large enterprises where there is a need to cut costs and compliance and regulatory moved to the forefront. Moreover, our solution addresses organizations with business consumer orientation, such as banks, utility companies and telecommunication service providers. In the competitive

market where these organizations operate, customer satisfaction is critical.

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Our eFlow application offers solutions to different arenas, such as banking and financial organizations, global postal service, governmental organizations as well as state-level (local) statistical offices, utility companies and telecommunication service providers. The flexibility of our solutions, allows our customers to apply consistent business processes to different domains.

Our experience shows that our customers choose one or more of our applications and gradually adapt more of our solutions. Moreover, existing mid-sized customers grow and choose TIS to continue to be their data capture partner. Larger organizations are seeking to standardize their capture image management technologies across the enterprise. In 2010 we experienced growing interest from existing partners and customers in the form of expansion of the system to additional departments and also adding new applications and capabilities to the solutions

Organizations today tend to broadly deploy the data capture solution across their branch office network. Our belief is that this trend will continue in the next few years is supported by TIS's eFlow application web-based capture capabilities.

In offering an-ongoing per click/per user capture technologies, integrated in our online content management suites, will allow TIS to forecast revenues with greater assurance as the proportion of this part of business will grow.

We see SharePoint as another operating environment. We are finding that customers tend to deploy SharePoint in departmental applications. We offer them a variety of solutions around those applications.

Accounts payable (AP) automation has become a key growth area within the capture and image management market. Over the years, it has become increasingly clear that the integration of data capture solutions with financial workflow systems plays a key role in deciding on an integrated business software solution. In line with this trend, we also see a growing demand for packaged solutions for sales order processing to improve the accounts receivable (AR) workflow and have already implemented such a solution in the European market.

We have a profound understanding of the needs and requirements of finance departments, the routines associated with accounts payable, and the invoice processing of many organizations all over the world. Based on this knowledge, the eFLOW suite provides a complete Accounts Payable and Receivable document classification, approval, and validation solution.

In 2010 we also recognized an increased demand for our mailroom application, mainly in Europe. Researchers have found that customers are looking for a single mailroom solution to answer all their information needs and to handle the complete life cycle of documents. This includes the data capture, analysis, and document classification of incoming information. Demands for intelligent document classification are predicted to rapidly grow in the coming years. Capturing incoming information efficiently and accurately is the key for ensuring operational efficiency, security and regulatory compliance.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not a party to any material off-balance sheet arrangements.

Tabular disclosure of contractual obligations.

The following is a summary of our significant contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010:

Contractual Obligation	Total	Payment due by period (\$ thousands)			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Operating Lease Obligation	1,685	778	907	-	
Convertible debenture	6,250	1,786	2,678	1,786	-
Accrued severance pay*	1,446				1,446

*Our contractual obligations and commitments at December 31, 2010 principally include obligations associated with our outstanding indebtedness, future minimum operating lease obligations, and contractual and legal obligations to employees and officers' severance expense. Such obligations are detailed in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 as well as the section entitled "Compensation" herein. We expect to finance these contractual commitments from cash on hand and cash generated from operations.

As discussed in Note 12 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 contained elsewhere in this annual report, effective January 1, 2007, we adopted the amended provisions of ASC 740. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had a total liability of \$77 thousand and \$ 0 thousand, respectively for gross unrecognized tax benefits. Due to the uncertainties related to those tax matters, we are currently unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of when cash settlement with a relevant tax authority will occur.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

The following table sets forth the identity of our directors, and senior management as of March 18, 2011. The mailing address for each of the individuals below is c/o Top Image Systems Ltd. at our address set forth herein.

Name	Age	Title
Izhak Nakar	58	Chairman of the Board
Ido Schechter	50	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Gili Shalita	35	Chief Financial Officer
Michael Schrader	35	EMEA General Manager
Alex Toh kian Hong	35	APAC General Manager
Asael (Asi) Karfiol	45	External Director
Elie Housman	73	Director
Lior Lurye	44	External Director
Lyron Bentovim	41	Director

Izhak Nakar founded the Company (Top Image Systems , NASDAQ:TISA) ,served as its Chairman of the Board and CEO from inception until May 2001. In the beginning of 2009, Izhak Nakar purchased most of the shareholdings of Charterhouse Group International and become the Active Chairman of the Board and major stakeholders in the Company. Mr. Nakar served in the Israel Air Force from 1970 to 1987, where he led various large-scale highly technical development projects, including leading a development team that worked in cooperation with the U.S. Air Force. He received his B.Sc. in Computer Science from Bar Ilan University in 1982, and an MBA from Tel-Aviv University in 1984. Mr. Nakar is a recipient of the “Israel Defense Award,” bestowed annually by the President of Israel, for the development of high-tech systems in the field of intelligence for the Israeli Defense Force. He also received the “Man of the Year Award” in Business and Management (‘95-'96) in recognition of his business accomplishments and contributions to the growth and development of Israeli high-tech companies. In 1998 Mr. Nakar founded NIR4YOU Capital, a privately held investment company specializing in early stage investments in high-tech companies. NIR4YOU Capital has 14 companies on its portfolio including: ForesCout ,e-mobilis ,TopGuard , Matearis , Video Codes ,SundaySky , Expression Ltd, Secur DI , MomSense etc. Three of the 14 companies were sold to large enterprises, including SAP and Microsoft . In 2004 Mr. Nakar was elected as a Board member of the Israel-Japan chamber.

Ido Schechter has been the CEO of TIS since January 2002 and has been a director since December 2004. From January 2001 until he became CEO, Dr. Schechter was Vice President of TIS’ ASP2, an initiative of TIS to offer data collection services via the Internet, using the eFLOW® platform solution. Prior to that Dr. Schechter had been the TIS’s Vice President of Sales since August 1996. From January 1995 until August 1996, Dr. Schechter served as General Manager of Super Image, a former affiliate of ours, which operated a form processing service bureau. From August 1993 to December 1994, Dr. Schechter oversaw the start-up of automatic form processing services at Israel Credit Cards, Ltd. From 1991 to 1993, Dr. Schechter was a research scientist at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Canada. Dr. Schechter is the recipient of eight Honors and Scholarships, has published or presented more than twenty-five articles and is a Captain in the Israeli Air Force. Dr. Schechter received his Ph.D. and M.Sc. in Plant Physiology from the University of Guelph in Ontario, Canada and his B.Sc. from the Hebrew University in Israel.

Gili Shalita has been the CFO of TIS since August 2008. From August 2007 until she became CFO, Ms. Shalita served as the Director of Finance of the Company. Prior to joining TIS, Ms. Shalita served as the Controller of PMC-Sierra Israeli branch (Formerly: Passave) since March 2005. From July 2003 until March 2005, Ms. Shalita served as risk and control manager of Intel Israel. Between the years 2000 and 2003, Ms. Shalita worked at Ernst & Young Israel, as a CPA in the high-tech practice group. Ms. Shalita is certified licensed public accountant (Isr.). She holds a B.A. in Economics and Accounting from the Tel Aviv University and an M.B.A. in Finance from Bar Ilan University.

Michael Schrader is our manager of EMEA and prior to that has served as manager of our German operation since 2004. Mr. Schrader has been with TIS since 1999, initially serving as a software engineer, a technical team leader, an international strategic project manager and as the director of engineering for Europe. Prior to joining TIS, Mr. Schrader was a software engineer at Siemens and owned a Document Management consulting and development business. Mr. Schrader holds a B.Sc. of Business Engineering/Administration and is an Associate Engineer of Siemens Technical College.

Alex Toh Kian Hong joined us in 2007 with our acquisition of Asiasoft and serves as manager of our Asia Pacific ("APAC") operations. He founded Asiasoft in 2004 and has managed it since then. Asiasoft has been engaged in research & development in Capture, Content Management as well as solutions for shared services centers in its various facilities in Asia. Prior to founding Asiasoft, Mr. Toh founded Virtual Homes Pte Ltd, an online 3D / VRML company providing users with online 3D designs of their own homes. Mr. Toh is a graduate of the National University of Singapore with a degree from its School of Computing.

Asi Karfiol was elected to serve as an external director of TIS for the second time in November 2010 . Mr. Karfiol has been active in the field of venture capital and investment banking for more than 15 years in which he incorporates his financial education and expertise together with his technological and marketing education and expertise. Mr. Karfiol is a Partner and an Executive Director in Mooreland Partners, a global technology focused investment banking firm based in Greenwich Connecticut, with offices in New York, the Silicon Valley and London. Prior to that, Mr. Karfiol served as General Partner at Hyperion Israel Venture Partners for seven years. From 1995 through 2001, Mr. Karfiol served as Vice President at Ascend Venture Capital, an Israeli venture capital fund and at ITI – Integrated Technologies of Israel, an American-Israeli investment company. Prior to that, Mr. Karfiol served as Marketing Manager for the Keter Plastic Group and as General Manager of a strategic international marketing consulting firm for leading Israeli corporations. Mr. Karfiol holds a B.Sc. (summa cum laude) in Electrical Engineering and an MBA (magna cum laude) from Tel Aviv University.

Elie Housman has been a director of TIS since May 2000. Mr. Housman joined InkSure in February 2002 as Chairman. Mr. Housman was a principal at and consultant to Charterhouse Group International (“Charterhouse”) from 1989 until June 2001. At Charterhouse, Mr. Housman was involved in the acquisition of a number of companies with total sales of several hundred million dollars. Prior to Charterhouse, he was co-owner of AP Parts, a \$250 million automotive parts manufacturer. Mr. Housman was also the Chairman of Novo Plc. in London, a leading company in the broadcast storage and services industry. At present, Mr. Housman is a director of three public companies, deltathree, Inc., ICTS International, N.V., a prominent aviation security company and EVCi Career Colleges Incorporated. In addition, Mr. Housman serves as a director of Jazz Photo, Inc., and Barteck Systems International, Inc., which are both privately held companies in the United States.

Lior Lurye was elected to serve as an external director of TIS in February 2009. Since 1999 Ms. Lurye is CEO and owner of Lior Lurye Computer Applications Ltd. and controls Nituah Management Services Ltd. In those capacities she has engaged in the provision of technical and business counsel to companies with regard to information systems, cellular application systems, Internet, CRM and telephony, call centers and automatic services on the Internet. She is also active in foreign real estate investments. She has an Executive MBA, cum laude, from the University of Tel Aviv and a B.Sc. in Mathematics and Computer Science from Touro College.

Lyron Bentovim has been serving as a director of TIS since November, 2008. Since October 2009, Mr. Bentovim has served as the Chief Operating Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Sunrise Telecom, a US company engaged in developing test and measurement solutions for telecom networks. Prior to joining Sunrise Telecom Mr. Bentovim has been a Portfolio Manager for Skiritai Capital LLC, an investment advisor based in San Francisco which holds approximately 5.3% of our issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company. He has over 15 years of industry experience, including his experience as a member of the board of directors at Three-Five Systems, Sunrise Telecom, and Argonaut Technologies. Prior to his position in Skiritai Capital LLC, Mr. Bentovim served as the President, COO, and co-founder of WebBrix Inc. Additionally; Mr. Bentovim spent time as a Senior Engagement Manager with strategy consultancies USWeb/CKS, the Mitchell Madison Group and McKinsey & Company. As a Senior Engagement Manager, Mr. Bentovim advised many Fortune 1000 companies in the Financial Services, Insurance, Retail, and Manufacturing sectors. During his consulting career, Mr. Bentovim assisted companies in exploring and developing solutions in the areas of strategic planning and operational improvements. Mr. Bentovim is experienced in evaluating Global 500 organizations and implementing strategies designed to streamline processes, reduce inefficiencies and achieve significant overhead reductions. Mr. Bentovim has a MBA from Yale School of Management and a Law degree from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

The information is based upon data provided to us by the relevant director or senior management member.

There are no familial relationships between any of the persons named above. Elie Housman was initially appointed to the Board seat by Charterhouse who was a major shareholder of TIS until late 2008, pursuant to the terms of the investment by Charterhouse in us and a voting agreement with Mr. Nakar. Charterhouse is no longer a major shareholder in TIS and the voting agreement is no longer in effect. For further details, see “Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Significant Changes in Percentage Holding.” Mr. Housman left the employ of Charterhouse in 2001.

Compensation

The aggregate direct remuneration paid or payable to all persons who served in the capacity of executive officer during 2010 was approximately \$947 thousand including approximately \$86 thousand, which was set aside for pension and retirement benefits and including amounts expended by us for automobiles made available to our executive officers.

The total amount paid or payable to the directors, including external directors, for 2010 was \$73 thousand. As of March 18, 2011, 699,355 options to purchase our ordinary shares were outstanding to certain executive officers and directors (consisting of 8 persons), all of the options are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of March 18, 2011. See “Share Ownership.”

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On November 25, 2010 our shareholders approved our Board of Director's decision that each director will receive compensation for his service as a member of the Board of Directors, in the amount of NIS15,570 (approximately \$4,325) per year and NIS3,000 (approximately \$833) for each meeting of the Board of Directors or a committee in which they participated or will participate.

Ido Schechter, our Chief Executive Officer who is also a director is entitled, by virtue of him being an employee of the Company to severance compensation and other payments required by Israeli law upon termination of his employment. The terms of severance are dictated by Israeli law and provide for one month's salary for every year in which Dr. Schechter is employed by the Company.

Committees of the Board,

Audit Committee

Our audit committee is comprised of Elie Housman, and the external directors Asael Karfiol and Lior Lurye. The Companies Law requires that public companies appoint an audit committee. The responsibilities of the audit committee include identifying irregularities in the management of the company's business and approving related party transactions as required by law. In addition, as described under Item 16, the audit committee is responsible for the approval of all audit and non-audit services provided to the Company by Ernst and Young and to oversee the qualifications, independence, appointment, compensation and performance of the Company's independent auditors. The audit committee operates under a charter adopted by our Board of Directors and which is on display on our website at <http://www.topimagesystems.com>. An audit committee must consist of at least three directors, including all of the external directors of the Company and commencing September 2011 its chairman will have be an external director as well. Furthermore, as required by the NASDAQ rules all the members of our audit committee to be independent, see "Directors, Senior Management and Employees- Independent Directors".

Compensation Committee

The Compensation Committee is comprised of Izhak Nakar, Lyron Bentovim and Asi Karfiol. The function of the compensation includes assisting the board of directors in discharging its responsibilities relating to compensation of the Company's directors and executives and the overall compensation programs. The primary objective of the committee is to develop and implement compensation policies and plans that are appropriate for the Company in light of all relevant circumstances and which provide incentives that further the Company's long-term strategic plans and are consistent with the culture of the Company and the overall goal of enhancing enduring shareholder value. The committee operates under a charter adopted by our Board of Directors and which is on display on our website at <http://www.topimagesystems.com>. However, notwithstanding the provisions of the Compensation Committee Charter, the Board of Directors decided to require the compensation committee to submit its recommendations to the Board of Directors, which shall be solely authorized to approve the recommendations of the compensation committee.

Independent Directors

The rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market require that a majority of our directors be "independent" as defined in Rule 5605(a)(2) thereof. The board of directors has determined that Elie Housman, Lyron Bentovim, Lior Lurye and Asael Karfiol are each independent directors for purposes of the NASDAQ rules.

Israeli law requires that a public company, such as TIS, have at least two external directors. The two external directors of the Company are Lior Lurye and Asael Karfiol. The Companies Law requires as a general principle that at least one statutory external director have financial and accounting expertise, and that the other statutory external director have professional competence, as determined by the board of directors. The Companies Law also requires a company's board of directors to determine the minimal number of members of the board of directors to possess financial and accounting expertise, based, among other things, on the type of company, its size, the volume and complexity of its activities and the number of directors. Our Board of Directors decided that the minimal number of directors to possess financial and accounting expertise on the Company's board shall be two. Under the Companies Regulations (Qualifications of Director Having Financial and Accounting Expertise and of Director Having Professional Competence) – 2005, a director having financial and accounting expertise is a person who, due to his or her education, experience and talents is highly skilled in respect of, and understands, business and accounting matters and financial reports, in a manner that enables him or her to deeply understand the company's financial statements and to arouse discussion in respect of the manner in which the financial data is presented. The board of directors has determined that Asael Karfiol and Elie Housman both possess financial and accounting expertise as required by the above mentioned regulations. Under the regulations, a director having professional competence is a person who has an academic degree in either economics, business administration, accounting, law or public administration or an academic degree in an area relevant to the company's business, or has at least five years experience in a senior position in the business management of a corporation with a substantial scope of business, in a senior position in the public service or in the field of the company's business. The board of directors has determined that Lior Lurye possesses professional competence as required by the above mentioned regulations.

NASDAQ rule 5605(c)(3) provides that an audit committee must have at least one member of who has past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or any other comparable experience or background which results in the individual's financial sophistication, including being or having been a chief executive officer, chief financial officer or other senior officer with financial oversight responsibilities. Elie Housman meets those requirements.

Employees

The following table presents the number of our employees categorized by geographic location:

Facility	No. of Employees as of December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Israel	30	27	26
Germany and rest of Europe	56	48	58
Japan	13	8	7
USA	5	5	5
United Kingdom	23	15	14
Singapore and Hong Kong	22	22	17
Shanghai, China	30	1	0
Total	179	126	127

The following table presents the number of our employees categorized by activity:

	No. of Employees as of December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Professional services	100	72	76
Research and development	14	11	12
Sales and marketing	31	22	23

Operations and administrations	34	21	16
Total	179	126	127

We have never experienced any strikes or work stoppages. Substantially all of our employees have employment agreements and none are represented by a labor union.

We are subject to labor laws and regulations in Israel and in other countries where our employees are located. Although our Israeli employees are not parties to any collective bargaining agreement, we are subject to certain provisions of collective bargaining agreements that are applicable to our Israeli employees by virtue of expansion orders of the Israeli Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. Israeli labor laws and the laws of other countries where our employees are located may differ materially from U.S. labor laws and, in some cases, impose material obligations on us (such as requirements to pay overtime, minimum wages, procedures for dismissal, severance pay or obligatory pensions and mandatory cost of living increases).

Share Ownership

Board of Directors, Senior Management and Certain Employees

Izhak Nakar, the chairman of our Board of Directors beneficially owned 1,823,012 ordinary shares representing 19.0% of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital, as of March 18, 2011. Ido Schechter, our Chief Executive Officer, beneficially owned 722,998 ordinary shares representing 7.4% of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital, as of March 18, 2011. Alex Toh Kian Hong, our APAC general manager, beneficially owned 400,000 ordinary shares representing 4.2% of the Company's issued and outstanding share capital, as of March 18, 2011. All other directors and executive officers each beneficially owned less than 1% of the Company's shares. The following table sets forth information regarding options held by our directors and officers currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days as of March 18, 2011. Ordinary shares subject to these options are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the ownership percentage of the person holding these options, but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the ownership percentage of any other person.

Name	Ordinary Shares Underlying Options	Expiration Dates	Exercise Prices (\$/share)
Izhak Nakar	201,103	2016-2019	\$ 1.30
Ido Schechter	317,923	2013-2019	\$ 1.30
4 directors and officers as a group	150,329	2013-2019	\$ 1.30

None of the ordinary shares beneficially owned by any of the directors or executive officers of the Company has any voting rights which are different than the voting rights held by all other holders of ordinary shares.

Stock Options

In order to attract, retain and motivate employees (including officers) who perform services for or on behalf of us, we maintain three Employee Share Option Plans, one established in 1996 ("ESOP 1996"), the second in 2000 ("ESOP 2000") and the third in 2003 ("ESOP 2003"). Upon adoption of ESOP 2003, all shares previously available for grant under ESOP 1996 and ESOP 2000 that were not the subject of outstanding options were transferred to such new plan (see below) and are subject to the terms of the new plan. We have filed registration statements on Form S-8 covering our Employee Share Option Plans.

On December 11, 2008, our Board of Directors approved a plan in which we offered our option holders an opportunity to surrender their "underwater" vested options and be issued with new options, each having an exercise price of \$1.30 per share. The number of the options which have been outstanding before the introduction of the plan was approximately 1.4 million options with an average exercise price of \$3.14 a share.

As of January 1, 2009 we issued options to purchase up to 641 thousands of our shares in replacement of 1,071 thousand options that have been surrendered to us. The reduction in the number of options to be issued was based on a formula that takes into account our share price as of January 1, 2009, the original option exercise price and the total number of the options held by each option holder. The total value of the options held by each option holder before and after the exchange of the options remained the same. Except for the exercise price and the number of TIS shares, each new option has the same terms as the original option and will expire on the expiration date of the original option. Below is information with respect to our options plans.

Employee Share Option Plan (1996)

In September 1996, the board of directors adopted, and our shareholders approved, the Employee Share Option Plan (1996). ESOP 1996 is administered by a committee appointed by the board of directors or alternatively the Board itself. The Committee has discretion as to when and to whom and upon what terms to grant options under ESOP 1996. Options under the plan may be granted to any officer or employee of us or of any of our subsidiaries. The Committee will examine various factors when determining to whom to grant options and upon what terms; however, these factors shall always include the grantee's salary and duration of employment with us or our subsidiary. ESOP 1996 authorized the granting of options to purchase up to 250,000 ordinary shares, consisting of options intended to qualify as "incentive stock options" within the meaning of Section 422 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and options not intended to satisfy the requirements for incentive stock options. As of March 18, 2011 7,916 options were outstanding under the plan.

Options granted under ESOP 1996 have terms of up to ten years, provided, however, that options that are intended to qualify as incentive stock options and that are granted to an employee who on the date of grant is a 10% shareholder of us or any subsidiary corporation or parent corporation shall be for no more than a five-year term. ordinary shares issuable upon the exercise of the options granted under ESOP 1996 will be held in trust for the benefit of the optionee' for a period of at least two years after the grant of the options. The exercise price of options granted under ESOP 1996 may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of the grant and the exercise price of options granted under future employee share options shall not be less than 85% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of grant, in each case, as determined by the Board (or the Share Option Committee, if the Board elects to appoint one). In the case of options that are intended to be incentive stock options granted to an employee who, at the date of such grant, is a 10% shareholder of us or any subsidiary corporation or parent corporation, the exercise price for such options may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of the ordinary shares on the date of such grant. The number of shares covered by an option granted under ESOP 1996 is subject to adjustment for stock splits, mergers, consolidations, reorganizations and recapitalizations. Options are non-assignable except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, and may be exercised only so long as the optionee continues to be employed by us. If the optionee dies, becomes disabled or retires, the right to exercise the option will be determined by the Board (or the Share Option Committee) in its sole discretion. The optionee is responsible for all personal tax consequences of the grant and the exercise thereof. For so long as we are not a U.S. taxpayer, we believe that, other than a 1% stamp tax, no tax consequences will result to us in connection with the grant or exercise of options pursuant to ESOP 1996.

Upon termination of employment, other than for death or disability, grantees may exercise vested options for three months following termination. ESOP 1996 contains similar provisions in relation to a grantee that becomes disabled or dies, only in these cases, the vested options may be exercised for a period of one year.

Employee Share Option Plan (2000)

The Employee Share Option Plan (2000) is designed to benefit from, and is made pursuant to, the provisions of Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 1961 and the rules promulgated thereunder ("Section 102"), as applied prior to the implication of the tax reform in Israel, described elsewhere herein. Except as required by Section 102, the terms of ESOP 2000 are substantially the same as those of ESOP 1996.

A total of 240,000 of authorized but unissued shares were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted pursuant to ESOP 2000 and, as of March 18, 2011, options to purchase an aggregate of 24,108 shares were outstanding. Outstanding options are exercisable and have exercise prices of \$1.30 per share.

Employee Share Option Plan (2003)

An additional share option plan was approved by the board of directors on May 13, 2003 and by our shareholders at our annual meeting on December 18, 2003. The terms of ESOP 2003 are substantially the same as those of ESOP 2000. All the shares reserved for grant under ESOP 2000 and ESOP 1996 that were not granted or that were not the subject of outstanding options under those plans were transferred to the new plan. Further, all options under such old plans that expire prior to their exercise according to the conditions detailed therein will be transferred into the new plan. We filed the necessary documents with the Israeli tax authorities for the approval of the new option plan on June 4, 2003. Such approval provides the grantees the eligibility for certain benefits under Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance (New Version) 1961 and the rules promulgated thereunder as revised by the Israeli tax reform. As of March 18, 2011, options to purchase an aggregate of 822,065 ordinary shares were outstanding. Most of outstanding options are exercisable at an exercise price of \$1.30

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our outstanding ordinary shares as of March 18, 2011, for each person who we know beneficially owns five percent or more of the outstanding ordinary shares.

Beneficial ownership of shares is determined under rules of the SEC (the “Commission”) and generally includes any shares over which a person exercises sole or shared voting or investment power. In addition, the following table includes the number of shares underlying options or warrants that are currently exercisable or may be exercised in 60 days. Ordinary shares subject to these options are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the ownership percentage of the person holding these options, but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the ownership percentage of any other person. Applicable percentages are based on 9,400,638 ordinary shares outstanding as of March 18, 2011.

Name	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Shares	
Nir 4 You Technologies Ltd. (1)	1,562,735	16.8	%
Izhak Nakar(1)(2)	1,823,012	19.0	%
Skiritai Capital LLC(3)	500,000	5.3	%
Russell R. Silvestri(3)	500,000	5.3	%
Ido Schechter(4)	722,998	7.4	%
Globis Capital Management, L.L.C (5)	517,890	5.5	%
Paul Packer (5)	517,890	5.5	%

(1)The information is based upon the recent Schedule 13G filed with the Commission by Nir 4 You Technologies Ltd. an investment company under Mr. Izhak Nakar full control, and Mr. Izhak Nakar.

(2) Includes 1,562,735 ordinary shares held by Nir 4 You Technologies Ltd.

(3)The information is based upon the recent Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC by Skiritai Capital LLC and Russell R. Silvestri. Skiritai Capital LLC is the general partner of Leonidas Opportunity Fund L.P., and Leonidas

Opportunity Offshore Fund Ltd. Russell R. Silvestri is the managing director of Skiritai Capital LLC. The Amendment attributes ownership of 500,000 ordinary shares to Skiritai Capital LLC and Russell R. Silvestri.

(4) The information is based upon the recent Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by Dr. Ido Schechter.

(5) Based on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC by the persons and entities described herein, Globis Capital Partners, L.P. ("Globis Partners"), holds 474,590 ordinary shares; Globis Capital Advisors, L.L.C. ("Globis Advisors"), is the general partner of Globis Partners, with respect to ordinary shares held by Globis Partners; Globis Overseas Fund, Ltd. holds 43,300 ordinary shares; Globis Capital Management, L.P. (the "Investment Manager"), is the investment manager of, and has investment discretion over the securities held by, Globis Partners and Globis Overseas, with respect to the ordinary shares directly held by Globis Partners and Globis Overseas; Globis Capital, L.L.C. ("GC"), is the general partner of the Investment Manager, with respect to ordinary shares directly held by Globis Partners and Globis Overseas; and Paul Packer is the managing member of Globis Advisors and GC, with respect to ordinary shares directly held by Globis Partners and Globis Overseas.

Significant Changes in Percentage

We have been advised that in March 2011, Skiritai Capital LLC and Russell R. Silvestri have disposed of 737,367 ordinary shares that were beneficially owned by them.

We have been advised that in February 2009, Mr. Izhak Nakar, our Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Dr. Ido Schechter, our Chief Executive Officer completed the purchase of 1,687,810 ordinary shares of TIS which were owned by Charterhouse Group International, one of our major shareholders. Mr. Izhak Nakar purchased 1,282,735 shares, through Nir 4 You Technologies Ltd., an investment company under his full control and Dr. Ido Schechter purchased 405,075 shares. In 2010 the respective ownership percentage of Mr. Nakar and Dr. Schechter have increased due to options issued to them that have become exercisable.

We have been advised that Lyron Bentovim, who in 2008, was the beneficial holder of 13.2% of our issued and outstanding capital stock through its position in Skiritai Capital LLC, no longer holds any position in Skiritai Capital LLC and is therefore no longer a beneficial holder of such shares.

Related Party Transactions

According to our agreement with Mr. Izhak Nakar, Mr. Nakar is being paid a fee of \$1,200, plus reimbursement of any expenses, for every business day during which he is actively involved with the affairs of the Company. During 2010, we paid Mr. Nakar \$284 thousand. In addition, pursuant to a resolution that has been approved at Company's annual general meeting of shareholders on November 26, 2009, Mr. Nakar was granted, on October 17, 2010, an option to purchase 105,000 ordinary shares, which were fully vested as of December 31, 2010. Mr. Nakar will also be entitled to receive a bonus for his assistance with regard to projects outside of the Company's ordinary course of business as to be determined by the Company's Compensation Committee, the Audit Committee and the Board.

According to a decision of the Company approved at the annual general meeting of shareholders dated November 26, 2009, the Company has granted, on October 17, 2010, to each member of the Board, options to purchase ordinary shares as provided opposite such Director's name in the table below:

Name	Number of Shares Subject to the Option
Izhak Nakar	105,000
Ido Schechter	105,000
Lyron Bentovim	25,000
Elie Housman	25,000
Lior Lurye	25,000
Asael Karfiol	14,700

- The options will be subject to the terms of the Company's 2003 share option plan.
- As of December 31, 2010 all options have been vested and are currently exercisable.
- The exercise price of the options will be \$1.30 per ordinary share.

According to our agreement with Dr. Ido Schechter, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Dr. Schechter is entitled to a base salary of \$276 thousand (denominated in NIS) per year and to an automobile allowance, pension, retirement, severance, vacation or similar benefits. During 2010 Dr. Schechter was paid \$346 thousand. That amount included his base salary, a bonus of \$39 thousand for the Company's performance during 2008 and \$48 thousand paid or reserved for automobile allowance, pension, retirement, severance, vacation or similar benefits. In addition, Dr. Schechter was granted, on October 17, 2010 an option to purchase 105,000 ordinary shares, were fully vested as of December 31, 2010. For a description of Dr. Schechter's terms of severance see "Compensation."

From time to time, as new members join our Board of Directors, they become parties to our letter of indemnification to be given to our directors and officers. This letter was approved by our shareholders at a shareholders meeting held on November 15, 2005. The aggregate indemnification amount that the Company will pay to all its officers and directors pursuant to these letters of indemnification shall not exceed \$5,000,000.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Consolidated statements and other financial information

Consolidated Financial Statements

See Item 18.

Other Financial Information

The amount of export revenues constitutes a significant portion of our total revenues. The following is a table giving details of our export revenues, as well as the breakdown of revenues between products and services.

	2010	2009	2008
	\$ Thousands		
Export Revenues			

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Export Revenues	21,694		23,384		32,009	
Total Revenues	21,762		23,534		32,222	
Percentage of Total Revenues	100	%	99	%	99	%
Breakdown of Revenues						
Product Revenues	42	%	48	%	51	%
Service Revenues	58	%	52	%	49	%

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Legal Proceedings

The Company has no outstanding legal proceedings.

Dividend Policy

To date, we have not paid any dividends on our ordinary shares. The payment of dividends in the future, if any, is within the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon our earnings, our capital requirements and financial condition and other relevant factors. We do not anticipate declaring or paying any dividend in the foreseeable future.

We obtained the status of "Approved Enterprise" and "Privileged Enterprise" under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, and as amended, under which we may take advantage of certain tax exemptions. If we distribute a cash dividend from income which derived from the Approved and Privileged Enterprise during the tax exemption period, we would have to pay corporate tax at a rate of up to 25% on the amount equal to the amount distributed and on the amount of corporate tax which would have been due in the absence of the tax exemption, in addition to withholding tax on such dividends paid. For further description of the conditions limiting our ability to declare and pay dividends see "Israeli Taxation, Foreign Exchange Regulation and Investment Programs".

The distribution of dividends may also be limited by the Companies Law, which permits the distribution of dividends only out of retained earnings or earnings derived over the two most recent fiscal years, whichever is higher, provided that there is no reasonable concern that payment of a dividend will prevent a company from satisfying its existing and foreseeable obligations as they become due. Our articles of association provide that dividends will be paid at the discretion of, and upon resolution by, our board of directors however, the board of directors at its discretion, may transfer the decision in this matter to the general meeting.

Significant Changes.

None.

ITEM 9. LISTING

Offer and Listing Details.

Effective November 1996, our ordinary shares have been quoted on the NASDAQ, under the symbol "TISAF." Effective April 29, 1999, the symbol for the ordinary shares was changed to "TISA" on the NASDAQ.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices of our ordinary shares, as reported on the NASDAQ.

Stock price history

The annual high and low market prices for the ordinary shares for the five most recent full financial years are set forth below:

Year Ending		NASDAQ Capital Market
December 31, 2010	Hi	1.29

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	Lo	0.74
	Hi	0.90
December 31, 2009	Lo	0.45
	Hi	2.16
	Lo	0.53
December 31, 2008	Hi	4.09
	Lo	1.85
December 31, 2007	Hi	4.44
	Lo	2.80
December 31, 2006		

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The high and low market prices for the ordinary shares for each full financial quarter over the two most recent full financial years and any subsequent period are set forth below:

Quarter Ending		NASDAQ Capital Market
December 31, 2010	Hi	1.29
	Lo	0.83
September 30, 2010	Hi	1.00
	Lo	0.75
June 30, 2010	Hi	1.03
	Lo	0.76
March 31, 2010	Hi	1.19
	Lo	0.74
December 31, 2009	Hi	0.85
	Lo	0.60
September 30, 2009	Hi	0.90
	Lo	0.59
June 30, 2009	Hi	0.75
	Lo	0.59
March 31, 2009	Hi	0.77
	Lo	0.45

For the most recent six months, the high and low market prices of the ordinary shares for each month are set forth below:

Month Ending		NASDAQ Capital Market
February 28, 2011	Hi	1.24
	Lo	1.13
January 31, 2011	Hi	1.22
	Lo	1.14
December 31, 2010	Hi	1.29
	Lo	1.15
November 30, 2010	Hi	1.26
	Lo	0.98
October 31, 2010	Hi	0.92

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	Lo	0.83
September 30, 2010	Hi	1.00
	Lo	0.75

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Our ordinary shares have been dually-listed for trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE) since December 3, 2006. Since the date of listing in the TASE, there has been only limited and sporadic trading activity.

Markets

Effective November 1996, our ordinary shares were quoted on the NASDAQ, under the symbol “TISAF” and listed on the Boston Stock Exchange, under the symbol “TPM.” Effective April 29, 1999, the symbol for the ordinary shares was changed to “TISA” on the NASDAQ.

In March of 2005, our board of directors determined that we derived no material benefit from continued listing on the Boston Stock Exchange, as there had been no trading activity in our ordinary shares on that exchange since November 1999, and authorized and directed management to commence voluntary delisting procedures. The Securities and Exchange Commission subsequently approved our application to delist, and our voluntary delisting became effective in March 2005.

Our ordinary shares were dual-listed on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange on December 3, 2006, in addition to being listed on the NASDAQ Stock Market. Effective January 1, 2007, the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange included our shares in the Tel Aviv Tel-Tech index, which tracks the performance of the top Israeli technology companies by market cap.

In December 2006 we completed a public offering of convertible debentures in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. According to the terms of the Original Debentures, interest was to accrue at an annual rate of six-month LIBOR minus 0.3%, linked to the U.S. Dollar and was to be paid semi-annually beginning June 30, 2007 and the principal payment was to be paid in four equal installments beginning December 31, 2009. Prior to the first principal payment we concluded that making full payment at such time would have had an adverse affect on our cash flow and, therefore, initiated negotiations with our debenture holders in order to reach an alternative payment arrangement. The arrangement was finally approved by the debenture holders on November 24, 2010 and by the Tel Aviv District Court on December 13, 2010. The resulting amendment to the indenture pursuant to which the Original Debentures were issued was entered into on December 31, 2010.

For a more detailed discussion of the debenture arrangement, see “Information About the Company – Recent Developments.”

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Memorandum and Articles of Association

General

TIS is registered with the Israeli Registrar of Companies. The registration number issued to TIS by the Registrar of Companies is 52-004294-6. The objectives for which we were founded are set out in Section 2 of the Memorandum of Association as follows: "The Company is permitted to deal with any activity that is meant to advance the interests of the Company and to act in any field which the Company's management believes is beneficial to the Company." In our December 18, 2003 shareholders meeting, we adopted new Articles of Association to provide for changes in the Companies Law.

Directors and other Office Holders

General

A director's ability to vote on a proposal, arrangement or contract in which the director is materially interested is codified, along with the fiduciary duties of all "office holders," in the Israeli Companies Law. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the term "office holders," is defined to mean, a director, chief executive officer, chief business manager, deputy chief executive officer, vice chief executive officer, any person filling any of those roles in a company even if his title is different and any other manager directly subordinate to the chief executive officer. An office holder's fiduciary duties consist of a duty of care and a duty of loyalty. The duty of care includes avoiding negligent acts and acting skillfully as a reasonable office holder would act. The duty of loyalty includes avoiding any conflict of interest between the office holder's position in the company and his personal affairs, avoiding any competition with the company, avoiding exploiting any business opportunity of the company in order to receive personal advantage for himself or others, and revealing to the company any information or documents relating to the company's affairs which the office holder has received due to his position as an office holder of the company.

The Israeli Companies Law requires that an office holder promptly disclose any personal interest that he or she may have and all related material information known to him or her, in connection with any existing or proposed transaction by the company.

In the case of a transaction in which an office holder has a personal interest, that is not an extraordinary transaction, as defined under Israeli law, and after the office holder complies with the above disclosure requirement, only board approval is required. Members of the board having a personal interest should not be present at the vote or exercise their vote unless a majority of the board has a personal interest. The transaction must not be adverse to the company's interest. If such transaction is an extraordinary transaction or if we intend to provide an undertaking to indemnify, exempt or insure an office holder, with regard to their duties, then, in addition to any approval required by the board of directors or by any other organ of the company according to its Articles of Association, it also must be approved by the audit committee prior to the approval by the board of directors, and, under specified circumstances, by a meeting of the shareholders. An office holder who has a personal interest in the approval of a transaction brought before the board of directors or the audit committee may not be present at this meeting or vote on this matter unless most of the members have a personal interest in approving the transaction or the occurrence of specific circumstances defined in the law.

Arrangements regarding the compensation of our directors (whether regarding in their capacity as directors or regarding the provision of other services) require audit committee, board of directors and shareholder approval.

External Directors

Under the Israeli Companies Law, public companies are required to appoint two external directors. Any committee having the power to act on behalf of a company's board (as opposed to an advisory committee) must have at least one external director as a member. All of the external directors must be members of the Audit Committee and commencing September 2011, the chairman of the Audit Committee must be an external director. An external director must be an individual resident of Israel, who is qualified to serve as a director. However, companies such as ours whose shares have been offered to the public outside of Israel may appoint external directors who are not residents of Israel. No person may be appointed as an external director if the person or the person's relative, partner, employer or any entity under the person's control, has or had, on or within the two years preceding the date of the person's appointment to serve as external director:

- any affiliation with the company or any person or entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with the company; or
- beginning May 2011, any affiliation with a relative of the controlling shareholder and if there is no controlling shareholder, with any of the chairman or the board, the general manager, a significant shareholder or the most senior financial officer, or any business or professional relations with any of the foregoing persons or with the persons listed in the preceding paragraph unless such business or professional relations are negligible.

The term "affiliation" includes:

- an employment relationship;
- a business or professional relationship maintained on a regular basis;
- control; and
- service as an office holder.

A controlling shareholder means a shareholder who has the ability to direct the company's actions other than by virtue of being a director or an officer. A shareholder who holds more than 50% of the voting power in the company's general meeting of shareholders or any equivalent governing body or has the right to elect directors or to appoint the company's CEO is presumed to be a controlling shareholder.

No person may serve as an external director if the person's position or other business creates, or may create, a conflict of interest with the person's responsibilities as an external director or may otherwise interfere with the person's ability to serve as an external director. A director of one company may not be appointed as an external director in another, if at the same time, a director of the other company serves as an external director of the first. Other limitations exist with regard to various types of memberships and positions, whose holders may not serve as external directors. If, at the time external directors are to be appointed, all current members of the board of directors are of the same gender, then at least one external director must be of the other gender.

Presently, external directors are to be elected by a majority vote at a shareholders' meeting, provided that either:

- the majority of shares voted at the meeting, including at least one-third of the shares held by non-controlling shareholders voted at the meeting, vote in favor of election of the director; or
-

the total number of shares held by non-controlling shareholders voted against the election of the directors does not exceed one percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

Commencing May 2011 external directors are to be elected by a majority vote at a shareholders' meeting, provided that either:

- the majority of shares voted at the meeting, including the majority of the shares held by non-controlling shareholders voted at the meeting, vote in favor of election of the director; or

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- the total number of shares held by non-controlling shareholders voted against the election of the directors does not exceed two percent of the aggregate voting rights in the company.

The initial term of an external director under the law is three years (extendable for two additional three year terms) and, with regard to companies whose securities are listed on recognized foreign exchanges, such as TIS, may be extended for additional three-year terms, subject to the approval of the Audit Committee and the Board, presented to the general meeting, that such director's expertise and special contribution to the operation of the Board warrant that his appointment for an additional period is in the best interests of the company, as provided in Companies Regulations (Allowances for Companies with Securities Listed on an Exchange Outside Israel), 2000. The approval of the general meeting shall require that the majority of votes include one-third (commencing May 2011, the majority) of the non-controlling shareholders present at the meeting, or alternatively, that the total of opposing votes does not exceed 1% (commencing May 2011, 2%) of the voting rights (and in the event that all Board members are of one gender, one of the external directors should be of the other), in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Law. External directors may be removed only by the same percentage of shareholders as is required for their election, or by a court, and then only if the external directors cease to meet the statutory qualifications for their appointment or if they violate their duty of loyalty to the company.

An external director is entitled to compensation as provided in regulations adopted under the Israeli Companies Law and is otherwise prohibited from receiving any other compensation, directly or indirectly in connection with service provided as an external director or for any other service. Any external director who receives compensation in violation of such rules may not serve as an external director. Commencing May 2011, a company, a controlling shareholder and any other entity controlled by the controlling shareholder may not grant to such external director, its spouse or child, any benefits, directly or indirectly and the external director, its spouse or child may not be appointed to serve in any position, may not be employed by and may not, directly or indirectly render any professional services to the company such controlling shareholder or any other entity controlled by the controlling shareholder, during the first two years following such external director termination of services, and with respect to a relative who is not the external director's spouse or child during the first year following such termination.

Alternate Directors

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the Articles of Association of a company may entitle a director to appoint another person to serve as an alternate director. Our Articles entitle our directors by written notice to us to make such an appointment and to cancel any such appointment. Our Articles also provide that any person may act as an alternate director. The Israeli Companies Law now prohibits incumbent directors from acting as alternate directors and a single person from acting as an alternate director for more than one incumbent director.

The term of appointment of an alternate director may be for one meeting of the board of directors or for a specified period or until notice is given of the cancellation of the appointment. To our knowledge, no director currently intends to appoint any other person as an alternate director, except if the director is unable to attend a meeting of the board of directors.

Internal Auditor and Certified Public Accountant

Under the Israeli Companies Law, the board of directors must appoint an internal auditor, nominated by the audit committee. The role of the internal auditor is to examine, among other matters, whether the company's actions comply with the law and orderly business procedure. Under the Israeli Companies Law, the internal auditor may be an employee of the company but not an office holder (as defined above), nor an affiliate, nor a relative of an office holder or affiliate, and he or she may not be the company's independent accountant or its representative. In addition, the internal auditor may not be a person who holds 5% or more of the company's outstanding share capital or voting rights,

or a person who has the right to appoint one or more directors or the general manager. The Company's internal auditor is Mr. Doron Cohen of Fahn Kanne Control Management Ltd., a member firm of Grant Thornton International.

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In addition, under the Israeli Companies Law, all companies must appoint a certified public accountant to audit the company's financial statements and to report to the chairman of the board of directors any material improprieties that it may discover with respect to the accounting control of the company. In our last shareholders meeting, November 25, 2010, we appointed Kost Forrer Gabbay and Kasierer, a member firm of Ernst & Young Global and certified public accountants in Israel, as our certified public accountant for auditing services.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

At the shareholders' meeting on December 18, 2003, the Company adopted new Articles of Association which allow for insurance and indemnification for office holders for future liabilities. At the same meeting, the shareholders approved indemnification of the officers and directors of the Company according to an indemnification letter. At a shareholders meeting held on November 15, 2005, following the amendment of the law in 2005, the shareholders approved the indemnification letter currently in place with regard to the Company's directors. See "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions."

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may indemnify an office holder against any monetary liability incurred in his or her capacity as an office holder whether imposed on him or her or incurred by him or her in favor of another person pursuant to a judgment, a settlement or an arbitrator's award approved by court. A company also can indemnify an office holder against reasonable litigation expenses including attorneys' fees, incurred, whether or not paid by him or her in his or her capacity as an office holder, in proceedings instituted against him or her by the company, on its behalf or by a third-party, in connection with criminal proceedings in which the office holder was acquitted, or as a result of a conviction for a crime that does not require proof of criminal intent, or in which an indictment was not brought against the office holder.

In addition, a company may indemnify an office holder against reasonable legal fees, including attorney's fees, incurred, whether or not paid by him, by him or her in consequence of an investigation or proceeding instituted against him or her by an authority that is authorized to conduct such investigation or proceeding, and that was resolved without an indictment against him or her and without imposing on him or her financial obligation as an alternative of a criminal proceeding, or that was resolved without filing an indictment against him or her but with the imposition on him or her of a financial obligation as an alternative to a criminal proceeding in respect of an offense that does not require the proof of criminal intent.

A company may indemnify an office holder in respect of these liabilities either in advance of an event or following an event. If a company undertakes to indemnify an office holder in advance of an event, the indemnification, other than litigation expenses, must be limited to foreseeable events in light of the company's actual activities when the company undertook such indemnification, and reasonable amounts or standards, as determined by the board of directors.

A company may obtain insurance for an office holder against liabilities incurred in his or her capacity as an office holder. These liabilities include a breach of duty of care to the company or a third-party, including a breach arising out of negligent conduct of the office holder, a breach of duty of loyalty and any monetary liability imposed on the office holder in favor of a third-party. A company may also exculpate an office holder from a breach of duty of care in advance of that breach. Our Articles provide for exculpation both in advance or retroactively, to the extent permitted under Israeli law. A company may not exculpate an office holder from a breach of duty of loyalty towards the company or from a breach of duty of care concerning dividend distribution or a purchase of the company's shares by the company or other entities controlled by the company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a company may indemnify or insure an office holder against a breach of duty of loyalty only to the extent that the office holder acted in good faith and had reasonable grounds to assume that the action would not prejudice the company. In addition, a company may not indemnify, insure or exculpate an office

holder against a breach of duty of care if committed intentionally or recklessly (excluding mere negligence), or committed with the intent to derive an unlawful personal gain, or against a fine or forfeit levied against the office holder in connection with a criminal offense.

Currently, we hold an insurance policy for our office holders that provides coverage limited to \$15,000,000 in aggregate for the policy period ending on December 31, 2010.

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Rights, Preferences, Restrictions of Shares

Our authorized share capital consists of one class of share, this being ordinary shares. Subject to Israeli law, dividends may be declared by the company's board of director, unless an authority is provided in the company's articles of association to transfer such powers to the company's shareholders, who may then declare dividends following a recommendation by the directors. Our articles of association grant the board the power to transfer the final decision regarding dividends to the shareholders. In such event, the shareholders may only declare a dividend in an amount that is equal or less than that recommended by the directors or not to declare a dividend at all, despite a directors' recommendation, but may not declare dividend in an amount which is in excess of the amount recommended by the directors. The directors may invest or use otherwise for our benefit, any dividends that are not demanded within one year of their being declared. The directors shall pay such un-demanded dividends upon receipt of a valid demand; however the company is not liable to pay any interest on such un-demanded dividends.

Each shareholder is entitled to one vote for each ordinary share held. Except for the external directors, each director is elected to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders and until his or hers successor has been elected. Our Articles do not grant shareholders any rights to share in our profits other than through dividends. In the event that we go into liquidation, any surplus is distributed to the shareholders in proportion to the amount paid by each on account of the nominal value of the shares paid. No account is taken of any premiums paid in excess of the nominal value.

We may issue and redeem redeemable shares and redeemable warrants. There are no sinking fund provisions recorded in our Articles. The directors may only make calls upon shareholders in respect of sums unpaid on their shares. Our Articles contain no provisions which discriminate against any existing or future shareholder as a result of said shareholder holding a substantial number of shares.

According to our Articles, any resolution on the change of the Company's share capital by way of the creation of new shares, or cancellation of unissued registered shares, with preferred or qualified rights is deemed a change of our Articles of Association and as such requires the vote of a majority of 75% of the shareholders participating in the general meeting. If at any time our share capital is divided into different classes of shares, we may change the rights of shareholders by way of a resolution of the general meeting, subject to the consent of the shareholders of the class whose rights are being impaired by the proposed change.

Meetings of Shareholders

An annual general meeting must be held once in each year and not later than fifteen months after the preceding annual general meeting. All shareholders are entitled to attend and vote or vote by proxy at annual general meetings. Notice of annual general meetings may be sent by us by personal delivery, post, facsimile or telex to shareholders at the address recorded in our records. Any notice sent by post to a shareholder's address that is situated outside of Israel must be sent by airmail. Any general meeting that is not an annual general meeting is called an extraordinary general meeting. All shareholders are entitled to attend and vote or vote by proxy at extraordinary general meetings.

Our board of directors may convene an extraordinary general meeting when and as it sees fit. In addition the Board must, according to statute, convene an extraordinary general meeting if it receives a demand to do so from either (i) at least two directors, (ii) at least one quarter of the directors of the Board or (iii) one or more shareholders who hold (A) an aggregate of at least five percent of our issued share capital and one percent of all voting rights, or (B) at least five percent of all voting rights. Any demand by a person or persons, as described in (i), (ii) and/or (iii) of this paragraph, who wish to demand that an extraordinary general meeting be convened must be made in writing and sent to our registered office. The demand must detail the objects of the meeting and must be signed by all those making the demand.

Notice of an annual general meeting and of an extraordinary general meeting must be sent at least 21 days in advance to all shareholders recorded in our register of shareholders. Such notice must include the place, date and hour of the meeting, the agenda for the meeting, the proposed resolutions and instructions for proxy voting.

The determining date as to share ownership for purposes of attending and voting at a general meeting is as set forth in the decision to convene a general meeting but not earlier than 21 day before the scheduled general meeting date and not later than 4 days prior to such scheduled meeting date; Notwithstanding the foregoing, Israeli companies such as ours whose shares have been listed for trade both on the Tel Aviv Exchange and recognized foreign stock exchange, which issue proxy statements to their shareholders in conformity with the law of the country where such foreign exchange is located, are entitled to vary such determining date to not earlier than 21 day before the scheduled general meeting date and not later than 4 days prior to such scheduled meeting date, and are entitled to certain allowances as to issuing proxy statements to shareholders outside Israel, in accordance with the Companies Regulations (Allowances for Companies with Securities Listed on an Exchange Outside Israel), 2000.

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Limitations of Shareholders

No limitations exist or are imposed by Israeli law or our constituent documents with regard to the right to own our shares, including any limitations upon the rights of non-resident or foreign shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights.

Limitations on a Change of Control

There are no provisions in our Articles or other constituent documents other than as required by law that would have an effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us. An Israeli company whose securities are listed on both the Tel Aviv Exchange and on a recognized foreign exchange, such as ours, enjoys certain allowances with regard to a special purchase offer having consideration to the requirements of the law of the country where such foreign exchange is located.

Provisions Relating to Major Shareholders

We are required by law to maintain a separate register of shareholders that hold five percent, or over five percent, of either our issued shares or voting rights.

The Israeli Companies Law applies the same disclosure requirements to a controlling shareholder of a public company, which includes a shareholder that holds 25% or more of the voting rights if no other shareholder owns more than 50% of the voting rights in the company, as it does to “office holders” in the context of a related party transaction. For the purposes of this definition, the law deems two or more shareholders who hold voting rights in the company and each of which has a personal interest in the approval of a transaction being brought to the company for approval, as jointly holding such shares. See the section entitled “Directors-General” in this report. Extraordinary transactions with a controlling shareholder or in which a controlling shareholder has a personal interest, and agreements relating to employment and compensation terms of a controlling shareholder, require the approval of the audit committee, the board of directors and the shareholders of the company.

The shareholder approval must either include at least one-third of the shares held by disinterested shareholders who are present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting, or, alternatively, the total shareholdings of the disinterested shareholders who vote against the transaction must not represent more than one percent of the voting rights in the company. In addition, a private placement of securities that will increase the relative holdings of a shareholder that holds five percent or more of the company’s outstanding share capital, assuming the exercise of all of the securities convertible into shares held by that person, or that will cause any person to become, as a result of the issuance, a holder of more than five percent of the company’s outstanding share capital, requires approval by the board of directors and the shareholder of the company.

Under the Israeli Companies Law, a shareholder has a duty to act in good faith towards the company and the other shareholders and to refrain from abusing his power in the company, including, among other things, voting in the general meeting of shareholders on the following matters:

- any amendment to the Articles of Association;
- an increase of the company’s authorized share capital;
- a merger; or
- approval of interested party transactions that require shareholder approval.

In addition, any controlling shareholder who can determine the outcome of a shareholder vote and any shareholder who, under a company's Articles of Association, can appoint or prevent the appointment of an office holder, is under a duty to act with fairness towards the company. The Israeli Companies Law does not describe the substance of this duty.

In a recent amendment to the Companies Law, it has been specified that in the event that a controlling shareholder breaches his duty of fairness then such breach shall be considered as a breach of contract, *mutatis mutandis*, while taking into account the special position of such controlling shareholder within the company.

Material Contracts

Other than as described below, neither we nor any of our subsidiaries has entered into any material contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, during the two years immediately preceding publication of this document:

On January 4, 2009, Top Image Systems Ltd, and Toh Kian Hong entered into a Call Option Amendment Agreement, amending an earlier agreement between the parties which granted TIS an option to purchase the remaining 49% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Asiasoft. Under the amendment TIS has purchased the remaining 49% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Asiasoft in consideration for 400,000 ordinary shares of TIS. The TIS shares issued to Toh Kian Hong were subject to "piggyback" registration rights for a period of 18 months following the issuance of the shares, allowing Mr. Toh to register the TIS shares owned by him if TIS registers any of its own securities for trade during such period. To the extent that no TIS shares will not be registered by TIS for trade during such period, then Mr. Toh may, within 20 days after termination of that 18 month period, demand registration his shares to the extent that they may not by then be sold under rule 144 of the Securities Act.

In December 2006 through the issuance of convertible debentures (the "Original Debentures"), we raised net proceeds of NIS 61,900 thousand (approximately \$14,800 thousand at such time). According to the terms of the Original Debentures, interest was to accrue at an annual rate of six-month LIBOR minus 0.3%, linked to the U.S. Dollar (the "Original Rate") and was to be paid semi-annually beginning June 30, 2007 and the principal payment was to be paid in four equal installments beginning December 31, 2009. Prior to the first principal payment we concluded that making full payment at such time would have had an adverse affect on our cash flow and, therefore, initiated negotiations with our debenture holders in order to reach an alternative payment arrangement. In accordance with principle agreements were reached, we paid, on December 31, 2009, NIS 5,830 thousand (approximately \$1,539 thousand at such time) out of the NIS 11,090 thousand (approximately \$2,940 thousand at such time) that was payable as the first principal installment under the terms of the Original Debentures. We paid the remainder of the first principal installment on January 31, 2010 and on June 30, 2010, in each case together with a 9% annual interest accruing from December 31, 2009 until the date of actual payment.

On December 31, 2010, we entered into Amendment No. 1 of the Indenture Date November 17, 2006. The material terms of our debentures following such amendment are as follows:

- The principal amount will be paid in seven installments of NIS 3,169 thousand (approximately \$893 as of December 31, 2010), the first of which will be due June 30, 2011 and the remaining six payments will be due December 31 of each year beginning 2011.
- Interest will be paid semi-annually on June 30, and on December 31 of each year for so long as any part of the principal amount is outstanding.
-

Interest accruing on any portion of a principal payment paid when originally due according to the Original Debentures will be at the Original Rate. Any principal amount or part thereof which payment is postponed in comparison to the Original Debenture will be subject to annual interest at a rate of 9% accruing from the date on which such payment was due until such payment is made.

- We may at any time, prepay all or a portion of the principal payments which remain unpaid together with interest accrued on such principal payment by way of repurchasing the underlying debentures, provided, that any such prepayment will be for no less than NIS 3 million and with respect to the last payment, no less than NIS 3.2 million, and provided, further that we may not make more than one repurchase in any calendar quarter. Any prepayment will be pro-rata to all debenture holders and the principal amount which remains outstanding after any such prepayment will be equally divided between the remaining installments.
- In the event that all of our stock or substantially all of our business is sold, we will be obligated to prepay all the amounts outstanding under the debentures.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the amendment we repurchased, on December 31, 2010 debentures for NIS 11,091 thousand (approximately \$3,124 thousand at such time) thereby reducing our outstanding principal balance to NIS 22,182 thousands (approximately \$6,250 thousand at such time).

Israeli Taxation, Foreign Exchange Regulation and Investment Programs

The following is a summary of the principal Israeli tax laws applicable to us, the Israeli Government programs from which we benefit, and Israeli foreign exchange regulations. This section also contains a discussion of material Israeli tax consequences to our shareholders who are not residents or citizens of Israel. This summary does not discuss all aspects of Israeli tax law that may be relevant to a particular investor in light of his or her personal investment circumstances, or to some types of investors subject to special treatment under Israeli law. Examples of investors subject to special treatment under Israeli law include residents of Israel, traders in securities, or persons who own, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of our outstanding voting capital, all of whom are subject to special tax regimes not covered in this discussion. Some parts of this discussion are based on new tax legislation that has not been subject to judicial or administrative interpretation. The discussion should not be construed as legal or professional tax advice and does not cover all possible tax consequences.

General corporate tax structure in Israel

Israeli companies were subject to corporate tax at the rate of 25% in 2010. Pursuant to tax reform legislation that came into effect in 2009, the corporate tax rate is to undergo further staged reductions to 18% by the year 2016.

However, as discussed below, the rate is effectively reduced for income derived from our Approved Enterprise and Privileged Enterprise plans.

As of December 31, 2010, we had business loss carry forwards for tax purposes in the amount of \$6,937 thousand. The amount of our carry forward business losses will be offset against relevant taxable future income for an indefinite period.

As of December 31, 2010 the foreign subsidiaries had operating loss carry forwards for tax purposes in the amount of \$11,541 thousand. A portion of such losses expires over a period from 2014 through 2021, and some of them can be carried forward indefinitely.

Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959

Our facilities in Israel have been granted Approved Enterprise status under the Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959, commonly referred to as the "Investment Law".

The Investments Law provides that an approved enterprise is eligible for tax benefits on taxable income derived from its approved enterprise programs. The tax benefits under the Investments Law also apply to income generated by a company from the grant of a usage right with respect to know-how developed by the approved enterprise, income generated from royalties, and income derived from a service which is auxiliary to such usage right or royalties, provided that such income is generated within the approved enterprise's ordinary course of business. If a company has more than one approval or only a portion of its capital investments are approved, its effective tax rate is the result of a weighted average of the applicable rates. The tax benefits under the Investments Law are not, generally, available with respect to income derived from products manufactured outside of Israel. In addition, the tax benefits available to an approved enterprise are contingent upon the fulfillment of conditions stipulated in the Investments Law and regulations and the criteria set forth in the specific certificate of approval, as described above. In the event that a company does not meet these conditions, it would be required to refund the amount of tax benefits, plus a consumer price index linkage adjustment and interest.

The Investments Law also provides that an approved enterprise is entitled to accelerated depreciation on its property and equipment that are included in an approved enterprise program.

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Under the Approved Enterprise programs, a company is eligible for governmental grants, but may elect to receive an alternative package comprised of tax benefits (Alternative Track). Under the alternative package, a company's undistributed income derived from an Approved Enterprise is exempt from corporate tax for an initial period (two to ten years, depending on the geographic location of the Approved Enterprise within Israel). The exemption begins in the first year that the company realizes taxable income from the Approved Enterprise. Since we have not yet generated taxable income, the period of benefits to which we are entitled as an Approved Enterprise has not yet begun.

After expiration of the initial tax exemption period, the company is eligible for a reduced corporate tax rate of 10% to 25% for the following five to eight years, depending on the extent of foreign investment in the company (as shown in the table below). Alternative Benefits are available until the earlier of (i) seven consecutive years, commencing in the year in which the specific Approved Enterprise first generates taxable income, (ii) 12 years from commencement of production and (iii) 14 years from the date of approval of the Approved Enterprise status. Please note the year's limitation does not apply to the exemption period.

The 2005 Amendment to the Investments Law

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect. The amendment revised the criteria for investments qualified to receive tax benefits. An eligible investment program under the amendment will qualify for benefits as a Privileged Enterprise (rather than the previous terminology of Approved Enterprise). Among other things, the amendment provides tax benefits to both local and foreign investors and simplifies the approval process. The period of tax benefits for a new Privileged Enterprise commences in the "Year of Commencement." This year is the later of (1) the year in which taxable income is first generated by a company, or (2) a year selected by the company for commencement, on the condition that the company meets certain provisions provided by the Investment Law (Year of Election). The amendment does not apply to investment programs approved prior to December 31, 2004. The new tax regime applies to new investment programs only.

The duration of tax benefits is subject to a limitation of the earlier of 7 to 10 years from the year of commencement, or 12 years from the first day of the Year of Election.

If a company distributes dividends from tax-exempt income, the company will be taxed on the otherwise exempt income at the same reduced corporate tax rate that would have applied to that income. Distribution of dividends derived from income that was taxed at reduced rates, but not tax-exempt, does not result in additional tax consequences to the company. Shareholders who receive dividends derived from Approved Enterprise or Privileged Enterprise income are generally taxed at a rate of 15%, which is withheld and paid by the company paying the dividend, if the dividend is distributed during the benefits period or within the following 12 years (the limitation does not apply to a Foreign Investors Company, which is a company that more than 25% of its shares owned by non-Israeli residents).

The tax benefits available under Approved Enterprise or Privileged Enterprise relate only to taxable income attributable to the specific Approved Enterprise or Privileged Enterprise, and our effective tax rate will be the result of a weighted combination of the applicable rates.

Percent of Foreign Ownership	Rate of Reduced Tax	Reduced Tax Period	Tax Exemption Period
0-25%	25 %	5 years	2 years
25-49%	25 %	8 years	2 years
49-74%	20 %	8 years	2 years

74-90%	15	%	8 years	2 years
90-100%	10	%	8 years	2 years

The Company received approvals for an initial program and three expansions during the years 1990, 1991, 1999 and 2000.

The benefits available to an Approved Enterprise are conditioned upon terms stipulated in the Investment Law and the related regulations (for an Approved Enterprise). If we do not fulfill these conditions, in whole or in part, the benefits can be cancelled and we may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, linked to the Israeli consumer price index plus interest. We believe that our Approved Enterprise and Privileged Enterprise programs currently operate in compliance with all applicable conditions and criteria, but we cannot assure you that they will continue to do so.

The Company elected 2009 as a year of election under the Amendment.

The amendment to the Investment Law treats the repurchase of shares out of Privileged Enterprise tax exempt income as deemed dividend.

As a result of the 2005 amendment, tax-exempt income attributed to Privileged Enterprise will subject us to taxes also upon complete liquidation.

Reform of the Investments Law

In January 2011, the Knesset passed the Law for Economic Policy for 2011 and 2012 (Amended Legislation), 2011, which prescribes, among others, for amendment of the Investment Law. The amendment became effective as of January 1, 2011. According to the amendment, the benefit tracks in the Investment Law were modified and a flat tax rate would apply to the Company's entire preferred income. The Company will be able to opt to apply the amendment (the waiver is non-recourse) and from then on it will be subject to the amended tax rates that are:

2011 and 2012 - 15% (in development area A - 10%),

2013 and 2014 - 12.5% (in development area A - 7%)

2015 and thereafter - 12% (in development area A - 6%)

We may choose not to apply the above amendment, in which case the Company will remain subject to the Investment Law as in effect prior to the amendment until the expiration of the Company's current investment programs. We are examining the possible effect of the amendment on the financial statements, if at all.

Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969

We believe that we currently qualify as an Industrial Company within the meaning of the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969 (the "Industrial Encouragement Law"). The Industrial Encouragement Law defines an "Industrial Company" as a company that is resident in Israel and that derives at least 90% of its income in any tax year, other than income from defense loans, capital gains, interest and dividends, from an enterprise whose major activity in a given tax year is industrial production.

The following are the principal corporate tax benefits that are available to an Industrial Company:

- n Amortization of the cost of purchased know-how and patents over an eight-year period for tax purposes.
- n Accelerated depreciation rates on equipment and buildings.
- n Under specified conditions, an election to file consolidated tax returns with related Israeli Industrial Companies.
- n Expenses related to a public offering are deductible in equal amounts over three years.

Eligibility for the benefits under the Industry Encouragement Law is not subject to receipt of prior approval from any governmental authority. We cannot assure you that we qualify or will continue to qualify as an Industrial

Company or that the benefits described above will be available in the future.

Taxation of our Shareholders

Israeli law generally imposes a capital gains tax on the sale of capital assets located in Israel, including shares in Israeli resident companies, unless a specific exemption is available or unless a treaty between Israel and the country of the non-resident provides otherwise.

On January 1, 2006, an amendment to the Israeli tax regime became effective (the “2006 Tax Reform”). The 2006 Tax Reform significantly changed the tax rates applicable to income derived from shares. According to the 2006 Tax Reform, an individual is subject to a 20% tax rate on real capital gains derived from the sale of shares, unless such shareholder claims a deduction for financing expenses in connection with such shares in which case the gain will generally be taxed at a rate of 25%. Additionally, if such shareholder is considered a “substantial shareholder” (generally a shareholder who holds directly or indirectly 10% or more of the right to profits, right to nominate a director or voting rights) of the company issuing the shares, the tax rate is 25%.

The determination of whether the individual is a substantial shareholder will be made on the date that the securities are sold. In addition, the individual will be deemed to be a substantial shareholder if at any time during the 12 months preceding this date he had been a substantial shareholder. However, the foregoing tax rates will not apply to dealers in securities.

Corporations are subject to corporate tax rates in respect of capital gains from the sale of shares in Israeli companies, and are currently taxed at a rate of 25%.

Non-residents of Israel, including corporations, will generally be exempt from any capital gains tax from the sale of shares traded on a recognized stock exchange outside of Israel (including NASDAQ), provided that such shareholders did not acquire their shares prior to an initial public offering and that the gains are not derived through a permanent establishment that the non-resident maintains in Israel. However, non-Israeli corporations will not be entitled to such exemption if an Israeli resident (i) has a controlling interest of 25% or more in such non-Israeli corporation, or (ii) is the beneficiary or is entitled to 25% or more of the revenues or profits of such non-Israeli corporation, whether directly or indirectly. In any case, these tax rates are subject to the provisions of any applicable tax treaty. On January 2009, an amendment to the Israeli tax regime became effective all the non-residents of Israel will generally be exempt from any capital gains tax from the sales of shares traded on a recognized stock exchange outside of Israel.

In addition, pursuant to the Convention Between the U.S. Government and the Government of Israel with Respect to Taxes on Income, as amended (the "United States-Israel Tax Treaty"), the sale, exchange or disposition of ordinary shares by a person who qualifies as a resident of the United States within the meaning of the United States-Israel Tax Treaty and who is entitled to claim the benefits afforded to such person by the United States-Israel Tax Treaty (a "United States Treaty Resident") generally will not be subject to the Israeli capital gains tax unless such United States Treaty Resident holds, directly or indirectly, shares representing 10% or more of our voting power during any part of the 12-month period preceding such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to certain conditions. However, under the United States-Israel Tax Treaty, such United States Treaty Resident would be permitted to claim a credit for such taxes against the U.S. federal income tax imposed with respect to such sale, exchange or disposition, subject to the limitations in U.S. laws applicable to foreign tax credits. The United States-Israel Tax Treaty does not relate to U.S. state or local taxes.

Non-residents of Israel are subject to income tax on income accrued or derived from sources in Israel. These sources of income include passive income, including dividends, royalties and interest. On the distribution of dividends by a publicly traded company, income tax is withheld at source, at the rate of 20% for dividends paid to an individual or foreign corporation, and 15% for dividends generated by an Approved Enterprise, unless in each case a different rate is provided in a treaty between Israel and shareholder's country of residence. Under the U.S.-Israel tax treaty, the maximum tax on dividends paid to a holder of ordinary shares who is a U.S. resident will be 25%. However, the maximum tax rate on dividends not generated by an approved enterprise paid to a U.S. corporation holding at least 10% of our voting power is 12.5%.

In some instances where our shareholders may be liable to Israeli tax on the sale of their ordinary shares, the payment of the consideration may be subject to the withholding of Israeli tax at the source.

A non-resident of Israel who receives dividends from which tax was withheld is generally exempt from the duty to file returns in Israel in respect of such income, provided such income was not derived from a business conducted in Israel by the taxpayer, and the taxpayer has no other taxable sources of income in Israel.

Foreign Exchange Regulations

An Israeli company calculates its tax liability in US dollars according to certain orders. The tax liability, as calculated in US dollars is translated into NIS according to the exchange rate as of December 31st of each year.

Dividends, if any, paid to the holders of our ordinary shares, and any amounts payable upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding up, as well as the proceeds of any sale in Israel of our ordinary shares to an Israeli resident, may be paid in non-Israeli currency. If these amounts are paid in Israeli currency, they may be converted into freely repatriable U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of conversion. In addition, the statutory framework for the potential imposition of exchange controls has not been eliminated, and may be restored at any time by administrative action.

Taxation of Non-Israeli Shareholders on Receipt of Dividends

Under Israeli tax law, a distribution of dividends from income attributable to an Approved Enterprise or Privileged Enterprise will be subject to tax in Israel at the rate of 15%, which is withheld and paid by the company paying the dividend, if the dividend is distributed during the benefits period or within the following 12 years (this limitation does not apply to a Foreign Investors Company). Any distribution of dividends from income that is not attributable to an Approved Enterprise or Privileged Enterprise will be subject to tax in Israel at the rate of 25%, except that dividends distributed to an individual who is deemed “a non-substantial shareholder” will be subject to tax at the rate of 20%.

Under the United States-Israel tax treaty, the maximum tax on dividends paid to a holder of ordinary shares who is a United States resident is 25%. Dividends received by a United States company that holds at least 10% of our voting rights, will be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 12.5%, provided that certain other conditions in the tax treaty are met (or at the tax rate of 15% in respect of dividends paid from income attributable to our Approved Enterprises or Privileged Enterprise). Dividends distributed to other foreign shareholders may be subject to different withholding tax rates based on the applicable tax treaty.

Capital Gains Taxes Applicable to Non-Israeli Shareholders

Capital gains from the sale of our ordinary shares by non-Israeli shareholders are exempt from Israeli taxation under the Israeli domestic tax law, provided that the capital gain is not derived from a permanent establishment in Israel. In addition, the United States-Israel tax treaty exempts United States residents who hold less than 10% of our voting rights, and who held less than 10% of our voting rights during the 12 months prior to a sale of their shares, from Israeli capital gains tax in connection with such sale.

Singapore tax

As a result of change of control at Asiasoft Singapore the carry forward losses are subject to the approval of the Internal Revenue Authority of Singapore (“IRAS”). Based on the facts and circumstances, the Company believes that the tax loss carry forwards of AsiaSoft Singapore can be substantiated without any restrictions over the utilization of these tax losses against future taxable profits. In February 2009, The IRAS approved the request filed by Asiasoft Singapore for waiver which demonstrates the nature of the change in the share capital of AS Sin.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

Subject to the limitations described below, the following discussion describes certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences applicable to the ownership and disposition of the Company's ordinary shares. In general, a "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of ordinary shares who or which is any of the following for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the United States or someone treated as a citizen of the United States or a United States resident;
- a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created in or organized under the laws of the United States or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia; an estate, the income of which
 - is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if (1) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (2) the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury Regulations (as defined below) to be treated as a U.S. person.

In addition, certain material aspects of U.S. federal income tax relevant to a holder other than a U.S. Holder, referred to as a "Non-U.S. Holder" are discussed below.

This summary is for general information purposes only. It does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, hold or dispose of ordinary shares.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code by the U.S. Treasury Department (including proposed and temporary regulations) (the "Treasury Regulations"), rulings, current administrative interpretations and official pronouncements by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"), and judicial decisions as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to differing interpretations and change, possibly on a retroactive basis. Such changes could materially and adversely affect the tax consequences described below. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to any particular U.S. Holder based on such U.S. Holder's individual circumstances. In particular, this discussion considers only U.S. Holders that will own ordinary shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code, which generally means as property held for investment. It also does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders that are subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law, including U.S. Holders that:

- are broker-dealers or insurance companies;
- have elected mark-to-market accounting;
- are tax-exempt organizations;
- are financial institutions or banks;

- hold ordinary shares as part of a straddle, “hedge” or “conversion transaction” with other investments;
 - own directly, indirectly or by attribution at least 10% of our voting power;
 - have a functional currency that is not the U.S. dollar;
 - have acquired their ordinary shares in a compensatory transaction;
 - are insurance companies;
 - are regulated investment companies;

- are real estate investment companies;
- are U.S. expatriates; or
- are persons subject to the alternative minimum tax.

In addition, this discussion does not address any aspect of state, local or non U.S. tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ordinary shares.

Additionally, the discussion does not consider the tax treatment of persons who hold ordinary shares through a partnership (including, for these purposes, any entity treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes). A U.S. Holder of ordinary shares that is a partnership and partners in such partnership should consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific consequences of owning and disposing of ordinary shares. The possible application of U.S. federal gift or estate tax is also not considered.

Each holder of ordinary shares is advised to consult such person's own tax advisor with respect to the specific tax consequences to such person of purchasing, holding or disposing of the Company's ordinary shares.

HOLDER RELIANCE ON TAX STATEMENTS

THIS SUMMARY OF MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT TAX ADVICE. EACH HOLDER IS URGED TO CONSULT ITS TAX ADVISOR WITH RESPECT TO THE APPLICATION OF UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS WITH RESPECT TO ITS PARTICULAR SITUATION AS WELL AS ANY TAX CONSEQUENCES ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL ESTATE OR GIFT TAX RULES OR UNDER THE LAWS OF ANY FOREIGN, STATE OR LOCAL JURISDICTION OR UNDER ANY APPLICABLE TAX TREATY.

Taxation of ordinary shares

Taxation of Dividends Paid On Ordinary Shares

Subject to the discussion under "Tax Consequences if the Company is a Passive Foreign Investment Company" below, a U.S. Holder generally will be required to include in gross income as ordinary income the amount of any distribution paid on ordinary shares, including any Israeli taxes withheld from the amount paid, to the extent the distribution is paid out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, distributions in excess of such earnings and profits will be applied against and will reduce (but not below zero) the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the ordinary shares and, to the extent in excess of such basis, will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of ordinary shares.

A non-corporate U.S. Holder that meets certain eligibility requirements may qualify for a 15% or lower rate of U.S. federal income taxation on dividends paid in taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2012 if the Company is a "qualified foreign corporation" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Company generally will be treated as a "qualified foreign corporation" if (i) the Company is eligible for benefits under the income tax treaty between the United States and Israel (the "Treaty") which contains an exchange of information program, or (ii) the ordinary shares are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. Because the Treaty has been identified by the U.S. Treasury as a qualifying treaty and the Company should be eligible for benefits under the Treaty, the Company should currently be treated as a qualified foreign corporation, and the Company generally expects to be a qualified foreign corporation during all taxable years before 2012. However, no assurance can be given that a change in circumstances will not affect the Company's treatment as a qualified foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax

purposes in any taxable year. In addition, a non-corporation U.S. Holder will generally not be eligible for the reduced rate (a) if such U.S. Holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 61 days of the 121-day period beginning on the date which is 60 days before the ex-dividend date, (b) to the extent the U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make related payments on substantially similar or related property, or (c) with respect to any portion of a dividend that the U.S. Holder elects to treat as investment income under Section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Any days during which the U.S. Holder has diminished its risk of loss with respect to the ordinary shares (for example, by holding an option to sell the ordinary shares), are not counted towards meeting the 61-day holding period. Non-corporate U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning whether dividends received by them qualify for the reduced rate of tax.

U.S. Holders will generally include in their gross income any dividend paid in NIS, including the amount of any Israeli taxes withheld, in an amount equal to the U.S. dollar value of the NIS received, calculated by reference to the exchange rate in effect on the date the dividends are received, regardless of whether the dividend payments are actually converted into U.S. dollars. U.S. Holders will have a tax basis in any NIS distributed by the Company equal to the U.S. dollar value of the NIS on the date of receipt. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from exchange rate fluctuations during the period from the date the U.S. Holder includes the dividend payment in income to the date the payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will be U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes.

U.S. Holders may have the option of claiming the amount of any Israeli income taxes withheld at source either (1) as a deduction from gross income but only for a year in which the U.S. Holder elects to do so with respect to all foreign income taxes, or (2) subject to the foreign tax credit limitation, as a dollar-for-dollar credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. Individuals who do not claim itemized deductions, but instead utilize the standard deduction, may not claim a deduction for the amount of the Israeli income taxes withheld, but such amount may be claimed as a credit against the individual's U.S. federal income tax liability. The amount of foreign income taxes which may be claimed as a credit in any year is subject to complex limitations and restrictions, which must be determined on an individual basis by each U.S. Holder, and may further be impacted by the provisions of the Treaty. Distributions of current or accumulated earnings and profits will be foreign source passive income for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes and will not qualify for the dividends received deduction available to certain corporations. The total amount of allowable foreign tax credits in any year cannot exceed regular U.S. tax liability for the year attributable to the foreign source taxable income. A U.S. Holder will be denied a foreign tax credit with respect to Israeli income tax withheld from dividends received on the ordinary shares to the extent such U.S. Holder has not held the ordinary shares for at least 16 days of the 30-day period beginning on the date which is 15 days before the ex-dividend date or to the extent such U.S. Holder is under an obligation to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property. Any days during which a U.S. Holder has substantially diminished its risk of loss on the ordinary shares are not counted toward meeting the 16-day holding period required by the statute.

Taxation of the Disposition of Ordinary Shares

Upon the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares, subject to the discussion under "Tax Consequences if the Company is a Passive Foreign Investment Company" below a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between such U.S. Holder's adjusted basis in the ordinary shares, which is usually the cost of such shares, and the amount realized on the disposition. Capital gain from the sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares held for more than one year is long-term capital gain. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. Holder is eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. Gains and losses recognized by a U.S. Holder on a sale, exchange or other disposition of ordinary shares will be treated as U.S. source income or loss for U.S. foreign tax credit purposes. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Tax Consequences if the Company is a Passive Foreign Investment Company

The Company will be a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, if 75% or more of its gross income in a taxable year, including the pro rata share of the gross income of any company, U.S. or foreign, in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, is passive income. Alternatively, the Company will be considered to be a PFIC if at least 50% of its assets in a taxable year, determined quarterly and averaged over the year including the pro rata share of the assets of any company in which it is considered to own 25% or more of the shares by value, are held for the production of, or produce, passive income. Passive income includes amounts derived by reason of the temporary investment of funds raised in the Company's public offerings.

If the Company is a PFIC a U.S. Holder disposes of shares of ordinary stock that it holds directly, indirectly, or constructively during such time, and the U.S. Holder does not make one of the elections described below with respect to such shares:

- Excess distributions by us to a U.S. Holder would be taxed in a special way. “Excess distributions” are amounts received by a U.S. Holder with respect to the Company’s stock in any taxable year that exceed its ratable portion of 125% of the average distributions received by such U.S. Holder from us in the shorter of either the three previous years or such U.S. Holder’s holding period for ordinary shares before the present taxable year. Excess distributions must be allocated ratably to each day that a U.S. Holder has held the Company’s stock. A U.S. Holder must include amounts allocated to the current taxable year and amounts allocated to any period preceding the first year in the holding period when the Company was a PFIC in its gross income as ordinary income for that year. A U.S. Holder must pay tax on amounts allocated to each prior taxable year at the highest rate in effect for that year on ordinary income. In addition, any such taxes would be increased by an interest charge determined for each of those years at the rate generally applicable to underpayments of tax for such taxable year.
- The entire amount of gain that was realized by a U.S. Holder upon the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares will also be treated as an excess distribution and will be subject to tax as described above.
- A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in shares of the Company’s stock that were acquired from a decedent would not receive a step-up to fair market value as of the date of the decedent’s death but would instead be equal to the decedent’s tax basis, if lower than the fair market value.

The special PFIC rules described above will not apply to a U.S. Holder if the U.S. Holder makes a timely and effective election to treat the Company as a “qualified electing fund” (“QEF”) In general in the first year in the U.S. Holder’s holding period for the ordinary shares in which the Company was a PFIC and if the Company complies with certain reporting requirements. Instead, a U.S. Holder that makes a QEF election is required for each taxable year to include its income a pro rata share of (1) the “ordinary earnings” of the Company, which will be taxed as ordinary income and (2) the “net capital gain” of the Company, which will be taxed as long-term capital gain to such U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder that makes a QEF election will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such amounts for each taxable year in which the Company is a PFIC, regardless of whether such amounts are actually distributed to such U.S. Holder by the Company. However, a U.S. Holder that makes a QEF election may, subject to certain limitations, elect to defer payment of current U.S. federal income tax on such amounts, subject to an interest charge.

A U.S. Holder that makes a QEF election with respect to the Company generally (1) may receive a tax-free distribution from the Company to the extent that such distribution represents “earnings and profits” of the Company that were previously included in income by the U.S. Holder because of such QEF election and (2) will adjust such U.S. Holder’s tax basis in its ordinary shares to reflect the amount included in income (resulting in an increase in basis) or allowed as a tax-free distribution (resulting in a decrease in basis) because of the QEF election. In addition, a U.S. Holder that makes a QEF election generally will recognize capital gain or loss on the sale or other taxable disposition of Company ordinary shares.

The Company has agreed to supply U.S. Holders with the information needed to report income and gain pursuant to a QEF election in the event that the Company is classified as PFIC. The QEF election is made on a U.S. Holder-by-U.S. Holder basis and can be revoked only with the consent of the IRS. A U.S. Holder generally makes a QEF election by attaching a completed IRS Form 8621, including the PFIC annual information statement, to a timely filed United States federal income tax return. Even if a QEF election is not made, a U.S. Holder in a PFIC who generally must file a completed IRS Form 8621 every year.

As an alternative to making a QEF election, a U.S. Holder of PFIC stock which is publicly traded may, in certain circumstances, elect to mark the stock to market annually (a “mark-to-market election”), recognizing as ordinary income or loss each year an amount equal to the difference as of the close of the taxable year between the U.S. holder’s fair market value of the PFIC stock and its adjusted basis in the PFIC stock. Losses would be allowed only to the extent of net mark-to-market gain previously included by the U.S. Holder under the election for prior taxable years. This election is available provided that the Company ordinary shares constitute “marketable stock,” which includes stock of a PFIC that is “regularly traded” on a “qualified exchange or other market,” as specifically defined in the Code. If a U.S. Holder makes a mark-to-market election with respect to our ordinary shares for the first taxable year of the U.S. Holder in which the U.S. Holder holds (or is deemed to hold) our ordinary shares and for which we are determined to be a PFIC, such U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to the PFIC rules described above with respect to its ordinary shares. A mark-to-market election applies to the tax year for which the election is made and to each subsequent year, unless our ordinary shares cease to be marketable, or the IRS consents to revocation of the election. The Company believes that it was not a PFIC in 2010. However, the tests for determining PFIC status are applied annually, and it is difficult to make accurate predictions of future income and assets which are relevant to this determination. Accordingly, we cannot be certain whether we will be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year. If the Company determines that it has become a PFIC, it will notify its U.S. Holders and provide them with the information necessary to comply with the QEF rules. Absent one of the elections described above, U.S. Holders who hold ordinary shares during a period when the Company is a PFIC will be subject to the foregoing rules, regardless of whether the Company ceases to be a PFIC in one or more subsequent years. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors about the PFIC rules, including the consequences to them of making a mark-to-market or QEF election with respect to the Company’s ordinary shares, in the event that the Company qualifies as a PFIC.

New Legislation regarding Medicare Tax

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, a U.S. Holder that is an individual or estate, or a trust that does not fall into a special class of trusts that is exempt from such tax, will be subject to a 3.8% tax on the lesser of (1) the U.S. Holder’s “net investment income” for the relevant taxable year and (2) the excess of the U.S. Holder’s modified adjusted gross income for the taxable year over a certain threshold (which, in the case of individuals, will be between \$125,000 and \$250,000 depending on the individual’s circumstances). A U.S. Holder’s “net investment income” may generally include its dividend income and its net gains from the disposition of shares, unless such dividends or net gains are derived in the ordinary course of the conduct of a trade or business (other than a trade or business that consists of certain passive or trading activities). If you are a U.S. Holder that is an individual, estate or trust, you are urged to consult your tax advisors regarding the applicability of the Medicare tax to your income and gains in respect of your investment in the shares.

Tax Consequences for Non-U.S. Holders of Ordinary Shares

Except as described in the section entitled “Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding”, a Non-U.S. Holder of ordinary shares generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax on the payment of dividends on, and the proceeds from the disposition of, ordinary shares, unless:

- such item is effectively connected with the conduct by the Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business in the United States and, in the case of a resident of a country which has a treaty with the United States, such item is attributable to a permanent establishment or, in the case of an individual, a fixed place of business, in the United States;
- the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who holds the ordinary shares as a capital asset and is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met; or
- the Non-U.S. Holder is subject to tax pursuant to the provisions of U.S. tax law applicable to U.S. expatriates.

Withholdable Payments to Foreign Financial Entities and Other Foreign Entities

Under recently enacted legislation, a Non-U.S. Holder may be subject to a U.S. federal withholding tax at a rate of 30% on certain payments made beginning January 1, 2013 to certain Non-U.S. entities if certain disclosure requirements related to U.S. accounts maintained by, or the U.S. ownership of, the Non-U.S. Holder are not satisfied. Such payments would include U.S.-source dividends and the gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our common stock that can produce U.S.-source dividends. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of such withholding taxes on their ownership and disposition of our common stock.

Information Reporting and Back-up Withholding

U.S. Holders generally are subject to information reporting requirements with respect to dividends paid in the United States on ordinary shares. U.S. Holders are also generally subject to back-up withholding on dividends paid in the United States on ordinary shares unless the U.S. Holder provides IRS Form W-9 or otherwise establishes an exemption. U.S. Holders are generally subject to information reporting and back-up withholding at a rate of 28% on proceeds paid from the disposition of ordinary shares unless the U.S. Holder provides IRS Form W-9 or otherwise establishes an exemption. Under recently passed legislation, unless otherwise provided by the IRS, if the Company is a PFIC, a U.S. Holder is generally required to file an informational return annually to report its ownership interest in the PFIC.

Non-U.S. Holders generally are not subject to information reporting or back-up withholding with respect to dividends paid on, or upon the disposition of, ordinary shares, provided that such non-U.S. Holder certifies to its foreign status, or otherwise establishes an exemption.

The amount of any back-up withholding will be allowed as a credit against a U.S. or Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and may entitle such holder to a refund, provided that certain required information is furnished to the IRS.

Documents on Display

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, applicable to foreign private issuers and fulfill the obligations with respect to such requirements by filing reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission without charge at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Certain of our SEC filings are also available to the public at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of such material may be obtained by mail from the Public Reference Branch of the Securities and Exchange Commission at such address, at prescribed rates. Please call the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. In addition, all corporate documents filed to the SEC must be available to the public by law are available for review at our headquarters, 2 Ben Gurion St, Ramat Gan, 52573, Israel.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Exchange Act prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements, and our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and "short-swing" profit recovery provisions contained in Section 16 of the Exchange Act. In addition, we are not required under the Exchange Act to file periodic reports and financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission as frequently or as promptly as United States companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act. However, we generally publicly announce our quarterly and year-end results periodically, and furnish certain periodic information with the Securities and Exchange Commission under cover of Form 6-K.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Market risk represents the risk of changes in the value of our financial instruments caused by fluctuations in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices. We do not engage in trading market-risk instruments or purchase hedging or “other than trading” instruments that are likely to expose us to market risk, whether interest rate, commodity price or equity price risk. We have not purchased options or entered into swaps or forward or futures contracts and do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes. We did however, purchased auction rate preferred securities. For information regarding our auction rate preferred securities, see “Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

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In addition, our financial expenses are materially affected by fluctuations in fair value of our convertible debentures. As a result of the adoption of ASC 825 the entire instrument is marked to market at every reporting period, and any change in the market price of our convertible debentures, as quoted in TASE, affects our financial income (expenses). As a result of applying ASC 825 we have recorded financial expenses in the amount of \$2,119 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

As an example, a decrease of 10% in fair value of our convertible debentures in 2010 would have resulted in a decrease of our financial expenses of \$ 670 thousand for that period, while an increase of 10% in fair value of our convertible debentures in 2010 would have resulted in an increase in our financial expenses of \$ 670 thousand for that period.

We maintain operations and generate revenues in a number of countries. The results of operations and the financial position of our local operations are generally reported in the relevant local currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, exposing us to currency translation risk.

In addition, we are exposed to currency transaction risk because some of our expenses are incurred in a different currency from the currency in which our revenues are received. Our most significant currency exposures are to the Euro, New Israeli Shekel, British Pound and Singapore dollars. In periods when the U.S. dollar fluctuates against these other currencies, our reported results of operations may be adversely affected. Although from time to time we purchase forward exchange contracts to reduce currency transaction risk, these purchases will not eliminate translation risk or all currency risk.

As an example, a decrease of 10% in the value of the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar in 2010 would have resulted in an increase in the U.S. dollar reporting value of our operating income of \$296 thousand for that period, while an increase of 10% in the value of the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar in 2010 would have resulted in a decrease in the U.S. dollar reporting value of our operating income of \$ 296 thousand for that period.

PART II

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not applicable.

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDENDS, ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2010. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of such date were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by

us in the reports we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (i) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and (ii) is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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(b) Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Management assessed the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 based on the criteria in “Internal Control- Integrated Framework” issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on that assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010 based on those criteria.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and can only provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

(c) Not applicable

(d) There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by the Company’s registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management’s report in this annual report.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Board of Directors has determined that – Elie Housman, a member of our audit committee, is an audit committee financial expert and is independent pursuant to the rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market. Mr. Housman is an independent director as defined NASDAQ Rule 5605(a)(2).

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have in place a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all directors, officers and employees. This code, as applied to TIS’ principal financial officers (i.e. our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions), is our “code of ethics” within the meaning of Section 406 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated thereunder. This code is also our “code of conduct” within the meaning of NASDAQ Rule 5610. The full text of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available at our Internet website at <http://www.topimagesystems.com>.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees

Since 2003 we have been engaging the services of Kost Forer Gabbay and Kasierer, an independent registered accounting firm (a member of Ernst & Young Global) (“EY”) to audit our financial statements. Up until and including the year ending December 31, 2008 our subsidiary, Asiasoft was audited by KPMG Singapore.

The aggregate fees billed by EY for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements included in this Annual Report and other services in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$178,000 and \$195,000, respectively.

Tax Fees

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 the aggregate fees billed for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning by EY were \$39,000 and \$43,000, respectively. No fees were paid to KPMG Singapore for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning in either 2009 or 2010.

Non-Audit services

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, no fees were paid to EY for non-audit services.

For the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, \$11,000 and \$10,000 were billed by KPMG for non-audit services.

Before EY is engaged by our subsidiaries or us to render any auditing or permitted non-audit related service, the engagement must be :

- approved by our audit committee; or
- entered into pursuant to pre-approval policies and procedures established by the audit committee, provided the policies and procedures are detailed as to the particular service, the audit committee is informed of each service, and such policies and procedures do not include delegation of the audit committee's responsibilities to management.

In certain instances, we are not required to obtain pre-approval.

The audit committee has considered the nature and amount of the fees billed by EY, and believes that the provision of the services for activities unrelated to the audit is compatible with maintaining Ernst & Young's independence.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS OF AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not applicable.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANTS

On April 21, 2009 we have been advised by KPMG Singapore, who audited the financial statements of our subsidiary, Asiasoft, that KPMG does not wish to stand for reelection as the auditor of Asiasoft. Effective November 26, 2009 E&Y, which has been our independent certifying public accountant and has been auditing our financial statement since 2003 has been elected to serve as our independent certifying public accountant and to audit the financial statements of TIS including Asiasoft for the year ended December 31, 2010.

During the Company's last two fiscal years, the KPMG's reports on the financial statements of Asiasoft did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor were they qualified or modified as to audit scope, procedure or accounting principles.

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During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and the subsequent interim period from January 1, 2009 through April 21, 2009 there were (i) no disagreements between the Company and KPMG on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of KPMG, would have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreement in connection with their reports on the financial statements of Asiasoft; and (ii) no reportable events as described in Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of this form 20-F.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and the subsequent interim period from January 1, 2009 through November 26, 2009, Asiasoft did not consult with E&Y with respect to the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Asiasoft's financial statements, or any other matters or reportable events as set forth in Items 16F(a)(2)(i) or (ii) of this form 20-F. E&Y has audited the financial statements of the Company, including Asiasoft for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The Company has provided KPMG with a copy of this report and requested that KPMG furnish the Company with a letter addressed to the Securities and Exchange Commission stating whether it agrees with the statements made by the Company herein and, if not, stating the respects in which it does not agree. A copy of the letter from KPMG to the Securities and Exchange Commission has been filed as Exhibit 15.3 to Amendment No. 2 of the Company annual report on form 20-F/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 17, 2010.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company has elected to provide Financial Statements pursuant to Item 18.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See pages F-1 through F-36.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

Number	Description
1.1	Amended and restated Articles of Association of the Company dated October 27, 2003 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 1.1 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).
1.2	Memorandum of Association of the Company (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (registration number 333-05718).
2.1	Form of Warrant issuable in connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and the Purchasers named therein, dated as of June 10, 2004 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 99.2 to the Company's current report on Form 6-K filed June 10, 2004).
4.1	

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Top Image Systems Ltd. Employee Share Option Plan (2000) (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 to the Company registration statement on Form S-8 filed on December 19, 2002).

- 4.2 Form of Stock Option Agreement covering grants to individuals dated August 20, 1996 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (registration number 333-11560))

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Number	Description
4.3	Employee Agreement between the Company and Ido Schechter (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.4(f) to the Company's Registration Statement on Form F-1 (registration number 333-05718)).
4.4	Preemptive Rights Agreement, dated as of May 8, 2000, between the Company and Izhak Nakar (incorporated by reference to exhibit 3.34 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F (registration number 001-14552)).
4.5	Securities Purchase Agreement between the Company and the Purchasers named therein, dated as of June 10, 2004 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 99.3 to the Company's current report on Form 6-K filed June 10, 2004).
4.6	Top Image Systems Ltd. Israeli Share Option Plan (2003) (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.48 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).
4.7	Business Transfer Agreement between the Company and Toyo Ink Mfg. Co., Ltd., dated as of August, 2004 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.28 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2004).
4.8	Terms and Conditions of Convertible Debentures Issued December 27, 2006 (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.11 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.9	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.12 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2006).
4.10	Sale and Purchase of Capture Projects Limited, between Top Image Systems UK Ltd , Top Image Systems Ltd , Roger Stoker and Edward Stoker , dated as of April, 2007 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.13 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007)
4.11	Stock and Purchase of Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd., between Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd., Toh Kian Hong and PC Holding Pte, Ltd., dated as of June 12, 2007 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.14 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007).
4.12	Sale and Purchase of Asiasoft Solutions (GZ) Limited, between Tai Kin Chung and Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd., dated as of June 12, 2007 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.15 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007).
4.13	Sale and Purchase of ordinary shares in the capital of Asiasoft Solutions (HK) Limited, between Tai Chung and Asiasoft Pte. Ltd., dated as of July, 2007(incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.16 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007).
4.14	Sale and Purchase of Shanghai Asiasoft Ltd., between Shanghai Aixun Software Co., Ltd. and Asiasoft System (China) Limited, dated as of July 2007 (incorporated by reference as Exhibit 4.17 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007).

Number	Description
4.15	Call Option Amendment Agreement dated January 4, 2009 by and among Mr. Toh Kian Hong and Top Image Systems Ltd. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.18 to the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2008).
4.16	Amendment No. 1 to Indenture dated December 17, 2006 dated December 31, 2010.
8	List of Subsidiaries.
12.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
12.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 7241, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
13.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
13.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
15.1	Consent of Kost Forer Gabbay & Kasierer– member of Ernst & Young Global.
15.2	Audit Committee Charter (incorporated by reference to exhibit 14.3 to Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2003).
15.3	Letter dated November 17, 2010 from KPMG to the Securities and Exchange Commission (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 15.3 to Company's Amendment No. 2 to annual report on form 20-F/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 17, 2010).
15.4	Consent of KPMG

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this annual report on its behalf.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

By: /s/ Ido Schechter
Name: Ido Schechter
Title: Chief Executive
Officer

Date: March 31, 2011

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2010

U.S. DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Top Image Systems Ltd. ("the Company") as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We did not audit the financial statements of Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd. ("ASG", formerly known as Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd.), a subsidiary, for the year ended in 2008, whose revenues constitute approximately 25% of total consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008. The financial statements of that company were audited by other auditors, whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to amounts included for that company, is based on the reports of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's 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 financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the report of other auditors, provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of the other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, and the related consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Tel-Aviv, Israel
March 31, 2011

KOST FORER GABBAY &
KASIERER
A Member of Ernst & Young Global

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd. (formerly known as Asiasoft Global Pte Ltd.)

We have audited the consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows of Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte. Ltd. ("the Company", formerly known as Asiasoft Global Pte Ltd) and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes 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 financial statements, as well as assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of the Company and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2008, are in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP
Singapore
April 21, 2009

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,866	\$1,763
Restricted cash (Note 11d)	613	241
Trade receivables (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$ 500 and \$ 284 at December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively)	4,664	4,701
Unbilled receivables, net	1,417	-
Other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses (Note 4)	781	539
Total current assets	10,341	7,244
LONG-TERM ASSETS:		
Severance pay fund	1,104	1,228
Long-term deposits and long-term assets	172	179
Property and equipment, net (Note 5)	509	448
Intangible assets, net (Note 6)	104	55
Goodwill (Note 7)	5,937	5,870
Total long-term assets	7,826	7,780
Total assets	\$18,167	\$15,024

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

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Short-term bank loans (Note 8)	\$ 109	\$-
Current maturity of convertible debentures (Note 10)	1,936	1,521
Trade payables	684	310
Deferred revenues	1,321	1,659
Accrued expenses and other accounts payable (Note 9)	2,358	1,992
Total current liabilities	6,408	5,482
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Convertible debentures (Note 10)	5,362	3,804
Accrued severance pay	1,367	1,446
Total long-term liabilities	6,729	5,250
COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES (Note 11)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 13):		
Share capital -		
Ordinary shares of NIS 0.04 par value -		
Authorized: 125,000,000 shares at December 31, 2009 and 2010;		
Issued and outstanding: 9,325,638 and 9,400,638 shares at		
December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively	102	103
Additional paid-in capital	31,144	31,363
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(677)	(1,175)
Accumulated deficit	(25,539)	(25,999)
Total shareholders' equity	5,030	4,292
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 18,167	\$ 15,024

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

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except per share data)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Revenues (Note 14):			
Products	\$16,391	\$11,211	\$9,165
Services	15,831	12,323	12,597
Total revenues	32,222	23,534	21,762
Cost of revenues:			
Products	5,876	1,387	803
Services	9,199	7,871	7,547
Total cost of revenues	15,075	9,258	8,350
Gross profit	17,147	14,276	13,412
Operating costs and expenses:			
Research and development, net	1,762	1,558	1,647
Selling and marketing	9,292	7,202	6,160
General and administrative	5,956	4,381	3,845
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	1,839	-	-
Total operating costs and expenses	18,849	13,141	11,652
Operating income (loss)	(1,702)	1,135	1,760
Financial income (expenses) , net (Note 16)	3,136	(5,452)	(2,190)
Other expenses, net	-	(26)	(6)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes on income	1,434	(4,343)	(436)
Taxes on income	74	91	24
Income (loss) from continuing operations after taxes on income	1,360	(4,434)	(460)
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies (including impairment)	84	(677)	-
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	1,444	(5,111)	(460)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax (Note 18)	(840)	13	-
Net income (loss)	\$604	\$(5,098)	\$(460)

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

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except per share data)

		Year ended December 31,	
	2008	2009	2010
Net earnings (loss) per share (Note 15):			
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$0.16	\$(0.55)	\$(0.05)
Basic and diluted net loss per share from discontinued operations	(0.09)	-	-
	\$0.07	\$(0.55)	\$(0.05)

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

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

U.S. dollars in thousands (except per share data)

	Ordinary shares		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Comprehensive	Total
	Number	Amount	paid-in capital	other comprehensive income (loss)	deficit	loss	
Balance at January 1, 2008	8,909,138	\$98	\$31,025	\$ 102	\$ (20,987)		\$10,238
Net adjustments on adoption of ASC 825 (Note 2(l))	-	-	-	-	(58)		(58)
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net	-	-	-	(794)	-	\$ (794)	(794)
Net income	-	-	-	-	604	604	604
Comprehensive loss						\$ (190)	
Exercise of stock options	16,500	*) -	23	-	-		23
Equity-based compensation expenses to directors	-	-	89	-	-		89
Balance at December 31, 2008	8,925,638	98	31,137	(692)	(20,441)		10,102
Issuance of Ordinary shares in exchange for acquisition of non- controlling interest of ASG	400,000	4	(4)	-	-		-
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net **)	-	-	-	15	-	\$ 15	15
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(5,098)	(5,098)	(5,098)
Comprehensive loss						\$ (5,083)	
Equity-based compensation	-	-	11	-	-		11

expenses to
directors

Balance at December 31, 2009	9,325,638	102	31,144	(677)	(25,539)	5,030
Issuance of Ordinary shares for consulting services (Note 13b)	75,000	1	78	-	-	79
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net **)	-	-		(498)	\$ (498)	(498)
Net loss	-	-			(460)	(460)
Comprehensive loss	-	-			\$ (958)	
Equity-based compensation expenses to directors	-	-	141			141
Balance at December 31, 2010	9,400,638	\$ 103	\$ 31,363	\$ (1,175)	\$ (25,999)	\$ 4,292

*) Represents an amount lower than \$ 1.

***) As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 includes only foreign currency translation adjustments balances.

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

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$604	\$(5,098)	\$(460)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Stock-based compensation expenses to directors	89	11	141
Stock-based compensation expenses to shares granted to consultant	-	-	79
Depreciation and amortization	980	547	259
Impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets	1,839	-	-
Impairment of long-term assets	457	-	-
Accrued severance pay, net	30	(77)	(45)
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(84)	-	-
Impairment of investment in affiliates	-	677	-
Loss from other-than-temporary impairment on marketable securities and profit from sale of available for sale marketable securities	420	(210)	-
Loss (gain) from disposal of property and equipment, net	-	39	(1)
Erosion of non-dollar linked restricted cash	-	133	10
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables, net	1,026	1,405	(340)
Decrease (increase) in unbilled receivables	697	(1,038)	1,417
Increase (decrease) in fair value of convertible debentures	(4,784)	5,070	2,119
Decrease in other accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	488	208	36
Decrease in trade payables	(1,080)	(317)	(355)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	(2,632)	356	338
Decrease in accrued expenses and other accounts payable	(1,064)	(688)	(684)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(3,014)	1,018	2,514
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Advance payment for sale of affiliate	-	-	369
Restricted cash, net	(1,231)	492	362
Increase in investment in CPL	(240)	-	-
Payment of accrued expenses on account of acquisitions	(1,003)	(164)	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(308)	(188)	(153)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	4,000	840	-
Decrease (increase) in short-term deposits, net	(747)	742	73
Increase in long-term deposits	(48)	(3)	(7)
Net cash provided by investing activities	423	1,719	644

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

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

U.S. dollars in thousands

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	23	-	-
Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans, net	1,725	(3,250)	(114)
Repurchase of convertible debenture	(1,376)	(852)	-
Repayment of convertible debentures	-	(1,539)	(4,092)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	372	(5,641)	(4,206)
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalent balances	153	(7)	(55)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(2,066)	(2,911)	(1,103)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,843	5,777	2,866
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$5,777	\$2,866	\$1,763
Supplemental disclosure of cash flows activities:			
Cash paid during the year for:			
Tax	\$-	\$32	\$55
Interest	\$526	\$124	\$83

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 1:-

GENERAL

a. Business and organization:

Top Image Systems Ltd. ("TIS" or "the Company") is engaged in the development and marketing of a variety of information recognition systems and technologies and automated document capture solutions for the efficient flow of information within and between organizations. The Company's software minimizes the need for manual data entry by automatically capturing, reading, understanding, identifying, processing, classifying and routing the information contained in documents, increasing data capture accuracy and the rate of information processing. The Company's shares are traded on the NASDAQ in the United States and on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange ("TASE").

As for information regarding the principal customers of the Company, see Note 15b.

b. The Company's main marketing and sales activities are conducted through its subsidiaries in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and Singapore.

c. In August 2004, the Company signed a definitive agreement with Toyo Ink Mfg. Co. Ltd. ("Toyo") which was, until then, the Company's distributor in Japan, to acquire through its newly established Japanese subsidiary ("TISJ"), certain assets comprising Toyo's business of distributing the Company's products in Japan. The consideration for the acquisition amounted to \$ 1,965 (inclusive of \$ 465 in transaction costs). The Company acquired TISJ in order to extend its business presence in Japan. As part of the acquisition, the Company recorded customer relationships and technology in the amounts of \$ 750 and \$ 750 respectively. Such intangible assets were amortized on a straight line basis during 5 years.

d. On April 11, 2007, the Company acquired all the outstanding shares of Capture Projects Ltd. ("CPL"), a provider of document management solutions in the UK, for a consideration of \$ 4,605 (inclusive of \$1,240 in transaction costs), and potential performance-based consideration. The Company acquired CPL in order to expand its business in the UK.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

The following are the identifiable intangible assets acquired and the respective periods over which the assets will be amortized on a straight-line basis:

	Amount	Amortization period (in years)
Customer relations	\$ 999	5
Brand name and domain name	181	5
Goodwill	4,836	
	\$ 6,016	

As of December 31, 2008, the net amount of customer relations intangible asset was impaired to \$ 136. The brand name intangible asset was impaired in full. As a result, a total impairment loss in the amount of \$ 423 was recorded. In 2009 and 2010, the Company did not record any impairment loss.

Goodwill in the amount of \$ 4,836 represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair market value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill will not be amortized and is tested for impairment at least annually.

In August 2007, CPL changed its name to Top Image Systems (2007) UK Ltd.

e. On July 9, 2007, the Company acquired 51% of the outstanding shares of Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd. ("ASG") for a total consideration of approximately \$ 1,788 (inclusive of \$915 in transaction costs). The Company also received the right to purchase the remaining 49% of ASG shares for a cash consideration of \$ 1,490. The option to purchase the minority interest in ASG was for an 18 month period commencing on July 9, 2007. The option was recorded as an asset, as part of the acquisition, and presented at cost (equal to its fair value as of the acquisition date of \$ 457), subject to impairment test in subsequent periods.

The option was considered to be impaired and written-off against financial expenses during 2008.

On January 4, 2009, the Company signed an amendment to the original agreement with the minority shareholder in ASG and acquired the remaining 49% of ASG in exchange of 400,000 TIS Ordinary shares (the Company's price per share at this date was \$ 0.67). As a result of this transaction, ASG became a wholly-owned subsidiary of TIS.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 1:- GENERAL (Cont.)

The following are the identifiable intangible assets acquired on July 9, 2007 and the respective periods over which the assets will be amortized on a straight-line basis:

	Amount	Amortization period (in years)
Customer relations	\$ 105	4
Goodwill	\$ 2,312	
	\$ 2,417	

As of December 31, 2008, the net amount of ASG's customer relations intangible asset was impaired in full and as a result, impairment loss in the amount of \$ 74 was recorded.

Goodwill of \$ 2,312 represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair market value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill will not be amortized and is tested for impairment at least annually. As of December 31, 2008, the goodwill was impaired to \$ 1,567, and as a result, impairment loss in the amount of \$ 1,342 was recorded. In 2009 and 2010, the Company did not record any further impairment loss relating to those assets.

In August 2008, all operative companies of ASG changed their names to Top Image Systems' brand name, therefore Asiasoft Global Pte. Ltd. is called Top Image Systems (Asia Pacific) Pte Ltd.

During 2008, because of business considerations, the Company's management decided to gradually cease sales of third party products conducted in ASG, and to focus only on TIS products. As a result, starting 2009, ASG almost completely stopped sale of third-party products and from that date it markets and sells mostly TIS products.

In December 2009, the Company decided to terminate its China operations and to shut down its facilities in Shanghai. The Company stopped marketing and deploying capture solutions in China, terminated all the employment contracts of Top Image Systems (China) Ltd. and closed its leased offices in Shanghai.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 1:-

GENERAL (Cont.)

f.

Discontinued operations:

In December 2008, the Company decided to shut down and terminate its facilities and the business activities in Southern China of Guangzhou ("TIS GZ"). Pursuant to this decision, the Company stopped the marketing and deployment of capture solutions development projects in one Southern China region, and therefore, terminated all the employment contracts of the Guangzhou team and closed its facilities. The results of operations of this business for each of the two years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 are reflected in the statements of operations in the line item called "Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax".

The Company has accounted for discontinued operations, in accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment". As such, the results of operations, including revenues, cost of revenues, operating expenses, and other income and expenses related to the prior periods of the discontinued operation, have been reclassified in the accompanying statements of operations as discontinued operations.

The disposal of the TIS GZ business meets the criteria of discontinued operations under ASC 360 (see also note 18).

NOTE 2:-

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("U.S. GAAP"), applied on a consistent basis, as follows:

a.

Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The most significant assumptions are employed in estimates used in determining values of intangible assets, stock-based compensation costs, financial instruments with no observable market quotes, as well as in estimates used in applying the revenue recognition policy. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

b.

Principles of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Group"). Intercompany balances and transactions including profit from intercompany sales not yet realized outside the Group, have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Starting January 1, 2009, due to an amendment to ASC 810, "Consolidation", changes in parent's ownership interest with no change of control are treated as equity transactions, rather than step acquisitions or dilution gains or losses.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

c. Financial statements in United States dollars:

A majority of the revenues of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries are generated in U.S. dollars ("dollar"). In addition, a substantial portion of the Company's costs is incurred in dollars. The majority of the Company's financing is in dollars. The Company's management believes that the dollar is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate. Thus, the functional and reporting currency of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries is the dollar.

Accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the dollar are remeasured into dollars in accordance with ASC 830, "Foreign Currency Matters". All transaction gains and losses of the remeasurement of monetary balance sheet items are reflected in the statement of operations as financial income or expenses, as appropriate.

For those subsidiaries whose functional currency has been determined to be their local currency, assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates and statement of operations items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Related translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity.

d. Cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash with original maturities of three months or less, at the date acquired.

e. Restricted cash:

Restricted cash is primarily invested in short term deposits. For more information refer to Note 11d.

f. Doubtful accounts:

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses inherent in its accounts receivable portfolio. In establishing the required allowance, management bases its determination, among other factors, on information available about the debtors' financial situation, the volume of their operations and evaluation of the security received from them. Account balances are charged against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

g. Marketable securities:

The Company and its subsidiaries account for investments in debt and equity securities in accordance with FASB ASC No. 320-10, "Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." Management determines the appropriate classification of the Company's investments in debt and equity securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such determinations at each balance sheet date.

The marketable securities are periodically reviewed for impairment. If management concludes that any of these investments are impaired, management determines whether such impairment is other-than-temporary. Factors considered in making such a determination include the duration and severity of the impairment, the reason for the decline in value and the potential recovery period, and the Company's intent to sell, or whether it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the investment before recovery of cost basis. If any impairment is considered "other-than-temporary", the investment is written down to its fair value through a corresponding charge to financial income, net.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company recorded an other-than-temporary impairment loss in the amount of \$ 420 in financial expenses. During July 2009, the Company sold balance of its marketable securities with total proceeds being \$ 840. Due to the fact that the proceeds were higher than the marketable securities book value the Company recorded in 2009, a gain of \$ 210. As of December 31, 2010 the Company does not hold any marketable securities.

h. Long-term assets:

Consist mainly of long-term prepaid expenses for motor vehicle and office leasing.

i. Property and equipment, net:

Property and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets at the following annual rates:

	Years
Computers and peripheral equipment	3
Office furniture and equipment	7 - 17 (mainly 17 years)
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease term or useful economic life

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

j. Impairment of long-lived assets:

The Company's long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset (or asset group) to the future undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the asset (asset group). If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Intangible assets are comprised of acquired technology, customer relations, brand name, domain name and deferred finance costs. Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful life. Acquired technology, customer relations, brand name and domain name are amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 4 to 5 years.

During 2009 and 2010, no impairment losses were identified. During 2008, the Company recorded an impairment loss for intangible assets assigned to ASG and CPL acquisitions (see note 1) in the amount of \$ 497.

k. Goodwill:

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the cost of an acquired company over the sum of the amounts assigned to tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized, but rather reviewed for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level. The Company has elected to perform its analysis of goodwill during the fourth quarter of the year, or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. The goodwill impairment test under ASC 350, "Intangible, Goodwill and Other", involves a two-step approach. Under the first step, the Company determines the fair value of each reporting unit to which goodwill has been assigned. The Company operates in one operating segment, and till 2008 this segment was comprised of two reporting units, the ASG and "the rest of the Group" (all companies in the Group except for ASG). In 2009 following a change in a business activities of ASG entity as discussed in Note 1e, ASG reporting unit and its related goodwill were combined into the rest of the Group reporting unit since, after the above change in business activity, ASG only sells TIS's products as do all other entities in the Group. Consequently, the management believes that the inclusion of this entity in a single reporting unit for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing most accurately reflects the synergies achieved in acquiring this entity, namely centralized distribution of similar products and services to similar clients.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

As a result, goodwill impairment test in 2009 was done on a one reporting unit basis. The Company estimates the fair value of the reporting unit by using discounted cash flows and market capitalization. Significant estimates used in the evaluation include estimates of future cash-flows, future short-term and long-term growth rates, and weighted average cost of capital for the reporting unit.

Accordance with ASC 350, if the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds the carrying value, no impairment loss is recognized. If the carrying value exceeds the fair value, the goodwill of the reporting unit is considered potentially impaired and it is reduced to its implied fair value through an adjustment to the goodwill balance, resulting in an impairment charge. During 2009 and 2010, no impairment losses were identified. In December 2008 before the change in the reporting unit structure described above, due to the overall global economic conditions and changes in the Company's business operations, it was determined that goodwill has been impaired and an impairment loss for goodwill assigned to ASG in the amount of \$ 1,342 was recorded in the statement of operations.

1. Convertible debentures:

The Company adopted ASC 825, "Financial Instruments" as of the beginning of 2008 and irrevocably elected to apply the fair value option to its convertible debentures. The primary reasons for electing the fair value option were simplification and cost-benefit considerations as well as expansion of use of fair value measurement consistent with the FASB's long-term measurement objectives for accounting for financial instruments. As a result of adopting ASC 825, a net unrealized loss of \$ 58 was recorded as adjustment to the accumulated deficit on January 1, 2008.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Prior to the adoption of ASC 825, the Company accounted for convertible debt in accordance with ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging", as amended. The convertible debt holder's conversion right provision and the linkage of the convertible notes to the U.S. dollar with a floor on the NIS/ U.S. dollar exchange rate, collectively, the aforementioned features, contained in the terms governing the convertible notes are not clearly and closely related to the characteristics of the notes and would have met the definition of a derivative if freestanding. Accordingly, the features qualify as embedded derivative instruments at issuance and, because they do not qualify for any of the scope exception provided in ASC 815, they are required by ASC 815 to be accounted for separately from the debt instrument and recorded as derivative instrument liabilities.

Prior to the adoption of ASC 825, finance costs incurred in respect of issuance of debentures were deferred and amortized as a component of interest expense over the contractual life of the debenture using the effective interest method.

m. Investments in affiliates:

The Company holds, through ASG, investments in affiliated companies as follows:

Asiasoft (M) Sdn Bhd ("AS M"), in which ASG holds 30% equity interest, is a Malaysian registered company which provides information system products and related services.

Asiasoft Hong Kong Ltd ("AS HK"), in which ASG holds 23.37% equity interest, is a Hong Kong registered company which deals in computer software, peripherals and provides software services.

The Company uses the cost method of accounting for its investments in investees over which it does not exercise significant influence. Under the cost method of accounting, investments are carried at cost and are only adjusted for other-than-temporary declines in fair value and distributions of earnings.

The Company's investments in the affiliated companies are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an investment may not be recoverable. During 2008, no impairment losses were identified. In 2009, because of the Company's inability to recover the carrying amount of the investments in AS HK and AS M, a loss in value of the investments which is other than a temporary decline was recognized. Subsequently, the Company recorded an impairment loss due to a write-off of the entire balance of the investments in the amount of \$ 677.

During 2010 AS HK sold its activity to another company. In December 2010, the company has received an advance in the amount of \$369 as a result of such sale.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

n. Revenue recognition:

The Company derives its revenues mainly from sales of products and services. Product revenues include mainly sales of software and a lesser extent related hardware products. Revenues from services include maintenance and technical support, consulting and training.

The Company accounts for software sales in accordance with ASC 985-605, "Software". ASC 985-605 generally requires revenues earned from software arrangements involving multiple elements to be allocated to each element based on the relative fair values of the elements determined by the vendor's specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of fair value. Revenues are allocated under the "residual method" when VSOE of fair value exists for all undelivered elements and VSOE of fair value does not exist for all of the delivered elements, and when all ASC 985-605 criteria for revenue recognition are met.

Revenue from license fees is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collectability is probable.

Maintenance and support revenue is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the maintenance and support agreement.

Arrangements that include consulting or professional services are evaluated to determine whether those services are essential to the functionality of other elements of the arrangement. When consulting services are not considered essential, the revenue allocable to the consulting services is recognized as the services are performed.

The VSOE of fair value of the undelivered elements (maintenance and support and consulting services) included in multiple element arrangements is determined based on the price charged for the undelivered element when sold separately or renewed.

Revenues from hardware sales, whether included in software arrangements or when sold separately, are recognized in accordance with ASC 605, "Revenue Recognition". Because the software is more than incidental but not essential to the functionality of the hardware, the hardware is not considered software-related and, therefore, is excluded from the scope of ASC 985-605, and is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exist, delivery has occurred, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company records revenue from the sales of third party hardware gross of cost of sales, in accordance with ASC 605-45.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

Revenues from contracts requiring significant design, development, modification and customization are recognized using the percentage of completion method, which is in accordance with ASC 605-35. The amounts of revenues recognized are based on the total fees under the agreement and the percentage to completion achieved. The percentage of completion is determined as a ratio of the extent of the progress toward completion of the contract, using an input measure method of labor hours performed. In the event that management anticipates a loss on a particular contract, such an anticipated loss is provided for in full in the period when the loss is first anticipated. As of December 31, 2010, no such estimated losses were identified.

Amounts recognized as revenue in advance of contractual billing are recorded as unbilled receivables.

Deferred revenues represent unearned amounts received under technical support and maintenance arrangements that are paid by customers and not yet recognized as revenues.

The Company and its subsidiaries generally do not grant a right of return to their customers.

o. Research and development costs:

Research and development costs are charged to the statement of operations as incurred. ASC 985-20 requires capitalization of certain software development costs subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility.

Based on the Company's product development process, technological feasibility is established upon completion of a working model. Costs incurred by the Company between completion of the working model and the point at which the products are ready for general releases were insignificant. Therefore, all research and development costs have been expensed.

p. Royalty and non-royalty bearing grants:

Royalty-bearing grants from the Government of Israel for funding approved research and development projects are recognized at the time the Company is entitled to such grants, on the basis of the costs incurred and included as a reduction in research and development costs. No research and development grants were received from the government of Israel during the years 2002 through 2010.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

During the year ended December 31, 2008 the Company recognized \$ 19, non royalty bearing grants from various agencies of the Government of Singapore. These grants provide funding for a portion of ASG software development projects and are not required to be repaid. The grants are disbursed in connection with development activities carried out in Singapore, based on the amount of expenditures incurred, achievement of program milestones and certification of the costs incurred. The main condition attached to the grants is the completion of the project to which the grant relates. Grants are only recognized once there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with conditions attached to the grant and the grant will be received. Such grants are recorded as a reduction on related research and development costs since, when received, those are not probable to be repaid.

q. Accounting for share-based compensation:

At December 31, 2010, the Company has three stock-based employee compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 13.

The Company accounts for equity-based compensation in accordance with FASB ASC No. 718, "Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718"). ASC 718 requires companies to estimate the fair value of equity-based payment awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's consolidated income statement.

The Company recognizes compensation expenses for the value of its awards (that carry no market or performance conditions), which have graded vesting based on the straight-line method over the requisite service period of each of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures. Estimated forfeitures are based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Monte-Carlo option-pricing model. The Monte-Carlo Simulation for option pricing requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are the suboptimal exercise factor and expected stock price volatility. The suboptimal exercise factor is estimated using historical option exercise information. The suboptimal exercise factor is the ratio by which the stock price must increase over the exercise price before employees are expected to exercise their stock options. The expected life of employee stock options is a derived output of this assumption from the Monte-Carlo Simulation.

Expected volatility is based upon actual historical stock price movements over the most recent periods. Expected volatility is calculated as of the grant dates for different periods, since the Monte-Carlo Simulation is used for different expected volatilities for different periods.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont.)

The Company has historically not paid dividends and has no foreseeable plans to pay dividends. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield from U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bonds with an equivalent term and calculated for different periods that are in line with the expected volatility periods.

The fair value of the Company's stock options granted to employees and directors was estimated using the following assumptions:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2009	2010
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	78%-82%	70.82%
Risk-free interest rate	0.37%-2.12%	2.4%
Contractual term of up to	9 years	9 years
Post vesting forfeiture rate - employees	30%	30%
Post vesting forfeiture rate- management	5%	5%
Suboptimal exercise multiple- employees	2.30	2.30
Suboptimal exercise multiple- management	2.59	2.59

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Company recognized share-based compensation expense related to employee stock options in the amount of \$ 89, \$ 11 and \$ 141, respectively, that were recorded against general and administrative expenses.

r. Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share:

Basic net earnings (loss) per share are computed based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year. Diluted net earnings per share are computed based on the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during each year, plus the dilutive potential of Ordinary shares considered outstanding during the year.

Part of the outstanding stock options has been excluded from the calculation of the diluted net earnings (loss) per share because such securities are anti-dilutive for 2008, 2009 and 2010. The weighted average number of shares related to the outstanding options and convertible debentures excluded from the calculations of diluted net earnings (loss) per share was, 2,765,900, 2,227,182 and 1,721,505 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

s. Income taxes:

The Company and its subsidiaries account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes". This Statement prescribes the use of the liability method whereby deferred tax assets and liability account balances are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company and its subsidiaries provide a valuation allowance, if necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to their estimated realizable value.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with the provisions of ASC No. 740 "Income Taxes". This accounting guidance addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements, under which a Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Accordingly, the Company reports a liability for unrecognized tax benefits resulting from uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense.

t. Concentrations of credit risk:

Financial instruments which potentially subject the Company and its subsidiaries to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and trade and billed receivables.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested primarily in deposits with major banks worldwide; however, such cash and cash equivalents in the United States may be in excess of insured limits and are not insured in other jurisdictions. Management believes that the financial institutions that hold the Company's investments are institutions with high credit standing, and accordingly, low credit risk exists with respect to these investments.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

Trade and unbilled receivables of the Company and its subsidiaries are derived from sales to customers located primarily in the U.S., Europe, Japan, and the Far East. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined with respect to those amounts that the Company has determined to be doubtful of collection. For the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Company recorded expenses for doubtful accounts in the amount of \$ 5, \$ 0 and \$ 64, respectively.

u. Severance pay:

The Company's liability for severance pay is calculated pursuant to Israel's Severance Pay Law, based on the most recent salary of the employees multiplied by the number of years of employment, as of the balance sheet date. Employees are entitled to one month's salary for each year of employment or a portion thereof. The Company's liability for all of its employees in Israel is fully provided by monthly deposits with insurance policies and by an accrual. The value of these policies is recorded as an asset in the Company's balance sheet.

The deposited funds include profits accumulated up to the balance sheet date. The deposited funds may be withdrawn only upon the fulfillment of the obligation pursuant to Israel's Severance Pay Law or labor agreements. The value of the deposited funds is based on the cash surrendered value of these policies, and includes immaterial profits.

Severance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 amounted to approximately \$ 384, \$ 150 and \$ 147, respectively.

v. Fair value of financial instruments:

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Company and its subsidiaries in estimating their fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other accounts receivable, short-term bank credit, trade payables and other accounts payable approximate their fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 2:- SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT.)

A three-tier fair value hierarchy is established as a basis for considering such assumptions and for inputs used in valuation methodologies to measure fair value:

Level 1 - Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Valuations based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

w. Comprehensive income:

The Company accounts for comprehensive income in accordance with ASC 220, "Comprehensive Income". This Statement establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general purpose financial statements. Comprehensive income generally represents all changes in shareholders' equity during the period except those resulting from investments by, or distributions to, shareholders. The Company determined that its items of comprehensive income relate to foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains and losses on available for sale securities.

x. Reclassification:

Certain 2009 figures have been reclassified to conform to the 2010 presentation. The reclassification had no effect on previously reported net income or shareholders' equity.

y. Impact of recently issued Accounting Standards:

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update "ASU" No. 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements," which requires disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as well as disclosures about significant transfers, beginning in the first quarter of 2010. Additionally, these amended standards require presentation of disaggregated activity within the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) beginning in the first quarter of 2011. The adoption of the effective portions of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of the remaining portions of this ASU will have a material impact to its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2009, the FASB issued amendments to the accounting and disclosure for revenue recognition of multiple deliverable revenue arrangements codified in ASC 605-25. These amendments, modify the criteria for recognizing revenue in multiple element arrangements and require companies to develop a best estimate of the selling price to separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. Additionally, the amendments eliminate the residual method for allocating arrangement considerations. These amendments establish a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable, which is based on: a) vendor-specific objective evidence; b) third-party evidence; or c) estimates. In addition, this guidance significantly expands required disclosures related to a vendor's multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. ASU 2009-13 is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with early adoption permitted. The Company did not early adopt this guidance and does not believe that the adoption of the new guidance will have material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the EITF issued ASU 2010-28, When to Perform Step 2 of the Goodwill Impairment Test for Reporting Units with Zero or Negative Carrying Amounts codified in ASC 350, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other". Under ASC 350, testing for goodwill impairment is a two-step test, in which Step 1 compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, Step 2 is completed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. This ASU modifies Step 1 of the goodwill impairment test for reporting units with zero or negative carrying amounts. For those reporting units, an entity is required to perform Step 2 if it appears more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. In determining whether it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists, an entity would consider whether there are any adverse qualitative factors indicating that an impairment may exist (e.g., a significant adverse change in the business climate). The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this ASU will have a material impact to its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 3:- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company measures its convertible debt at fair value on a recurring basis. Convertible debt is classified within Level 1, since this liability is valued using quoted market price in an active market (see Note 10).

NOTE 4:- OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Government authorities	\$ 50	\$ 28
Prepaid expenses	383	397
Rent deposits	247	26
Others	101	88
	\$ 781	\$ 539

NOTE 5:- PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Cost:		
Computers and peripheral equipment	\$ 1,631	\$ 1,718
Office furniture and equipment	913	943
Leasehold improvements	146	146
	2,690	2,807
Accumulated depreciation:		
Computers and peripheral equipment	1,426	1,545
Office furniture and equipment	667	713
Leasehold improvement	88	101
	2,181	2,359
Depreciated cost	\$ 509	\$ 448

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 5:- PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (CONT.)

Depreciation expenses amounted to \$ 420, \$ 303 and \$ 215 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

During 2009, the Company recorded a loss from disposal of office equipment in the amount of \$ 39, which ceased to be used.

As to charges, see Note 11c.

NOTE 6:- INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Other intangible assets arose from the acquisition of the business from Toyo in August 2004, CPL in April 2007 and ASG in July 2007 (see Notes 1c, 1d, 1e).

a. Identifiable intangible assets:

	Customer relations	Acquired technology	Total
Balances as of January 1, 2009	\$ 236	\$ 100	\$ 336
Amortization during the year 2009	(144)	(100)	(244)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	12	-	12
Balances as of December 31, 2009	104	-	104
Amortization during the year 2010	(44)	-	(44)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(5)	-	(5)
Balances as of December 31, 2010	\$ 55	\$ -	\$ 55

b. Amortization expenses amounted to \$ 560, \$ 244 and \$ 44 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

c. Estimated amortization expenses of intangible assets for the year ended:

December 31,

2011	\$ 44
2012	11
	\$ 55

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 7:- GOODWILL

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2010 are as follows:

Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$5,813
Foreign currency translation adjustments	124
Balance as of December 31, 2009	5,937
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(67)
Balance as of December 31, 2010	\$5,870

NOTE 8:- SHORT-TERM BANK LOANS

a. Composition:

	Interest rate		December 31,	
	2009	2010	2009	2010
	%			
Short-term bank loans:				
	PLR			
In Singapore dollars (1)	+1.5%		\$ 109	\$ -
			\$ 109	\$ -

(1) As of December 31, 2009, the Singapore PLR (Prime Lending Rate) rate is 5.38%.

b. Interest expenses amounted to \$ 170, \$ 64 and \$ 7 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

NOTE 9:- ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Employees and payroll accruals	\$ 300	\$ 75
Government authorities	532	494
Accrued vacation pay	264	200
Advance on account of sale of an affiliate	-	369
Accrued expenses	1,230	841
Other	32	13

\$ 2,358 \$ 1,992

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TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 10:- CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

In December 2006, the Company issued an aggregate amount of \$ 14,780 in convertible debentures at a discount of 4% by way of public offering on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange ("TASE"). The convertible debenture terms include an offering of 112,500 units of NIS 528 par value each, linked to U.S. dollar with a floor on the NIS/U.S. dollar exchange rate (i.e., if the exchange rate will be lower than the rate at issuance date, the liability will be the NIS amount at the issuance date) and carry an annual interest rate of 6 months LIBOR minus 0.3% ("Original Rate"). The debentures' principal is repaid in 4 annual installments commencing December 31, 2009, and the interest is payable semi-annually commencing June 30, 2007 ("Original Debenture").

The debentures may be converted into Ordinary shares of the Company at ratio of NIS 20.3 par value for each Ordinary share (subject to adjustments). The Company has the right to force the conversion on the debenture holders, when and if its share fair market value shall reach NIS 25.5 in the last 30 trading on the TASE on or after October 1, 2009.

The difference between the fair value and the unpaid balance of the convertible debentures is as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Fair value	\$ 7,298	\$ 5,325
Unpaid principal balance	(10,207)	(6,250)
	\$ (2,909)	\$ (925)

As a result of adopting the Fair Value option of ASC 825 for measuring financial instruments, starting January 1, 2008, the Company has recorded financial income (expenses) in the amount of \$ 4,784, (\$ 5,070) and (\$ 2,119) for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

In 2008 and 2009, the Company purchased \$ 2,650 par value (NIS 10,076 thousand par value) and \$ 1,970 par value (NIS 7,436 thousand par value) of its outstanding convertible debentures for \$ 1,376 and \$852, respectively. No gains or losses were recorded as a result of such purchase as the debt is presented at fair value.

In January 2010, the Company reached settlement principles with the debenture holders. These principles were approved at a debenture's holders' meeting on January 14, 2010. The amendment of the debenture's trust note ("Trust Note Amendment") was subsequently approved by the debenture holders on November 24, 2010 and by the Tel Aviv District Court on December 13, 2010, and became effective on December 31, 2010. According to the settlement principles, the Company has paid the holders the first payment of the debentures' trust, as well as the interest for approximately NIS 11,100 thousand (approximately \$ 2,940) due on December 31, 2009, as follows:

- i. A sum of NIS 5,830 thousand (approximately \$ 1,539) from the first payment was paid on December 31, 2009;

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

- ii. The interest payment due on December 31, 2009 was as originally scheduled (i.e. on time);
- iii. A sum of NIS 2,000 thousand (approximately \$ 530) from the first payment was paid by January 31, 2010, with an annual interest rate of 9% for the postponement period;
- iv. In June 30, 2010, the Company paid the remainder of the first payment of the debentures trust along with an annual interest rate of 9% for the postponement period.

Following the Trust Note Amendment, in December 2010, the Company repaid debentures for NIS 11,091 thousand (\$ 3,124) thereby reducing the outstanding principal balance to NIS 22,182 thousands (\$ 6,250).

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 10:- CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (Cont.)

Following the Trust Note Amendment, and the repayment made in December 2010, the material terms of the debentures now provide as follows:

-The principal amount will be paid in seven installments of approximately NIS 3,169 thousand (\$ 893), the first of which will be due June 30, 2011 (after the Company exercised its option to delay by six months this payment), and the remaining six payments will be due December 31 of each year beginning 2011. In accordance with the Trust Note Amendment, the Company opted to postpone the payment of the first installment from December 31, 2010 to June 30, 2011. The payment will bear interest at the Original Rate.

-Interest at the Original Rate will be paid semi-annually on June 30 and on December 31 of each year for so long as any part of the principal amount is outstanding.

-Any principal amount or part thereof which payment is postponed in comparison to the Original Debenture will be subject to annual interest at a rate of 9% accruing from the date on which such payment was due until such payment is made.

-The company may at any time, prepay all or a portion of the principal payments which remain unpaid together with interest accrued on such principal payment by way of repurchasing the underlying debentures, provided, that any such prepayment will be for no less than NIS 3 million and with respect to the last repayment, no less than NIS 3.2 million, and provided, further that the company may not make more than one repurchase in any calendar quarter. Any prepayment will be pro-rata to all debenture holders and the principal amount which remains outstanding after any such prepayment will be equally divided between the remaining installments.

-In the event that all of the company's stock or substantial part of the business is sold, the company will be obligated to prepay all the amounts outstanding under the debentures.

NOTE 11:- COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES

a. Legal proceedings:

Lawsuits have been filed against the Company in the ordinary course of business in insignificant amounts. The Company intends to defend itself vigorously against those lawsuits. Management, based on the advice of its legal counsel, does not believe that the liability is probable and cannot make any estimate of the amount of damages; therefore, no provision has been made for the lawsuits.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 11:- COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES (Cont.)

b. Commitments:

1. With respect to the participation of the Israeli Government in software research and development costs, the Company is committed to pay to the Government royalties at the rate of 2%-3.5% of revenues from sale of its FormOut! software, up to a maximum of 150% of the amount of participation received, linked to the dollar, plus interest at the LIBOR rate.

The Company's total outstanding obligation in respect of royalty-bearing Government participation received or accrued, net of royalties paid or accrued, amounted to \$80 as of December 31, 2009 and 2010.

2. The Company has entered into non cancelable operating lease agreements for the lease of motor vehicles. The leasing deposits are presented in the long-term deposits.

The Company's and its subsidiaries' facilities are leased under non cancelable operating lease agreements, which expire on various dates, the latest of which is in 2014.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company is required to make the following minimum lease payments under operating leases for its motor vehicles and facilities:

2011	\$778
2012	535
2013	312
2014	60
Total	\$1,685

Rental expenses for motor vehicles and facility rental expenses amounted to \$ 1,538, \$ 1,228 and \$ 958 for the years ended December 31 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

c. Charges:

1. To secure compliance with the conditions related to the Company's "Approved Enterprise" status, the Company registered a floating charge on equipment and other assets. The charge is unlimited in amount and it may not be further pledged or transferred without the prior consent of the beneficiaries.

2. To secure revolving credit facilities and guarantees from a bank, the Company recorded a floating charge on its plant, assets and rights and fixed charges on its unpaid share capital and its goodwill in favor of this bank.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 11:- COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND CHARGES (Cont.)

d. Guarantees:

1. The Company has secured some of its lease agreements by a bank guarantee in the amount of \$ 96.
2. The Company provided a certain customer with a \$ 145 bank guarantee.

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME

a. Israeli income taxes:

1. The Law for the Encouragement of Capital Investments, 1959 ("the Investment Law"):

In 1990, the production facilities of the Company were granted the status of an "Approved Enterprise" under the Investment Law. In 1991, 1999, 2000, expansion programs were granted the status of "Approved Enterprise". According to the provisions of the Law, the Company has elected the alternative package of benefits - and has waived Government grants in return for tax benefits.

According to the provisions of the Investment Law, the Company's income is tax-exempt for a period of two years commencing with the year it first earns taxable income, and subject to corporate taxes at the reduced rate of 10% to 25%, for an additional period of five to eight years depending upon the level of foreign ownership of the Company.

The period of tax benefits, detailed above, is limited to the earlier of 12 years from the commencement of production, or 14 years from the approval date, please note, the year's limitation does not apply to the exemption period.

On April 1, 2005, an amendment to the Investment Law came into effect ("the Amendment") and has significantly changed the provisions of the Investment Law. The Amendment limits the scope of enterprises which may be approved by the Investment Center by setting criteria for the approval of a facility as a "Privileged Enterprise", such as provisions generally requiring that at least 25% of the "Privileged Enterprise's" income will be derived from export. Additionally, the Amendment enacted major changes in the manner in which tax benefits are awarded under the Investment Law so that companies no longer require Investment Center approval in order to qualify for tax benefits.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

However, the Amendment provides that terms and benefits included in any letter of approval already granted will remain subject to the provisions of the Investment law as they were on the date of such approval. Therefore, investment programs that obtained approval for Approved Enterprise status prior to enactment of the Amendment will continue to be subject to the old provisions of the Investment Law.

The period of tax benefits for a new Privileged Enterprise commences in the "Year of Commencement," which is the later of: (1) the year in which taxable income is first generated by the company, or (2) the year of election.

The entitlement to the above benefits is contingent upon the fulfillment of the conditions stipulated in the Amendment and regulations published there under. In the event of failure to comply with these conditions, the benefits may be canceled and the Company may be required to refund the amount of the benefits, in whole or in part, including interest and linked to changes in the Israeli CPI. As of December 31, 2010, management believes that the Company is meeting the aforementioned conditions.

The Company elected 2009 as a year of election under the Amendment. The Amendment entitles TIS to a corporate tax exemption for a period of two years and to a reduced corporate tax rate of 10%-25% (based on the percentage of foreign ownership) for an additional period of eight years from the first year it has taxable income.

If the Company pays a dividend out of income derived from the Approved and Privileged Enterprise during the tax exemption period, it will be subject to corporate tax in respect of the gross amount distributed, including any taxes thereon, at the rate which would have been applicable had it not enjoyed the alternative benefits, generally 10%-25%, depending on the percentage of the Company's Ordinary shares held by foreign shareholders. The Company currently has no plans to distribute dividends and intends to retain future earnings to finance the development of its business. As of December 31, 2010, the accumulated deficit of the Company does not include tax-exempt profits earned by the Company's "Approved Enterprise" and "Privileged Enterprise".

Income from sources other than the Approved and Privileged Enterprises during the benefit period will be subject to tax at the regular corporate tax rate.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

In January 2011, the Knesset passed the Law for Economic Policy for 2011 and 2012 (Amended Legislation), 2011, which prescribes, among others, for amendment of the Investment Law. The amendment became effective as of January 1, 2011. According to the amendment, the benefit tracks in the Investment Law were modified and a flat tax rate would apply to the Company's entire preferred income. The Company will be able to opt to apply the amendment (the waiver is non-recourse) and from then on it will be subject to the amended tax rates that are:

2011 and 2012 - 15% (in development area A - 10%),

2013 and 2014 - 12.5% (in development area A - 7%)

2015 and thereafter - 12% (in development area A - 6%)

The Company may choose not to apply the above amendment, in which case the Company will remain subject to the Investment Law as in effect prior to the amendment until the expiration of the Company's current investment programs. The Company is examining the possible effect of the amendment on the financial statements, if at all.

2. Tax benefits under the Law for the Encouragement of Industry (Taxes), 1969:

The Company believes it meets all the criteria to be classified as an "industrial company", as defined by the Encouragement law and, as such, is entitled to certain tax benefits, mainly accelerated depreciation of machinery and equipment, as prescribed by regulations published under the Inflationary Adjustments Law, the right to claim public issuance expenses and amortization of patents and other intangible property rights as a deduction for tax purposes.

3. Corporate tax rates:

The Israeli corporate tax rate is as follows: 2008 — 27%, 2009 — 26%, 2010 — 25%.

In July 2009, the Knesset passed the Law for Economic Efficiency (Amended Legislation for Implementing the Economic Plan for 2009 and 2010), which prescribes, among others, an additional gradual reduction in the rates of the Israeli corporate tax and real capital gains tax starting 2011 to the following tax rates: 2011 - 24%, 2012 - 23%, 2013 - 22%, 2014 - 21%, 2015 - 20%, 2016 and thereafter - 18%.

4. According to section 145 of the Israeli Tax Ordinance the company's tax assessments till and include the year 2005 are considered as final assessments.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

b. The main reconciling item between the statutory tax rate of the Company and the effective tax rate is the recognition of valuation allowances in respect of deferred taxes relating to accumulated net operating losses carried forward among the various subsidiaries worldwide due to the uncertainty of the realization of such deferred taxes, the effect of the "Approved Enterprise" and undeductible expenses related to option expenses.

The tax expenses in 2008, 2009 and 2010 in the amount of \$ 74, \$ 91 and \$ 24, respectively, in the financial statements are a result of tax expenses on income of certain subsidiaries.

c. Carryforward losses:

As of December 31, 2010, the Company has accumulated business losses and capital losses in the amount of \$ 6,937 and \$ 2,059, respectively. The losses can be carryforward against relevant taxable income for an indefinite period.

As of December 31, 2010, the subsidiaries had operating losses carryforwards for tax purposes in the amount of \$ 11,541.

As of December 31, 2010, the U.S. subsidiary had U.S. Federal and State net operating losses carryforwards of approximately \$ 3,191, which can be carried forward and offset against taxable income for 4 to 11 years. Utilization of U.S. net operating losses may be subject to substantial annual limitations due to the "change in ownership" provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and similar state law provisions. As a result Company's management believes that annual limitations may result in the expiration of net operating losses before utilization.

As of December 31, 2010, ASG and its subsidiaries had operating losses carryforwards for tax purposes in the total amount of \$ 3,846. An amount of \$ 3,639 is to be carried forward indefinitely and an amount of \$ 207 which can be carried forward and offset against taxable income for up to 2 years.

Operating losses carryforwards of Japan and UK subsidiaries in the total amount of \$ 3,079 and \$ 1,425, respectively, as of December 31, 2010 can be carried forward indefinitely.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 12:-

TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

d. Non-Israeli subsidiaries:

Non-Israeli subsidiaries are taxed according to the tax laws in their respective domiciles of residence. The Company has not made any provisions relating to undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries since the Company has no current plans to distribute such earnings. If earnings are distributed to Israel in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company may be subject to additional Israeli income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits) and foreign withholding taxes.

e. Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes on income:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Domestic	\$ (896)	\$ (3,058)	\$ (1,055)
Foreign	2,330	(1,285)	619
	\$ 1,434	\$ (4,343)	\$ (436)

f. Deferred taxes:

	December 31,	
	2009	2010
Carryforward losses (1)	\$ 4,175	\$ 4,633
Research and development expenses	358	308
Accrued severance pay	66	39
Accrued vacation pay	63	45
Allowance for doubtful accounts	132	84
Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	4,794	5,109
Valuation allowance	(4,794)	(5,109)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

(1) Inclusive of the effect of enacted changes in tax rates in accordance with Israeli Law for Economic Efficiency (Amended Legislation for Implementing the Economic Plan for 2009 and 2010).

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 12:- TAXES ON INCOME (Cont.)

In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary differences are deductible and net operating losses are utilized.

Based on a consideration of these factors, the Company has established a valuation allowance of \$ 4,979 and \$ 5,109 at December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The Company does not have a provision for Israeli income taxes on the undistributed earnings of its international subsidiaries since the Company intends to indefinitely reinvest these earnings outside Israel.

g. Total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits is \$ 77 and \$ 0 as of December 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Amount of interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits was immaterial.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 13:-

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

a. Employee stock options:

1. Employee Stock Option Plan (1996):

In September 1996, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted, and the shareholders approved, the Employee Stock Option Plan (1996) ("the ESOP 96"). ESOP 96 authorizes the granting of options to purchase up to 250,000 Ordinary shares, consisting of options intended to qualify as "incentive stock options" within the meaning of Section 422 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and options not intended to satisfy the requirements for incentive stock options.

As of December 31, 2010, options to purchase 7,916 Ordinary shares are outstanding under the ESOP 96 at an exercise price ranging between \$ 1.3 and \$ 2.3 per share. All options are exercisable.

2. Employee Stock Option Plan (2000):

The Employee Stock Option Plan (2000) ("the ESOP 2000") is designed to benefit from, and is made pursuant to, the provisions of Section 102 of Israel's Income Tax Ordinance (New Version), 1961 and the rules promulgated thereunder ("Section 102").

A total of 240,000 shares have been reserved for the purposes of the ESOP 2000. As of December 31, 2010, 24,108 options are outstanding.

All options are exercisable, and have an exercise price of \$ 1.3.

3. Employee Stock Option Plan (2003):

The Employee Stock Option Plan (2003) ("the ESOP 2003") is designed to benefit from, and is made pursuant to, the provisions of Section 102 of the Israeli Income Tax Ordinance.

In May 2004 and in December 2006, the Board of Directors and the shareholders of the Company approved the additional pool of options to purchase additional 650,000 and 700,000 Ordinary shares, respectively, pursuant to the ESOP 2003.

As of December 31, 2010, 822,065 options are outstanding. All the options have an exercise price between \$ 1.30 and \$ 3.84 per share.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 13:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

4. As of December 31, 2010, an aggregate amount of 920,687 options is still available for future grant under all of the above mentioned plans.

b. In February 2010 the Company issued 75,000 of its Ordinary shares to one of its consultant for services received during 2010. The shares are locked up for a period of nine months from the date they were issued. The shares were fully vested when granted.

c. Repricing of options to employees and directors:

On January 1, 2009, following the approval by the Company's Board of Directors, the Company repriced the exercise price of employees and directors' outstanding options. Employees and directors that agreed to the repricing proposal were granted new amounts of options carrying an exercise price of \$ 1.3 in a "value per value" formula, such that the total fair value of the new options is equal to the fair value of their old options.

As a result, 1,071,300 outstanding options were cancelled and 641,390 options were granted. Except for the exercise price and the number of the Company's ordinary shares, each new option has the same terms as the original option and will expire on the expiration date of the original option.

Options to directors:

1. On December 27, 2006, the shareholders of the Company approved the grant of an option to purchase 125,000 Ordinary shares to several members of the board, at an exercise price of \$ 3.84 and vesting term of 2 years. As of December 31, 2010, 94,635 options are outstanding and exercisable. All the options have an exercise price of \$ 1.3 per share.

2. On December 20, 2007, the shareholders of the Company approved the grant of an option to purchase 210,200 Ordinary shares to several members of the board, at an exercise price between \$ 2.20 and \$ 3.84, with a vesting term of 2 years. As of December 31, 2010, 126,304 options are outstanding and exercisable. All the outstanding options have an exercise price of \$ 1.3 per share.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 13:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

3. On November 26, 2009, the shareholders of the Company approved a grant of options to several members of the Company's Board of Directors to purchase 299,700 Ordinary shares, at an exercise price of \$ 1.3 per share. 150,950 options will vest and become exercisable on December 31, 2009 and the rest will vest and become exercisable on December 31, 2010. The grant was subsequently approved by the Company's Board of Directors only on October 17, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, 299,700 options are outstanding and exercisable.

The following is a summary of the Company's stock options granted among the various plans:

	Number of options	Year ended December 31, 2010		Aggregate intrinsic value
		Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	605,104	\$ 1.34	6.34	\$ -
Granted	299,700	\$ 1.30		
Exercised	-	\$ -		
Forfeited	(50,715)	\$ 1.40		
Outstanding at the end of the year	854,089	\$ 1.32	6.67	\$ -
Exercisable at the end of the year	854,089	\$ 1.32	6.67	\$ -
Vested and expected to vest at end of year	854,089	\$ 1.32	6.67	\$ -

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total intrinsic value (the difference between the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and the exercise price, multiplied by the number of in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options on December 31, 2010. This amount changes based on the fair market value of the Company's stock. As of December 2010, there were no in-the-money options, therefore no intrinsic value exists. As of December 31, 2010, there were no unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Company's stock option plans.

The weighted average grant date fair values of options granted during 2009 and 2010 were \$ 0.23 and \$ 0.472, respectively. No options were granted during 2008.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 13:- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Cont.)

The options outstanding as of December 31, 2010, have been separated into ranges of exercise price as follows:

Range of exercise price	Options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2010	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price
\$ 1.30 - \$ 1.31	844,089	6.69	\$ 1.3
\$ 2.31 - \$ 3.84	10,000	4.69	\$ 3.22
	854,089	6.67	\$ 1.32

d. Dividends:

Dividends may be paid by the Company only out of the Israeli company's earnings and other surpluses in Israeli currency as defined in the Companies Law as of the end of the most recent fiscal year or as accrued over a period of the last two years whichever is higher. Such dividends will be declared and paid in NIS.

The Company does not anticipate paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

NOTE 14:- GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

a. Business segment, geographical areas and foreign operations:

The Company applies ASC 280, "Segment Reporting". The Company manages its business on the basis of one reportable segment (see Note 1 for a brief description of the Company's business). Total revenues are attributed to geographic areas based on the location of the customers.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 14:-

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

	Geographical information:			
	1.	Revenues:		
		Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010	
Product sales				
Israel	\$ 70	\$ 42	\$ 16	
Far East (excluding Japan)	5,953	1,802	1,176	
Europe	6,796	8,006	6,055	
North and South America	2,235	1,078	1,590	
Africa	72	10	16	
Japan	1,265	273	312	
	16,391	11,211	9,165	
Service revenues				
Israel	143	108	52	
Far East (excluding Japan)	4,272	1,960	1,848	
Europe	9,229	8,411	8,260	
North and South America	956	1,030	1,236	
Africa	167	44	67	
Japan	1,064	770	1,134	
	15,831	12,323	12,597	
Total revenues *)	\$32,222	\$23,534	\$21,762	
Sales to single customers exceeding 10% of revenues:				
Customer A	*)	- 11	% *) -	

*) In the years 2008 and 2010 there were no sales to a single customer exceeding 10% of revenues.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 14:- GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (Cont.)

2. Total revenues from products derived from external customers are divided as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Licenses	\$ 12,893	\$ 10,716	\$ 9,030
Hardware	3,498	495	135
Total revenues from products	\$ 16,391	\$ 11,211	\$ 9,165

3. The following is a summary of long-lived assets within geographic areas based on the assets' locations:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
UK	\$ 4,010	\$ 4,312	\$ 4,074
Israel	2,593	2,067	2,131
Other	218	171	168
Total Long-lived assets:	\$ 6,821	\$ 6,550	\$ 6,373

NOTE 15:- BASIC AND DILUTED NET EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Numerator for basic net earnings (loss) per share - net income (loss) available to shareholders	\$ 604	\$ (5,098)	\$ (460)
Net income (loss) used for the computation of diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 604	\$ (5,098)	\$ (460)
Weighted average Ordinary shares outstanding	8,921,951	9,322,341	9,389,512
Effect of dilutive securities:			

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Employees stock options	14,507	*) -	*) -
Convertible debentures		*) -	*) -
	14,507	*) -	*) -
Diluted weighted average Ordinary shares outstanding	8,936,458			9,322,341	9,389,512
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.07			\$ (0.55)	\$ (0.05)

*) Anti-dilutive.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 16:- FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE), NET

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2009	2010
Interest income	\$ 219	\$ 38	\$ 12
Interest expenses	(198)	(78)	(13)
Exchange rate loss and bank charges *)	(398)	(492)	-
Income (expenses) in respect of convertible debentures, including interest **)	4,428	(5,130)	(2,189)
Write-off of option to acquire 49% of ASG	(495)	-	-
Gain (loss) from change in value and disposal of marketable securities	(420)	210	-
	\$ 3,136	\$ (5,452)	\$ (2,190)

*)Includes income (expense) from forward transactions in the amount of \$ (39), \$ (11) and \$ 7 for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

**)

See also Note 2(1).

NOTE 17:- RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Based on a resolution of the shareholders of the Company, on December 20, 2007, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Izhak Nakar, was entitled to a bonus of \$ 300 in respect of his assistance to the Company in connection with the acquisition of CPL and ASG, which was paid during 2008. In addition, Mr. Nakar is being paid a fee of \$ 1.2, plus reimbursement of any expenses, for every business day invested by him in consideration of his active involvement in the Company ("the consulting fees"). In addition, pursuant to a resolution that has been approved at the Company's annual shareholders general meeting on November 26, 2009, Mr. Nakar was granted, on October 17, 2010, options to purchase 80,000 ordinary shares, which is fully vested as of December 31, 2010. During 2008, 2009 and 2010, Mr. Nakar has been entitled to a compensation of \$ 189, \$ 275 and \$ 284, respectively, for his service as a Board member and for the consulting fees. As of December 31, 2010 there is \$ 70 payable to Mr. Nakar in connection the services.

NOTE 18:- DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In December 2008, the Company decided to discontinue the operations of TIS GZ business that was mainly engaged in projects development in areas of capture solutions in South China. Employment of the entire Guangzhou team was terminated during December 2008. Full cessation of activities was consummated during January 2009.

TOP IMAGE SYSTEMS LTD.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

U.S. dollars in thousands (except share and per share data)

NOTE 19:- SUBSEQUENT EVENT (UNAUDITED)

On March 11, 2011, a massive earthquake off the eastern coast of Japan triggered a devastating tsunami tidal wave, causing damage and destruction. It is too early to predict the long-term impact of this disaster on the economy of Japan and elsewhere. The Company's net sales in Japan constitute approximately 7% of its total revenues. The Company's net Assets in Japan constitute approximately 3% of its total net assets. The amount of account receivables that were not collected till the earthquake date is not significant.

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