

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 000-31671

INTELLINETICS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

87-0613716
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

2190 Dividend Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43228
(Address of principal executive offices)

(614) 388-8909
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes
No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. **\$ 1,186,548.**

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. **7,123,074 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding as of March 27, 2015.**

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the close of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

Table Of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Part I</u>	1
Item 1. Business	1
Item 1A. Risk Factors	6
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	19
Item 2. Properties	20
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	20
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure	20
<u>Part II</u>	21
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	21
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	21
Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	22
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	33
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	33
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	50
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	50
Item 9B. Other Information	50
<u>Part III</u>	51
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	51
Item 11. Executive Compensation	51
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	51
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence	51
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	51
<u>Part IV</u>	51
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	51
<u>Signatures</u>	52

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents incorporated into this report by reference contain, and we may from time to time make, forward-looking statements. From time to time in the future, we may make additional forward-looking statements in presentations, at conferences, in press releases, in other reports and filings and otherwise. Forward-looking statements are all statements other than statements of historical fact, including statements that refer to plans, intentions, objectives, goals, targets, strategies, hopes, beliefs, projections, prospects, expectations or other characterizations of future events or performance, and assumptions underlying the foregoing. The words “may”, “could”, “should”, “would”, “will”, “project”, “intend”, “continue”, “believe”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “forecast”, “expect”, “plan”, “potential”, “opportunity”, “scheduled”, “goal”, “target” and “future”, variations of such words, and other comparable terminology and similar expressions and references to future periods are often, but not always, used to identify forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about the following:

- our prospects, including our future business, revenues, expenses, net income, earnings per share, margins, profitability, cash flow, cash position, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations, backlog of orders and revenue, our targeted growth rate, our goals for future revenues and earnings, and our expectations about realizing the revenues in our backlog and in our sales pipeline;
- the effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations of current and future economic, business, market and regulatory conditions, including the current economic and market conditions and their effects on our customers and their capital spending and ability to finance purchases of our products, services, technologies and systems;
- the effects of fluctuations in sales on our business, revenues, expenses, net income, earnings per share, margins, profitability, cash flow, capital expenditures, liquidity, financial condition and results of operations;
- our products, services, technologies and systems, including their quality and performance in absolute terms and as compared to competitive alternatives, their benefits to our customers and their ability to meet our customers’ requirements, and our ability to successfully develop and market new products, services, technologies and systems;
- our markets, including our market position and our market share;
- our ability to successfully develop, operate, grow and diversify our operations and businesses;
- our business plans, strategies, goals and objectives, and our ability to successfully achieve them;
- the sufficiency of our capital resources, including our cash and cash equivalents, funds generated from operations, availability of borrowings under our credit and financing arrangements and other capital resources, to meet our future working capital, capital expenditure, lease and debt service and business growth needs;
- the value of our assets and businesses, including the revenues, profits and cash flow they are capable of delivering in the future;
- industry trends and customer preferences and the demand for our products, services, technologies and systems;
- the nature and intensity of our competition, and our ability to successfully compete in our markets;
- business acquisitions, combinations, sales, alliances, ventures and other similar business transactions and relationships; and
- the effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations of litigation, warranty claims and other claims and proceedings that arise from time to time.

Any forward-looking statements we make are based on our current plans, intentions, objectives, goals, targets, strategies, hopes, beliefs, projections and expectations, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to management. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or events, but are subject to and qualified by substantial risks, uncertainties and other factors, which are difficult to predict and are often beyond our control. Forward-looking statements will be affected by assumptions and expectations we might make that do not materialize or that prove to be incorrect and by known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed, anticipated or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, those described in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” as well as other risks, uncertainties and factors discussed elsewhere in this report, in documents that we include as exhibits to or incorporate by reference in this report, and in other reports and documents we from time to time file with or furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission. In light of these risks and uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements that we make.

Any forward-looking statements contained in this report speak only as of the date of this report, and any other forward-looking statements we make from time to time in the future speak only as of the date they are made. We undertake no duty or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement or to publicly disclose any update or revision for any reason, whether as a result of changes in our expectations or the underlying assumptions, the receipt of new information, the occurrence of future or unanticipated events, circumstances or conditions or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Company Overview

Intellinetics, Inc., formerly known as GlobalWise Investments, Inc. (“Intellinetics”), is a Nevada holding company incorporated in 1997, with a single operating subsidiary, Intellinetics, Inc., an Ohio corporation (“Intellinetics Ohio”), together the (“Company”). Reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to “we” “us” and “our” refer to the Company, unless we state otherwise or the context indicates otherwise. Intellinetics Ohio was incorporated in 1996, and on February 10, 2012, Intellinetics Ohio became the sole operating subsidiary of Intellinetics as a result of a reverse merger and recapitalization.

The Company is an enterprise content management (ECM) software development, sales and marketing company serving both the public and private sectors. In the public sector, the Company’s products, services and process models serve, principally, the critical needs of law enforcement and compliance agencies within the state and local government establishment. The Company provides its software solutions principally through (i) the direct licensing of its software installed on customer computer platforms and (ii) providing the applications as a service, accessible through the internet. The Company’s comprehensive solutions include services that range from pre-installation assessment, project scoping, implementation, consulting and ongoing software maintenance and customer support.

Our software products allow customers to manage “enterprise content” (unstructured data such as hard-copy scanned documents, Word documents, Excel spreadsheets, JPEG files, images, pictures, faxes, audio/video files, emails, and PowerPoint presentations) through its entire life cycle. Our platform, Intellivue™, is designed to improve and enhance business operations for clients by making document and content management simple, accessible and affordable.

Recent Developments

On February 10, 2015, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$100,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other. The convertible notes mature on September 30, 2015 and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10% until maturity. For more information, see the Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, titled “Subsequent Events” in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

On March 11, 2015, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$ 100,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other. The notes mature on December 31, 2015, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10 % until maturity. For more information, see the Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, titled “Subsequent Events” in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Software and Services

Our flagship ECM platform, Intellivue™, targets the underserved small to medium sized businesses (SMB), who in the past could not afford the turnkey platforms available only from providers such as International Business Machines Corporation (“IBM”), EMC Corporation, Hyland Software, or Perceptive Software. Intellivue delivers the six core components of ECM at an SMB-friendly price and deployment model, making cost of ownership simple to understand for buyers and distinguishing our approach from that of most ECM providers.

The six components of Intellivue™ are as follows:

- **Image-processing Application:** The Intellivue™ platform includes image processing modules used for capturing, transforming and managing images of paper documents. Intellivue™ supports distributed and high volume capture, optical and intelligent character recognition, and form-processing technology. Intellivue™’s open architecture enables plug-and-play compatibility with industry-leading advanced capture tools from providers such as Ancora.

- Records Management: The Intellivue™ records management module is designed to address needs relating to long-term retention of content through automation and policies, ensuring legal, regulatory and industry compliance for our clients;
- Workflow/BPM: Intellivue™ is designed to support business processes, routing content electronically, assigning work tasks and states (e.g., reviews or approvals), and creating related audit trails;
- Social Content: Intellivue™ addresses document sharing, collaboration and knowledge management, and project teams. Specifically, video files are the fastest-growing category of new content in this defined area. Previously referred to as “document collaboration,” social content reflects a broader audience and a range of content types;
- Web Content Management: The Intellivue™ platform specifically addresses native functions such as templating, workflow, change management, and content deployment functions that deliver prepackaged or on-demand content (via Intellivue™ WebVue™). A key strength in this area is the ability of Intellivue™ to use our full-functioned web services based on our Software Development Kit (SDK) and Application Protocol Interface (API); and
- Extended Components: Intellivue™ includes document composition and e-forms (via third party OEM integration partnership), search, content and web analytics (via third party Advanced OCR engine partnership), email and information archiving and packaged application integration (via Intellinetics’ DirectVue™).

Marketing and Sales

Intellinetics partnered with Intel to build its next generation IntelliCloud Channel Program. IntelliCloud creates a selling advantage for partners by empowering them to easily embed branded, cloud/premise-based document solutions as a feature of the hardware or managed services they already provide. IntelliCloud gives dealers of multifunction devices such as scanners and copiers a “deploy once, use many” model, where one IntelliCloud customer sale/activation creates possibilities to add other software applications that deliver more value and increase revenue. End user customer activation is enabled by attaching a pre-configured IntelliCloud Gateway, powered by the Intel NUC (i.e., Next Unit of Computing, Intel’s computing unit), to the customer LAN (i.e., local area network), connecting any document capture device and users to the IntelliCloud system. We consider IntelliCloud to be a benchmark in power, ease of use, potential revenue impact, and affordability for both multifunction device dealers and their customers, and a strategic catalyst for MPS (i.e., managed print services), MNS (i.e., managed network services), and other productivity applications by design.

For purposes of this section, a “channel partner” is a company that we partner with who markets and sells our products and services. In 2014, 48% of our revenues related to our relationships with channel partners. One channel partner is associated with 17% of our revenues for 2014, and one other channel partner is responsible for 12%, but there are no other channel partners who are responsible for more than 10%. In 2013, 48% of our revenues related to our relationships with channel partners. One channel partner is associated with 18% of our revenues for 2013, but there are no other channel partners who are responsible for more than 10% of our total revenues.

IntelliCloud creates a selling advantage and strategic revenue source for channel partners by enabling them to integrate cloud-ready, turnkey, departmental document solutions into products and managed services they already deliver to:

- Establish a new source of growing up-front and recurring revenue,
- Regain and extend eroding profit margins from legacy hardware sales and service,
- Increase competitive differentiation with partner branded software and/or services, and
- Provide more value to their customers to build loyalty and decrease churn.

Competition and Market Position

The market for our products is highly competitive, and we expect that competition will continue to intensify as the ECM markets consolidate. We believe our primary competitors in our markets, (i.e., the small-to-medium business sector and public sector) are DocuWare, Square 9, and Laserfiche. The principal competitive factors affecting the market for our software products and services include: (i) vendor and product reputation; (ii) product quality, performance and price; (iii) the availability of software products on multiple platforms; (iv) product scalability; (v) product integration with other enterprise applications; (vi) software functionality and features; (vii) software ease of use; (viii) the quality of professional services, customer support services and training, and (ix) the ability to address specific customer business problems. We believe that the relative importance of each of these factors depends upon the concerns and needs of each specific customer.

We believe that Intellinetics has advantages over our competitors in the small-to-medium market. We anticipate that we will benefit from multiple specific competitive advantages:

- Turnkey cloud or premise document workflow solutions targeting SMB buyers with benchmark value-to-price ratio,
- Intel-enabled solution packaging and customer activation model,
- Industry-first integrated on-demand solutions library as standard platform feature, and
- Proprietary AuditShield compliance management module as a standard platform feature providing SMB buyers, for the first time, with a simple way to know if documents required by law or policy are missing.

We believe, with these competitive strengths, that Intellinetics is well positioned as a niche ECM provider for the small-to-medium business sector offering a complete world of ECM on one single turnkey platform – Intellivue™, requiring no modular pricing, enabling our clients to assemble, protect, find, collaborate on and ultimately use their content more effectively.

Customers

Under the IntelliCloud Program, we market our Intellinetics Intellivue software platform to companies in the public and private sectors within the United States and Canada. Revenues from a limited number of clients have accounted for a substantial percentage of our total revenues. Intellinetics' two largest clients, Tiburon, Inc. ("Tiburon") a reseller and CareWorks ("CareWorks") a direct end user, accounted for approximately 12% and 5%, respectively, of our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014. For the year ended December 31, 2013, our two largest clients at that time, Tiburon and CareWorks, accounted for approximately 9% and 5% respectively, of our revenues.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, government contracts represented approximately 50% and 57% of our net revenues, respectively. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the most significant of those government contracts represented approximately 5% of our net revenues. In 2013, the most significant of those government contracts represented 5% of our net revenues. Due to their dependence on state, local and federal budgets, government contracts carry short terms, typically less than 18 months. Since our inception, our contracts with government customers have generally renewed on the original terms and conditions upon expiration. A significant portion of our sales to Resellers represent ultimate sales to government agencies.

Intellectual Property

Our software and most of the underlying technologies are built on a Microsoft.Net framework. We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark laws, non-disclosure agreements and other contractual provisions to establish and maintain our proprietary intellectual property rights.

Customers license the right to use our software products on a non-exclusive basis. We grant to third parties rights in our intellectual property that allow them to market certain of our products on a non-exclusive or limited-scope exclusive basis for a particular application of the product or to a particular geographic area.

While we believe that our intellectual property as a whole is valuable and our ability to maintain and protect our intellectual property rights is important to our success, we also believe that our business as a whole is not materially dependent on any particular trademark, license, or other intellectual property right.

Government Regulation

We are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting our business. Other than government procurement rules affecting sales to governmental customers, we do not believe that we are subject to any special governmental regulations or approval requirements affecting our products or services. Complying with the regulations and requirements applicable to our business does not entail a significant cost or burden. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with all applicable governmental regulations.

Research and Development

We design, develop, test, market, license, and support new software products and enhancements of current products. Recent examples of significant trends in the software industry include cloud computing, mobility, social media, and software as a service. We continuously monitor our software products and enhancements to remain compatible with standard platforms and file formats. We expense as incurred, our software development costs. For the twelve months ending December 31, 2014 and 2013, our research and development costs were \$407,716 and \$285,824, respectively.

Employees

As of March 25, 2015, we employed a total of 15 individuals, all are full-time employees. We believe that relations with our employees are good. None of our employees is represented by a labor union, and we do not have collective bargaining arrangements with any of our employees.

Executive Officers and Board of Directors

On December 31, 2014, our executive officers and directors included the following:

Name	Age	Title
Matthew L. Chretien ¹	47	President, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer, and Director
Kendall D. Gill	67	Chief Financial Officer
A. Michael Chretien ¹	75	Chairman of the Board, Vice President of Compliance, Secretary
Rye D'Orazio	60	Director
Thomas D. Moss	58	Chief Software Engineer, and Director
Robert C. Schroeder	47	Director

¹ Matthew Chretien is the son of A. Michael Chretien.

Matthew L. Chretien, Chief Executive Officer, President, Treasurer, Chief Technology Officer, Director. Mr. Chretien was appointed interim President and Chief Executive Officer on July 31, 2013. He is a co-founder of Intellinetics and has served as Intellinetics' Executive Vice President, Chief Technology Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Treasurer since September 2011. Mr. Chretien resigned from the Chief Financial Officer position in September 2012. From January 1999 until September 2011, Mr. Chretien was employed as Intellinetics' President and Chief Executive Officer. From 1996 until 1999, Mr. Chretien was employed as Intellinetics' Vice President. Prior to joining Intellinetics, Mr. Chretien served as the field sales engineer for Unison Industries, a manufacturer of aircraft ignition systems.

Kendall D. Gill, Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Gill has served as our Chief Financial Officer since September 2012. Prior to becoming our Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Gill served as an accounting contractor to the Company since September 15, 2011. From May 2006 to September 2011, Mr. Gill served as the Chief Financial Officer of PT Brands, Inc. From May 2010 to August 2012, Mr. Gill served as President and CEO of Gill Products, LLC. Mr. Gill is a Certified Public Accountant and worked as an Audit Manager at Coopers & Lybrand from 1974 to 1985.

A. Michael Chretien, Chairman of the Board, Vice President of Compliance, Secretary, Director. Mr. A. Michael Chretien is our Chairman of the Board, Vice President of Compliance, and Secretary and serves as a member of our board of directors. He is a co-founder of Intellinetics and has served as Intellinetics' Chairman of the Board, Vice President of Compliance, and Secretary since September 2011. From 1999 until September 2011, Mr. Chretien was employed as Intellinetics' Vice President. Prior to joining Intellinetics, Mr. Chretien served for twenty-six years in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Rye D'Orazio, Director. Mr. D'Orazio has served as a director of Intellinetics since 2006. Mr. D'Orazio has been a partner at Ray & Barney Group since 2001. From 1995 to 2000, Mr. D'Orazio served as Vice President of Professional Services at Compucom. From 1985 to 1995, Mr. D'Orazio was a partner at NCGroup, which he founded. From 1982 to 1995, Mr. D'Orazio was employed as the Vice President of Professional Services at Triangle Systems, and from 1977 to 1982, Mr. D'Orazio was employed as a systems engineer at Electronic Data Systems.

Thomas D. Moss, Director. Mr. Moss is a co-founder of Intellinetics and has served as Intellinetics' Chief Software Engineer since 1996. Prior to joining Intellinetics, Mr. Moss was employed as a senior software developer at North American Computer Services from 1988 to 1994. From 1983 to 1988, Mr. Moss was employed as a programmer/analyst at Confidential Data Services.

Robert C. Schroeder, Director. Mr. Schroeder was appointed as a member of our board of directors in September 2013. Mr. Schroeder is Vice President of Investment Banking at Taglich Brothers and specializes in advisory services and capital raising for small public and private companies. Prior to that, Mr. Schroeder served as Senior Equity Analyst publishing sell-side research on publicly traded companies. Prior to joining Taglich Brothers, he served in various positions in the brokerage and public accounting industry. Mr. Schroeder received a B.S. degree in accounting and economics from New York University. He currently serves on the board of directors of publicly traded Air Industries Group, a manufacturer of aerospace parts and assemblies, and Decisionpoint Systems, Inc., a leading provider and integrator of Enterprise Mobility, Wireless Applications and RFID solutions.

Available Information

Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act are available free of charge via our website (www.intellinetics.com) as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with, or furnished, to the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business and future operating results may be affected by many risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those set forth below and those contained elsewhere in this report. If any of the following risks were to occur, our business, affairs, assets, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. When we say that something could have a material adverse effect on us or on our business, we mean that it could have one or more of these effects.

In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our company. Our business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks.

Risks Relating to our Business

Our current Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm expressed going concern issues that note our need for capital and/or revenues to survive as a business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to raise sufficient capital and further implement our business plan. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, we had a net loss of \$1,648,641 and \$2,139,704, respectively. The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$9,457,011 as of December 31, 2014. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our current Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm's reports on our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, contained explanatory paragraphs indicating that there was substantial doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our going concern qualification is expected to significantly affect our ability to raise capital and have a meaningful negative effect on the cost of capital, if we are able to raise any capital at all. If we are unable to raise capital, we will not be able to continue operations.

We need to continue to establish and maintain an effective system of internal controls, in order to be able to report our financial results accurately and timely, or to prevent fraud.

Effective internal control is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. Because Intellinetics operated as a private company without public reporting obligations before 2012, it had limited personnel and resources to apply to the development of the external reporting and compliance obligations that would be required of a public company. Intellinetics has taken and will continue to take measures to address and improve its financial reporting and compliance capabilities including the addition of financial and accounting resources, and instituting changes to satisfy its obligations in connection with joining a public company. If Intellinetics' financial and managerial controls, reporting systems, or procedures fail, it may not be able to provide accurate financial statements on a timely basis or comply with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

In relation to the audit of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, our former independent registered public accounting firm informed the Company of its observations of a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting at Intellinetics, primarily related to Intellinetics having been a private company without public reporting obligations before 2012. Since the filing of our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company has adopted various measures to improve Intellinetics' internal control processes and has mitigated the material weakness in internal controls at Intellinetics. However, there can be no assurance that further improvements will not be required.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control, we may be unable to produce reliable financial reports or prevent fraud. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective at any time in the future, we may not be able to manage our business as effectively as we would if an effective control environment existed, we could be subject to regulatory enforcement, and investors may lose confidence in our ability to operate in compliance with existing internal control rules and regulations, either of which could result in a decline in our stock price.

Our cash reserves are low, and we will require additional capital to fund our future activities. We may not be able to ensure the survival of the business if we fail to raise additional capital on satisfactory terms and in sufficient amounts.

As of December 31, 2014, we had cash of \$184,081. Our cash requirements are insufficient by approximately \$180,000 per month. We expect that through the next 10-16 months, the capital requirements to fund our growth, service existing debt obligations, and cover the operating costs as a public company will consume substantially all of the cash flows that we currently generate from operations, as well as an additional \$2,160,000 to \$3,600,000. We will be required to meet our needs from increased internally generated cash flows, debt financings and equity financings. We are dependent on our ability to obtain financing to continue operations and to implement our business plan. Based on our current operating plan, we will need to obtain debt or additional equity financing in the near future. The type, timing and terms of the additional financing we may select will depend on, among other things, our cash needs, the availability of other financing sources and prevailing conditions in the financial markets. Any financing would be dilutive to our stockholders. There can be no assurance that any of these sources will be available to us at any time. Even if additional capital is available, we may not be able to obtain debt or equity financing on terms favorable to us. If cash generated by operations is not sufficient to meet our capital requirements, the failure to obtain additional financing could result in a reduction or curtailment of our operations.

We may have to issue additional securities at prices which may result in substantial dilution to our stockholders.

If we raise additional funds through the sale of equity or convertible debt, our current stockholders' percentage ownership will be reduced. In addition, these transactions may dilute the value of ordinary shares outstanding. We may have to issue securities that may have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to our common stock. We cannot provide assurance that we will be able to raise additional funds on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If future financing is not available or is not available on acceptable terms, we may not be able to fund our future needs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business plans, prospects, results of operations, and financial condition.

Weakened economic conditions and uncertainty could adversely affect our operating results or financing in ways that may be hard to predict or to defend against.

Our overall performance depends in part on economic conditions. The United States and world economies have, to some extent, continued to suffer from uncertainty, volatility, disruption, and other adverse conditions since the financial crisis beginning in approximately 2008, and those conditions continue to adversely impact the business community and financial markets. The sustainability and pace of the economic recovery are unknown and are beyond our control. There is no assurance that economic and business conditions will not be adverse in the future. Moreover, any instability in the global economy affects countries, including the United States, with varying levels of severity, which makes the impact on our business complex and unpredictable. During adverse economic conditions, many customers may delay or reduce technology purchases. Contract negotiations may become more protracted, or conditions could result in reductions in sales of our products, longer sales cycles, pressure on our margins, difficulties in collection of accounts receivable or delayed payments, increased default risks associated with our accounts receivable, slower adoption of new technologies, and increased price competition. Potential price inflation in the United States may increase the cost we incur to provide our solutions and may reduce profit margins on agreements that govern our provision of products or services to customers over a multi-year period. In addition, any deterioration of the United States and global credit markets could adversely impact our ability to complete sales of our products and services, including maintenance and support renewals. Any of these prolonged events, as well as a general weakening of, or declining corporate confidence in, the United States and global economy, or a curtailment in government or corporate spending could delay or decrease customer purchases, and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Recent events in the financial markets have demonstrated that businesses and industries throughout the world are very tightly connected to each other. Thus, financial developments seemingly unrelated to us or to our industry may adversely affect us over the course of time. For example, material increases in applicable interest rate benchmarks may increase the payment costs for any of our debt. Credit contraction in financial markets may hurt our ability to access credit in the event that we identify an acquisition opportunity or require significant access to credit for other reasons. Similarly, volatility in our stock price due to seemingly unrelated financial developments could hurt our ability to raise capital for the financing of acquisitions or other reasons. Any of these events, or any other events caused by turmoil in domestic or international financial markets, may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service any indebtedness that we may incur from time to time, which could force us to sell assets, cease operations, or take other detrimental actions for our business.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance any debt obligations that we may incur depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, and other factors beyond our control. We cannot ensure that we will maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on any indebtedness.

If our cash flows and capital resources are at any time insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or to sell assets, seek additional capital, restructure or refinance our indebtedness, or reduce or cease operations. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt service and other operating obligations.

We are subject to loan covenants which we may not be able to meet, resulting in increased interest and accelerated payment obligations.

In connection with our indebtedness to the State of Ohio, the material loan covenants to which we are subject include

- providing quarterly financial information and management certifications;
- creating and maintaining a certain number of full time jobs within Ohio;
- furnishing period information regarding employment, economic, and statistical data;
- maintaining our principal offices in the State of Ohio;
- maintaining insurance for risk of loss, public liability, and worker's compensation;
- delivering notice in the event of default, any pending or threatened action that would materially impair the Company;
- permitting the inspection of books, records, and premises;
- not selling or disposing of substantially all of our assets or equity or merging or consolidating with another entity without consent; and
- not pledging or encumbering our assets.

We have had past instances of non-compliance with certain of the loan covenants. Should we violate a covenant or requirement, we may be subject to an escalation of our interest rate and/or we may be required to repay the loan before its term. We are currently in compliance with all material loan covenants. There can be no assurance that we will not become non-compliant with one or more of these covenants in the future.

Our gross margins on our revenues have not been stable, which creates difficulty in generating forecasts and managing profitability, and may hinder investment.

Our gross margins on our revenues have not been stable. Accordingly, it is difficult for us to manage and forecast our gross margins and our earnings. Historically, our product mix and profitability per project have not been consistent. These conditions may adversely impact our future financial performance and may hinder our ability to attract investors.

The length of our sales cycle can fluctuate significantly, resulting in significant fluctuations in license revenues recognitions.

The decision by a customer to purchase our products often involves a comprehensive implementation process across the customer's network or networks. As a result, licenses of these products may entail a significant commitment of resources by prospective customers, accompanied by the attendant risks and delays frequently associated with significant expenditures and lengthy sales cycles and implementation procedures. Given the significant investment and commitment of resources required by an organization to implement the type of software we supply, our sales cycle may be longer compared to other companies within our own industry, as well as companies in other industries. In the current economic environment, it is not uncommon to see reduced information technology spending. It may take several months, or even several quarters, for marketing opportunities to materialize. If a customer's decision to license our software is delayed or if the installation of our products takes longer than originally anticipated, the date on which we may recognize revenues from these licenses would be delayed. Such delays could cause our revenues to be lower than expected in a particular period.

Any significant reduction in the sales efforts or cooperative efforts from our partners could materially impact our revenues.

We rely on close cooperation with our reseller and channel partners for sales and product development as well as for the optimization of opportunities that arise in our competitive environment. In particular, the success of our recently announced reseller program, IntelliCloud™, is entirely dependent upon our relationships with resellers of multi-functional devices, which are currently being purchased by current and potential customers in our target markets. Our success will depend, in part, upon our ability to maintain access to existing channels of distribution and to gain access to new channels if and when they develop. We may not be able to retain a sufficient number of our existing partners or develop a sufficient number of future partners. We are unable to predict the extent to which our partners will be successful in marketing and licensing our products. A reduction in partner cooperation or sales efforts, or a decline in the number of channels, could materially reduce revenues.

We need to continue to develop new technologically-advanced products that successfully integrate with the software products and enhancements used by our customers.

Our success depends upon our ability to design, develop, test, market, license, and support new software products and enhancements of current products on a timely basis in response to both competitive threats and marketplace demands. Recent examples of significant trends in the software industry include cloud computing, mobility, social media, networking, browser, and software as a service. In addition, software products and enhancements must remain compatible with standard platforms and file formats. Often, we must integrate software licensed or acquired from third parties with our proprietary software to create or improve our products. If we are unable to achieve a successful integration with third-party software, we may not be successful in developing and marketing our new software products and enhancements. If we are unable to successfully integrate third-party software to develop new software products and enhancements to existing products, or to complete products currently under development which we license or acquire from third parties, our operating results will materially suffer. In addition, if the integrated or new products or enhancements do not achieve acceptance by the marketplace, our operating results will materially suffer. Also, if new industry standards emerge that we do not anticipate or adapt to, our software products could be rendered obsolete and, as a result, our business and operating results, as well as our ability to compete in the marketplace, would be materially harmed.

If our products and services do not gain market acceptance, our operating results may be negatively affected.

We intend to pursue our strategy of growing the capabilities of our ECM software offerings through our proprietary research and the development of new product offerings. In response to customer demand, it is important to our success that we continue: (i) to enhance our products, and (ii) to seek to set the standard for ECM capabilities in the small-to-medium market. The primary market for our software and services is rapidly evolving, due to the nature of the rapidly changing software industry, which means that the level of acceptance of products and services that have been released recently or that are planned for future release by the marketplace is not certain. If the markets for our products and services fail to develop, develop more slowly than expected or become subject to increased competition, our business may suffer. As a result, we may be unable to: (i) successfully market our current products and services, (ii) develop new software products, services and enhancements to current products and services, (iii) complete customer installations on a timely basis, or (iv) complete products and services currently under development. In addition, increased competition could put significant pricing pressures on our products, which could negatively impact our margins and profitability. If our products and services are not accepted by our customers or by other businesses in the marketplace, our business and operating results will be materially affected.

If we are unable to continue to attract new customers, our growth could be slower than we expect.

We believe that our future growth depends in part upon increasing our customer base. Our ability to achieve significant growth in revenue in the future will depend, in part, upon continually attracting new customers and obtaining subscription renewals to our solutions from those customers. If we fail to attract new customers our revenue may grow more slowly than expected and our business may be harmed.

A significant downturn in our business may not be immediately reflected in our operating results because of the way we recognize revenue.

We recognize revenue from subscription agreements ratably over the terms of these agreements, which are typically one year. As a result, a significant portion of the revenue we report in each quarter is generated from customer agreements entered into during previous periods, which is reflected as deferred revenue on our balance sheet. Consequently, a decline in new or renewed subscriptions, or a downgrade of renewed subscriptions to less-expensive editions, in any one quarter may not be fully reflected in our revenue in that quarter, and may negatively affect our revenue in future quarters. If contracts having significant value expire and are not renewed or replaced at the beginning of a quarter or are downgraded, our revenue may decline significantly in that quarter and subsequent quarters.

Our profitability in the short term may be affected by rapid growth in our customer base.

Expenses, such as sales commissions, are generally incurred upfront; however most of our revenue is recognized over the life of the applicable agreements. Therefore, increased sales will result in our recognition of more costs than revenue during the early periods covered by such agreements, even in cases where the agreements are expected to be profitable for us over their full terms. As a result, our short-term operating results may suffer.

If we are unable to increase market awareness of our company and our solutions, our revenue may not continue to grow, or may decline.

Market awareness of our capabilities and solutions is essential to our ability to generate new leads for expanding our business and our continued growth. If we fail to sufficiently invest in our marketing programs or they are unsuccessful in creating market awareness of our company and solutions, our business may be harmed.

Reduced IT or enterprise software spending may adversely impact our business.

Our business depends on the overall demand for IT and enterprise software spend and on the economic health of our current and prospective customers. Any meaningful reduction in IT or enterprise software spending or weakness in the economic health of our current and prospective customers could harm our business in a number of ways, including longer sales cycles and lower prices for our solutions.

Security breaches may harm our business.

Any security breaches, unauthorized access, unauthorized usage, virus or similar breach or disruption could result in loss of confidential information, damage to our reputation, early termination of our contracts, litigation, regulatory investigations or other liabilities. If our security measures or those of our third-party data centers are breached as a result of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise and, as a result, someone obtains unauthorized access to customer data, our reputation could be damaged, our business may suffer and we could incur significant liability.

The United States has laws and regulations relating to data privacy, security, and retention and transmission of information. We have certain measures to protect our information systems against unauthorized access and disclosure of our confidential information and confidential information belonging to our customers. We have policies and procedures in place dealing with data security and records retention. However, there is no assurance that the security measures we have put in place will be effective in every case.

There has been an increase in the number of private privacy-related lawsuits filed against companies in recent years. In addition, we are unable to predict what additional legislation or regulation in the area of privacy of personal information could be enacted and what effect that could have on our operations and business. Concerns about our practices with regard to the collection, use, disclosure, or security of personal information or other privacy-related matters, even if unfounded and even if we are in compliance with applicable laws, could damage our reputation and harm our business.

Breaches, or perceived breaches, in security could result in a negative impact for us and for our customers, potentially affecting our business, assets, revenues, brand, and reputation, and resulting in penalties, fines, litigation, and other potential liabilities, in each case depending upon the nature of the information disclosed. These risks to our business may increase as we expand the number of products and services we offer.

Our business may become substantially dependent upon the continued adoption of cloud-based software solutions.

We expect to derive a significant part of our revenue from the sale of subscriptions for our cloud-based platform. We do not know whether the trend of adoption of enterprise cloud-based software solutions we have experienced in the past will continue in the future. Many organizations have invested substantial personnel and financial resources to integrate on-premise software tools into their businesses, and some have been reluctant or unwilling to migrate to cloud-based software solutions. Furthermore, some organizations, particularly enterprises upon which we are dependent, have been reluctant or unwilling to use cloud-based solutions because they have concerns regarding the risks associated with the security of their data and the reliability of the technology delivery model associated with these solutions. In addition, if we or other cloud-based providers experience security incidents, loss of customer data, disruptions in delivery or other problems, the market for cloud-based software solutions as a whole, including for our solutions, may be negatively impacted. If the adoption of cloud-based software solutions does not continue at the rate we anticipate, the market for these solutions may stop developing or may develop more slowly than we expect, either of which would harm our operating results.

Our data center infrastructure capacity may affect our service.

As we experience growth in the number of users and amount of data that our hosting infrastructure supports, we will need to acquire additional hosting infrastructure. We seek to maintain excess capacity to facilitate the rapid provision of new customer deployments and the expansion of existing customer deployments. However, the provisioning of new data center infrastructure requires lead time. If we do not accurately predict our infrastructure capacity requirements with sufficient lead time, our customers could experience service impairment that may subject us to financial penalties and liabilities and cause us to lose customers. If our data center infrastructure capacity fails to keep pace with increased subscriptions, customers may experience delays or reductions in the quality of our service as we seek to obtain additional capacity, which could harm our reputation and harm our business.

Any disruption of service at data centers that house our equipment and deliver our solutions could harm our business.

Our users expect to be able to access our solutions 24-hours a day, seven-days a week, without interruption. We have computing and communications hardware operations located in data centers owned and operated by third parties. We do not control the operation of these data centers and we are therefore vulnerable to any security breaches, power outages or other issues the data centers experience. We expect that we will experience interruptions, delays and outages in service and availability from time to time.

The owners of our data centers have no obligation to renew agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we are unable to renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms, we may be required to move to new data centers, and we may incur significant costs and possible service interruption in connection with doing so.

These data centers are vulnerable to damage or interruption from human error, malicious acts, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornados, floods, fires, war, terrorist attacks, power losses, hardware failures, systems failures, telecommunications failures and similar events. The occurrence of a natural disaster or an act of terrorism, vandalism or other misconduct, or a decision to close the data centers without adequate notice or other unanticipated problems could result in lengthy interruptions in availability of our solutions.

Any changes in third-party service levels at our data centers or any errors, defects, disruptions or other performance problems with our solutions could harm our reputation and may damage our customers' businesses. Interruptions in availability of our solutions might reduce our revenue, cause us to issue credits to customers, subject us to potential liability, and cause customers to terminate their subscriptions or decide not to renew their subscriptions with us.

If our existing customers fail to renew their support agreements, or if customers do not license updated products on terms favorable to us, our revenues could be adversely affected.

We currently derive a significant portion of our overall revenues from maintenance services and software subscriptions, and we depend on our installed customer base for future revenue from maintenance services and software subscriptions and licenses of updated products. The IT industry generally has been experiencing increasing pricing pressure from customers when purchasing or renewing support agreements. Moreover, the trend towards consolidation in certain industries that we serve, such as financial services and telecommunications, could result in a reduction of the software and hardware being serviced and put pressure on our maintenance terms with customers who have merged. Given this environment, there can be no assurance that our current customers will renew their maintenance agreements or agree to the same terms when they renew, which could result in our reducing or losing maintenance fees. If our existing customers fail to renew their maintenance agreements, or if we are unable to generate additional maintenance fees through the licensing of updated products to existing or new customers, our business and future operating results could be adversely affected.

The loss of a major customer or the failure to collect a large account receivable could negatively affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Revenues from a limited number of customers have accounted for a substantial percentage of our total revenues. Our two largest clients account for approximately 12% and 5%, respectively, of our revenues for the year ending December 31, 2014. For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, government contracts represented approximately 50% and 57% of our net revenues, respectively. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the most significant of these government contracts, represented approximately 5% and 5%, respectively, of our net revenues. Due to their dependence on state, local and federal budgets, government contracts carry short terms, typically less than 18 months. The loss of a meaningful percentage of government contracts could materially affect our business and operating results.

Our investment in our current research and development efforts may not provide a sufficient, timely return.

The development of ECM software products is a costly, complex, and time-consuming process, and the investment in ECM software product development often involves a long wait until a return is achieved on such an investment. We make and will continue to make significant investments in software research and development and related product opportunities. Investments in new technology and processes are inherently speculative. Commercial success depends on many factors including the degree of innovation of the products developed through our research and development efforts, sufficient support from our strategic partners, and effective distribution and marketing. Accelerated product introductions and short product life cycles require high levels of expenditures for research and development. These expenditures may adversely affect our operating results if they are not offset by increased revenues. We believe that we must continue to dedicate a significant amount of resources to our research and development efforts in order to maintain our competitive position. However, significant revenues from new product and service investments may not be achieved for a number of years, if at all. Moreover, new products and services may not be profitable, and even if they are profitable, operating margins for new products and businesses may not be as high as the margins we have experienced for our current or historical products and services.

Product development is a long, expensive, and uncertain process, and we may terminate one or more of our development programs.

We may determine that certain product candidates or programs do not have sufficient potential to warrant the continued allocation of resources. Accordingly, we may elect to terminate one or more of our programs for such product candidates. If we terminate a product in development in which we have invested significant resources, our prospects may suffer, as we will have expended resources on a project that does not provide a return on our investment and we may have missed the opportunity to have allocated those resources to potentially more productive uses, and this may negatively impact our business operating results or financial condition.

The use of open-source software in our products may expose us to the risk of having to disclose the source code to our product, rendering our software no longer proprietary and reducing or eliminating its value.

Certain open-source software is licensed pursuant to license agreements that require a user who distributes the open-source software as a component of the user's software to disclose publicly part or all of the source code to the user's software. This effectively renders what was previously proprietary software open-source software. As competition in our markets increases, we must strive to be cost-effective in our product development activities. Many features we may wish to add to our products in the future may be available as open-source software, and our development team may wish to make use of this software to reduce development costs and speed up the development process. While we carefully monitor the use of all open-source software and try to ensure that no open-source software is used in such a way as to require us to disclose the source code to the related product, such use could inadvertently occur. Additionally, if a third party has incorporated certain types of open-source software into its software but has failed to disclose the presence of such open-source software, and we embed that third-party software into one or more of our products, we could, under certain circumstances, be required to disclose the source code to our product. This could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Failure to protect our intellectual property could harm our ability to compete effectively.

We are highly dependent on our ability to protect our proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of intellectual property laws, trademark laws, as well as non-disclosure agreements and other contractual provisions to establish and maintain our proprietary rights. We intend to protect our rights vigorously; however, there can be no assurance that these measures will be successful. Enforcement of our intellectual property rights may be difficult or cost prohibitive. While U.S. copyright laws may provide meaningful protection against unauthorized duplication of software, software piracy has been, and is expected to be, a persistent problem for the software industry, and piracy of our products represents a loss of revenue to us. Certain of our license arrangements may require us to make a limited confidential disclosure of portions of the source code for our products, or to place such source code into escrow for the protection of another party. Although we will take considerable precautions, unauthorized third parties, including our competitors, may be able to: (i) copy certain portions of our products, or (ii) reverse engineer or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Also, our competitors could independently develop technologies that are perceived to be substantially equivalent or superior to our technologies. Our competitive position may be adversely affected by our possible inability to effectively protect our intellectual property.

Any claim that we infringe on other's intellectual property could materially increase costs and materially harm our ability to generate future revenues and profits.

Claims of infringement are becoming increasingly common as the software industry develops and as related legal protections, including patents are applied to software products. Although we are not aware of any infringement on the rights of third parties, third parties may assert infringement claims against us in the future. Although most of our technology is proprietary in nature, we do include certain third-party software in our products. In these cases, this software is licensed from the entity holding the intellectual property rights. Although we believe that we have secured proper licenses for all third-party software that is integrated into our products, third parties may assert infringement claims against us in the future. The third parties making these assertions and claims may include non-practicing entities (known as "patent trolls") whose business model is to obtain patent-licensing revenues from operating companies, such as ours. Any such assertion, regardless of merit, may result in litigation or may require us to obtain a license for the intellectual property rights of third parties. Such licenses may not be available, or they may not be available on reasonable terms. In addition, such litigation could be time-consuming, disruptive to our ability to generate revenues or enter into new market opportunities, and may result in significantly increased costs as a result of our defense against those claims or our attempt to license the intellectual property rights or rework our products to avoid infringement of third-party rights to ensure they comply with judicial decisions. Our agreements with our partners and end-users typically contain provisions that require us to indemnify them, with certain limitations on the total amount of such indemnification, for damages sustained by them as a result of any infringement claims involving our products. Any of the foregoing results of an infringement claim could have a significant adverse impact on our business and operating results, as well as our ability to generate future revenues and profits.

The loss of licenses to use third-party software or the lack of support or enhancement of such software could adversely affect our business.

We currently depend upon a limited number of third-party software products. If such software products were not available, we might experience delays or increased costs in the development of our products. In certain instances, we rely on software products that we license from third parties, including software that is integrated with internally-developed software, and which is used in our products to perform key functions. These third-party software licenses may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, and the related software may not continue to be appropriately supported, maintained, or enhanced by the licensors. The loss by us of the license to use, or the inability by licensors to support, maintain, and enhance any of such software, could result in increased costs or in delays or reductions in product shipments until equivalent software is developed or licensed and integrated with internally-developed software. Such increased costs or delays or reductions in product shipments could adversely affect our business.

Current and future competitors could have a significant impact on our ability to generate future revenues and profits.

The markets for our products are intensely competitive, and are subject to rapid technological change and other pressures created by changes in our industry. The convergence of many technologies has resulted in unforeseen competitors arising from companies that were traditionally not viewed as threats to our marketplace. We expect competition to increase and intensify in the future as the pace of technological change and adaptation quickens, and as additional companies enter our markets, including those competitors who offer similar products and services to ours, but offer them through a different form of delivery. Numerous releases of competitive products have occurred in recent history and are expected to continue in the future. We may not be able to compete effectively with current competitors and potential entrants into our marketplace. We could lose market share if our current or prospective competitors: (i) introduce new competitive products, (ii) add new functionality to existing products, (iii) acquire competitive products, (iv) reduce prices, or (v) form strategic alliances with other companies. If other businesses were to engage in aggressive pricing policies with respect to competing products, or if the dynamics in our marketplace resulted in increased bargaining power by the consumers of our products and services, we would need to lower the prices we charge for the products we offer. This could result in lower revenues or reduced margins, either of which could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results. Additionally, if prospective consumers choose other methods of ECM delivery, different from those that we offer, our business and operating results could also be materially and adversely affected.

Consolidation in the industry, particularly by large, well-capitalized companies, could place pressure on our operating margins which could, in turn, have a material adverse effect on our business.

Acquisitions by large, well-capitalized technology companies have changed the marketplace for our goods and services by replacing competitors that are comparable in size to our company with companies that have more resources at their disposal to compete with us in the marketplace. In addition, other large corporations with considerable financial resources either have products that compete with the products we offer, or have the ability to encroach on our competitive position within our marketplace. These companies have considerable financial resources, channel influence, and broad geographic reach; thus, they can engage in competition with our products and services on the basis of sales price, marketing, services, or support. They also have the ability to introduce items that compete with our maturing products and services. The threat posed by larger competitors and their ability to use their better economies of scale to sell competing products and services at a lower cost may materially reduce the profit margins we earn on the goods and services we provide to the marketplace. Any material reduction in our profit margin may have a material adverse effect on the operations or finances of our business, which could hinder our ability to raise capital in the public markets at opportune times for strategic acquisitions or general operational purposes, which may prevent effective strategic growth or improved economies of scale or put us at a disadvantage to our better-capitalized competitors.

We must manage our internal resources during periods of Company growth, or our operating results could be adversely affected.

The ECM market has continued to evolve at a rapid pace. If we are successful in growing the Company, any growth will place significant strains on our administrative and operational resources, and increase demands on our internal systems, procedures and controls. Our administrative infrastructure, systems, procedures and controls may not adequately support our operations. In addition, our management may not be able to achieve a rapid, effective execution of the product and business initiatives necessary to successfully implement our operational and competitive strategy. If we are unable to manage growth effectively, our operating results will likely suffer which may, in turn, adversely affect our business.

If we are not able to attract and retain top employees, our ability to compete may be harmed.

Our performance is substantially dependent on the performance of our executive officers and key employees. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees could significantly harm our business. Our success is also highly dependent upon our continuing ability to identify, hire, train, retain, and motivate highly-qualified management, technical, sales, and marketing personnel. In particular, the recruitment of top research developers and experienced salespeople remains critical to our success. Competition for such people is intense, substantial, and continuous, and we may not be able to attract, integrate, or retain highly-qualified technical, sales, or managerial personnel in the future. In addition, in our effort to attract and retain critical personnel, we may experience increased compensation costs that are not offset by either improved productivity or higher prices for our products or services.

The market price of our common stock may limit the appeal of certain alternative compensation structures that we might offer to the high-quality employees we seek to attract and retain.

If the market price of our common stock performs poorly, such performance may adversely affect our ability to retain or attract critical personnel. For example, if we were to offer options to purchase shares of our common stock as part of an employee's compensation package, the attractiveness of such a compensation package would be highly dependent upon the performance of our common stock.

In addition, any changes made to any of our compensation practices which are made necessary by governmental regulations or competitive pressures could adversely affect our ability to retain and motivate existing personnel and recruit new personnel. For example, any limit to total compensation which may be prescribed by the government, or any significant increases in personal income tax levels in the United States, may hurt our ability to attract or retain our executive officers or other employees whose efforts are vital to our success.

Any unauthorized, and potentially improper, actions of our personnel could adversely affect our business, operating results, and financial condition.

The recognition of our revenue depends on, among other things, the terms negotiated in our contracts with our customers. Our personnel may act outside of their authority and negotiate additional terms without our knowledge. We have implemented policies to help prevent and discourage such conduct, but there can be no assurance that such policies will be followed. For instance, in the event that our sales personnel negotiate terms that do not appear in the contract and of which we are unaware, whether the additional terms are written or verbal, we could be prevented from recognizing revenue in accordance with our plans. Furthermore, depending on when we learn of unauthorized actions and the size of the transactions involved, we may have to restate revenue for a previously reported period, which would seriously harm our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Unexpected events may materially harm our ability to align our incurrence of expenses with our recognition of revenues.

We incur operating expenses based upon anticipated revenue trends. Because a high percentage of these expenses are relatively fixed, a delay in recognizing revenues from transactions related to these expenses (which delay may be due to the factors described elsewhere in this section or may be due to other factors) could cause significant variations in operating results from quarter to quarter, and such a delay could materially reduce operating income. If these expenses are not subsequently matched by revenues, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We may fail to achieve our financial forecasts due to the inherent difficulties in making predictions of market activity.

Our revenues and particularly our new software license revenues are difficult to forecast, and, as a result, our actual operating results can differ significantly from our estimates, and such differences may be material. We use an internal customer relationship management system to manage all of our “sales funnel” activities. Information relating to existing and potential customers is updated weekly. The system provides us with estimates of future sales from existing and potential customers, the effectiveness of which relies solely on our ability to predict sales activity, both in a particular quarter and over longer periods of time. Many factors may affect actual sales activity, such as weakened economic conditions, which may cause our customers and potential customers to delay, reduce, or cancel IT-related purchasing decisions, and the tendency of some IT customers to wait until the end of a fiscal period in the hope of obtaining more favorable terms. If actual sales activity differs from our estimate, then we may have planned our activities and budgeted incorrectly and this may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our products may contain defects that could harm our reputation, be costly to correct, delay revenues, and expose us to litigation.

Our products are highly complex and sophisticated and, from time to time, may contain design defects or software errors that are difficult to detect and correct. Errors may be found in new software products or improvements to existing products after delivery to our customers. If these defects are discovered, we may not be able to successfully correct such defects in a timely manner. In addition, despite the extensive tests we conduct on all of our products, we may not be able to fully simulate the environment in which our products will operate and, as a result, we may be unable to adequately detect the design defects or software errors which may become apparent only after the products are installed in an end-user’s network. The occurrence of errors and failures in our products could result in the delay or the denial of market acceptance of our products, and alleviating such errors and failures may require us to make significant expenditure of our resources. The harm to our reputation resulting from product errors and failures may be materially damaging. Because we regularly provide a warranty with our products, the financial impact of fulfilling warranty obligations may be significant in the future. Our agreements with our strategic partners and end-users typically contain provisions designed to limit our exposure to claims. These agreements regularly contain terms such as the exclusion of all implied warranties and the limitation of the availability of consequential or incidental damages. However, such provisions may not effectively protect us against claims and the attendant liabilities and costs associated with such claims. Accordingly, any such claim could negatively affect our business, operating results or financial condition.

A claim for damages, regardless our responsibility for the failure, could expose us to liability.

We provide business management solutions that we believe are critical to the operations of our customers’ businesses and provide benefits that may be difficult to quantify. Any failure of a customer’s system installed by us or of the services offered by us could result in a claim for substantial damages against us, regardless of our responsibility for the failure. Although we attempt to limit our contractual liability for damages resulting from negligent acts, errors, mistakes, or omissions in rendering our services, we cannot assure you that the limitations on liability we include in our agreements will be enforceable in all cases, or that those limitations on liability will otherwise protect us from liability for damages. There can be no assurance that any insurance coverage we may have in place will be adequate or that current coverages will remain available at acceptable costs. Successful claims brought in excess of any insurance coverage could seriously harm our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations. Even if not successful, large claims against us could result in significant legal and other costs and may be a distraction to our senior management.

Our products rely on the stability of infrastructure software that, if not stable, could negatively impact the effectiveness or reliability of our products, resulting in harm to our reputation and business.

Our development of internet and intranet applications depends and will continue to depend on the stability, functionality, and scalability of the infrastructure software of the underlying internet and intranet. If weaknesses in such infrastructure exist, we may not be able to correct or compensate for such weaknesses. If we are unable to address weaknesses resulting from problems in the infrastructure software such that our products do not meet customer needs or expectations, our reputation and, consequently, our business may be significantly harmed.

In addition, our business and operations are highly automated, and a disruption or failure of our systems may delay our ability to complete sales and to provide services. A major disaster or other catastrophic event that results in the destruction or disruption of any of our critical business or information technology systems could severely affect our ability to conduct normal business operations, which may materially and adversely affect our future operating results.

We may become involved in litigation that may materially adversely affect us.

From time to time in the ordinary course of our business, we may become involved in various legal proceedings, including commercial, product liability, employment, class action, and other litigation and claims, as well as governmental and other regulatory investigations and proceedings. Such matters can be time-consuming, divert management's attention and resources, and cause us to incur significant expenses. Furthermore, because litigation is inherently unpredictable, the results of any such actions may have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, or financial condition.

Our contracts with government clients subject us to risks including early termination, audits, investigations, sanctions, and penalties.

A significant portion of our revenues comes from contracts with the U.S. government, state and local governments, and their respective agencies, which may terminate most of these contracts at any time, without cause. The percentage of revenue from governmental contracts as a percentage of total revenue for the periods ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 were 50% percent and 57% percent, respectively. At this time, governments and their agencies are operating under increased pressure to reduce spending. Any federal government contracts are subject to the approval of appropriations being made by the U.S. Congress to fund the expenditures under those contracts. Similarly, any contracts at the state and local levels are subject to government funding authorizations. Additionally, government contracts are generally subject to audits and investigations that could result in various civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, refund of a portion of fees received, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspensions, or debarment from future government business.

The Company is subject to the reporting requirements of federal securities laws, causing the Company to make significant compliance-related expenditures that may divert resources from other projects, thus impairing its ability to grow.

In 2012, Intellinetics Ohio became a subsidiary of the Company and, accordingly, Intellinetics Ohio is now subject to the information and reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, and other federal securities laws, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The costs of preparing and filing annual and quarterly reports, proxy statements and other information with the Commission and furnishing audited reports to stockholders causes our expenses to be higher than they would have been if Intellinetics Ohio had remained privately held and had not become our subsidiary.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act and new rules subsequently implemented by the Commission have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public company, we expect these new rules and regulations to continue to keep our compliance costs high in 2015 and beyond, and to make certain activities more time-consuming and costly. As a public company, we also expect that these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance in the future, and we may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors or as executive officers.

The elimination of monetary liability against our directors, officers, agents and employees under Nevada law, and the existence of indemnification rights to such persons, may result in substantial expenditures by the Company and may discourage lawsuits against our directors, officers, agents and employees.

Our articles of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions permitting us to eliminate the personal liability of our directors, officers, agents and employees to the Company and its stockholders for damages for breach of fiduciary duty to the extent provided by Nevada law. We may also have contractual indemnification obligations under our employment agreements with our officers. The foregoing indemnification obligations could result in the Company incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors, officers, agents and employees, which we may be unable to recoup. These provisions and resultant costs may also discourage our Company from bringing a lawsuit against certain individuals for breaches of their fiduciary duties, and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by our stockholders against our directors, officers, agents and employees even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit the Company and stockholders.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

Shares of our common stock that have not been registered under the Securities Act, regardless of whether such shares are restricted or unrestricted, are subject to resale restrictions imposed by Rule 144, including those set forth in Rule 144(i), which apply to a “shell company.”

Pursuant to Rule 144 of the Securities Act, a “shell company” is defined as a company that has no or nominal operations, and either no or nominal assets, assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents, or assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets. As such, we were a shell company pursuant to Rule 144 prior to 2012, and sales of our securities pursuant to Rule 144 were restricted until at least twelve months from February 13, 2012, the date that we filed our Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC, reflecting the Company’s status as a non- “shell company.” Even after February 13, 2013, investors may be reluctant to invest in our securities because they are securities of a former shell company that may not be freely tradable as securities of companies that are not former “shell companies”. In addition, since the Company is a former shell company, shareholders with restricted securities cannot rely upon Rule 144 for sales of restricted securities in the event that the Company is not current in its filing obligations under the Exchange Act.

Management exercises significant control over matters requiring stockholder approval which may result in the delay or prevention of a change in our control.

The officers, directors, and key employees of Intellinetics hold approximately 34% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, the management and key employees of Intellinetics exercise significant control over all matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of our directors and approval of significant corporate transactions. This concentration of ownership in the management and key employees of Intellinetics may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company that may be otherwise viewed as beneficial by stockholders other than Intellinetics’ management.

Our shares are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board and are subject to a high degree of volatility and liquidity risk.

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. As such, we believe our stock price to be more volatile and the share liquidity characteristics to be of higher risk than if we were listed on one of the national exchanges. Also, if our stock were no longer quoted on the OTCBB, the ability to trade our stock would become even more limited and investors might not be able to sell their shares. Consequently, investors must be prepared to bear the economic risk of holding the securities for an indefinite period of time.

Shares eligible for future sale may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

From time to time, certain of our stockholders may be eligible to sell all or some of their shares of common stock by means of ordinary brokerage transactions in the open market pursuant to Rule 144, promulgated under the Securities Act, subject to certain limitations. Any substantial sale of our common stock pursuant to Rule 144 may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The common stock of public companies can experience extreme price and volume fluctuations. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or out of proportion to the operating performance of such companies. We expect our stock price to be similarly volatile. These broad market fluctuations may continue and could harm our stock price. Any negative change in the public's perception of the prospects of our business or companies in our industry could also depress our stock price, regardless of our actual results. Factors affecting the trading price of our common stock may include:

- Variations in operating results;
- Announcements of technological innovations, new products or product enhancements, strategic alliances, or significant agreements by us or by competitors;
- Recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- Litigation, legislation, regulation, or technological developments that adversely affect our business; and
- Market conditions in our industry, the industries of our customers, and the economy as a whole.

Further, the stock market in general, and securities of smaller companies in particular, can experience extreme price and volume fluctuations. Continued market fluctuations could result in extreme volatility in the price of our common stock, which could cause a decline in the value of our common stock. You should also be aware that price volatility might be worse if the trading volume of our common stock is low.

The volatility of our stock price could lead to losses by stockholders.

The market price of our common stock may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to: (i) quarterly and annual variations in operating results, (ii) announcements of technological innovations or new products that are relevant to our industry, or (iii) other events or factors. In addition, financial markets experience significant price and volume fluctuations that particularly affect the market prices of equity securities of many technology companies. These fluctuations have often resulted from the failure of such companies to meet market expectations in a particular quarter, and thus such fluctuations may or may not be related to the underlying operating performance of such companies. Broad market fluctuations or any failure of our operating results in a particular quarter to meet market expectations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Occasionally, periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities may lead to the institution of securities class action litigation against a company. Due to the volatility of our stock price, we may be the target of such securities litigation in the future. Such legal action could result in substantial costs to defend our interests and a diversion of management's attention and resources, each of which would have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Our common stock may be subject to Penny Stock Rules, which could affect trading.

Broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in "penny stocks" are regulated by certain rules adopted by the SEC. Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00, subject to exceptions. The rules require that a broker-dealer, before a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, deliver a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in connection with the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the rules generally require that before a transaction in a penny stock, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the liquidity of penny stocks. Our common stock has never traded above \$5.00 per share, and as such the holders of our common stock or other of our securities may find it more difficult to sell their securities.

Issuances of convertible notes may result in significant dilution for our shareholders.

The Company has issued various convertible notes since 2013, which all remain outstanding. If all of any part of the outstanding interest on the convertible notes are converted into common stock, it could cause significant dilution to our current shareholders.

The Company has Outstanding Warrants having a “cashless exercise” feature.

As part of an offering of equity in 2013, the placement agent was issued warrants to purchase 214,286 shares. The placement agent warrants have a cashless exercise feature giving the placement agent the option of not paying cash to exercise the warrants but gives the placement agent the right to surrender a portion of the warrants to the Company as full payment of the exercise price and receive shares equal to the difference between the exercise price and the price of the shares at the time of exercise. The Company would not receive any proceeds from the exercise of warrants issued to the placement agent, causing dilution to existing stockholders with no corresponding influx of capital. This may affect our ability to raise additional equity capital.

FINRA sales practice requirements may also limit a shareholder’s ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the “penny stock” rules described above, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative, low-priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer’s financial status, tax status, investment objectives, and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative, low-priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Because we do not expect to pay any dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future, investors in this offering may never receive a return on their investment.

We do not anticipate that we will pay any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Instead, we plan to retain any earnings to maintain and expand our existing operations. The declaration, payment, and amount of any future dividends, if any, will be made at the discretion of our board of directors, and will depend upon, among other things, the results of our operations, cash flows and financial condition, operating and capital requirements, and other factors that the board of directors considers relevant. In addition, any future credit facilities we enter into may contain terms prohibiting or limiting the amount of dividends that may be declared or paid on our common stock. Accordingly, investors must rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any return on their investment.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our property consists of an office facility measuring approximately 6,000 square feet in Columbus, Ohio that we lease for our headquarters and chief executive offices. The monthly rental payment is \$3,375. The lease term continues until December 31, 2016.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

Part II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is available for quotation on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "INLX."

The quarterly high and low closing prices of our common stock, as reported by the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board are as follows:

Common Stock			
Quarter Ended		High	Low
December 31, 2014	\$	0.30	\$ 0.18
September 30, 2014	\$	0.70	\$ 0.15
June 30, 2014	\$	0.66	\$ 0.44
March 31, 2014	\$	0.81	\$ 0.29
December 31, 2013	\$	0.84	\$ 0.28
September 31, 2013	\$	1.26	\$ 0.35
June 30, 2013	\$	1.96	\$ 0.84
March 31, 2013	\$	3.43	\$ 1.75

Holders

As of March 25, 2015 we had 105 stockholders of record. Such number of record stockholders does not include additional stockholders whose shares are held in street or nominee name by banks, brokerage firms, and other institutions on their behalf.

Dividends

We do not anticipate paying dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future.

Unregistered Securities Issuances in Fiscal Year 2014

All unregistered securities issued in fiscal year 2014 have been previously reported in a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

Shares Issued and Outstanding and Shares Reserved for Exercise of Warrants

As of March 28, 2015, the Company has 7,123,074 shares of common stock issued and outstanding; and 1,288,134 shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding warrants.

Issuer Purchase of Securities

None.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations of the Company for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes to those financial statements that are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. References in this "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" to "the Company," "us," "we," "our," and similar terms refer to Intellinetics, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Intellinetics"), and its sole operating subsidiary, Intellinetics, Inc., an Ohio corporation ("Intellinetics Ohio"), unless we state otherwise or the context indicates otherwise.

This discussion includes forward-looking statements, as that term is defined in the federal securities laws, based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties, such as plans, objectives, expectations and intentions. Actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors. Words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "plan," "continuing," "ongoing," "expect," "believe," "intend," "may," "will," "should," "could," and similar expressions are used to identify forward-looking statements.

We caution you that these statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and are subject to a number of uncertainties, risks and other influences, many of which are beyond our control, which may influence the accuracy of the statements and the projections upon which the statements are based. Factors that may affect our results include, but are not limited to, the risk factors that are included in Part I, Item IA of this Form 10-K. Any one or more of these uncertainties, risks and other influences could materially affect our results of operations and whether forward-looking statements made by us ultimately prove to be accurate. Our actual results, performance and achievements could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether from new information, future events or otherwise.

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section discusses our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition accrued expenses, financing operations, contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The most significant accounting estimates inherent in the preparation of our financial statements include estimates as to the appropriate carry value of certain assets and liabilities which are not readily apparent from other sources. These accounting policies are described at relevant sections in this discussion and analysis and in the notes to the financial statements included in this report for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Recent Developments

Issuance of Convertible Notes

On February 10, 2015, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$ 100,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other. The notes mature on December 31, 2015, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 6 % until maturity. Each note holder has a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the notes into shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$ 0.30 per share. If either note has not been fully repaid by the Company by the maturity date or converted into shares at the election of the note holders prior to the maturity date, then such note will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12 % from the maturity date until the date the convertible note is repaid in full. For more information, see the Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, titled "Subsequent Events" in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

On March 11, 2015, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$ 100,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other. The notes mature on December 31, 2015, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 6 % until maturity. Each note holder has a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the notes into shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$ 0.30 per share. If either note has not been fully repaid by the Company by the maturity date or converted into shares at the election of the note holders prior to the maturity date, then such note will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12 % from the maturity date until the date the convertible note is repaid in full. The Company intends to use the proceeds of the convertible notes for working capital and general corporate purposes. For more information, see the Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, titled "Subsequent Events" in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Company Overview

The Company is an Enterprise Content Management ("ECM") software development, sales and marketing company serving both the public and private sectors. The Company provides its software solutions principally through (i) the direct licensing of its software installed on customer computer platforms and (ii) providing the applications as a service, accessible through the internet. The latter delivery model is what is referred to as a "cloud-based" or "software as a service" ("SaaS") model.

The Company's software products allow customers to manage "enterprise content" (unstructured data such as hard-copy scanned documents, Word documents, Excel spreadsheets, JPEG files, images, pictures, faxes, audio/video files, emails, and PowerPoint presentations) through the complete document life cycle for that organization. The Company's platform, Intellivue™, improves and enhances business operations for clients by making document and content management simple, accessible and affordable. Our approach to deploying templates for specific business processes is designed to empower clients to affordably manage their documents entirely within the Intellivue™ platform.

To date, most of our software customers install our software onto computers at their location (premises-based). In time, the Company anticipates that the provision of “cloud” application services, or software as a service (SaaS), will become a more significant part of its software sales business. We anticipate that cloud-based services will become the principal part of our software sales business and a primary source of revenues for us, because this model allows customers to avoid significant upfront costs for hardware and installation services required for a premises-based delivery. That said, we are just beginning to see our customers migrate to such cloud-based services. Our revenues from cloud-based delivery of our software, as a percentage of total revenue for the period ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, were 13% and 9% respectively.

Our current sales strategy is to focus our sales efforts toward a much greater percentage of sales through intermediaries, such as software resellers and multi-function device resellers, rather than through direct sales. We have developed marketing programs with resellers that facilitate their selling and support of our software solutions. We refer to these resellers as our “channel partners.” We believe that our channel partner strategy improvements have increased the competitive strength of our platform of products. In addition, we have established a set of business solutions templates that provide base software configurations which we believe will facilitate our delivery and installation of software to our customers. We believe that these advancements, in the aggregate, will allow us to license and sell our products to a broader customer base, shortening our sales cycle, making margins more consistent, and allowing us to expand our sales through new channel partnerships. In 2013 and 2014, we devoted significant efforts, in both development and marketing, in bringing about this change in core strategic focus for the Company.

Revenues

Revenues are generated from the licensing, subscription and maintenance of our enterprise software products and from professional services fees in connection with the implementation and integration of software applications. Our revenues, especially our license revenues, are impacted by the competitive strength of our software products, as well as general economic and industry conditions.

For our sales of software our customer base has traditionally been made up of customers with larger projects that can take as much as nine months to two years to complete. For these projects, our policy is to not recognize revenue until the project is complete and delivered to our customer. As such, there are spikes in our revenue when these projects are completed and the associated revenue is recognized. As a result, revenues for sales of software without professional services and sales of software with professional services may vary widely from quarter to quarter.

Cost of Revenues

We maintain a staff of software design engineers, developers, installers and customer support personnel, dedicated to the development and implementation of customer applications, customer support and maintenance of deployed software applications. While the total costs related to these personnel are relatively consistent from period to period, the cost of revenues categories to which these costs are charged may vary depending on the type of work performed by our staff.

Costs of revenues also include the costs of server hosting and Software as a Service applications, as well as certain third-party costs and hardware costs incurred. Third-party and hardware costs may vary widely from quarter to quarter.

In addition, while revenues are recognized upon the completion of software and consulting projects, the related costs are recognized when incurred, resulting in gross margins which may vary widely from period to period for these revenue categories.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales expenses consist of compensation and overhead associated with the development and support of our channel sales network, as well as our direct sales efforts. Marketing expenses consist primarily of compensation and overhead associated with the development and production of product marketing materials, as well as promotion of the Company's products through the trade and industry.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of the compensation and overhead of administrative personnel and professional services firms performing administrative functions, including management, accounting, finance and legal services, plus expenses associated with infrastructure, including depreciation, information technology, telecommunications, facilities and insurance.

Interest, Net

Interest, net, consists primarily of interest expense associated with our notes payable. See Results of Operations – Interest Expense – Net, for additional information.

How We Evaluate our Business Performance and Opportunities

Major Quantitative and Qualitative Factors we Consider in the Evaluation of our Business

The major qualitative and quantitative factors we consider in the evaluation of our operating results include the following:

- Our current strategy is to focus upon cloud-based delivery of our software products through channel partners. Historically, our revenues have mostly resulted from premise-based software licensing revenue and professional services revenue. Our observation of industry trends leads us to anticipate that cloud-based delivery will become our principal software business and a primary source of revenues for us, but we are just beginning to see our customers migrate to cloud-based services. Accordingly, when we evaluate our results, we assess whether our cloud-based software revenues are increasing, relative to prior periods and relative to other sources of revenue. Additionally, we assess whether our sales resulting from relationships with channel partners are increasing, relative to prior periods and relative to direct sales to customers. Finally, we consider the number of channel partners with which we have a contract or other relationship to be an indicator of our performance and future results.
- Our customer engagements often involve the development and licensing of customer-specific software solutions and related consulting and software maintenance services. When analyzing whether to undertake a particular customer engagement, we often consider all of the following factors as part of our overall strategy to grow the business: (i) the profit margins the project may yield, (ii) whether the project will allow us to enter a new geographic market, (iii) whether the project would enable us to demonstrate our capabilities to large national resellers, or (iv) whether the project would help to develop new product and service features that we could integrate into our suite of products, resulting in an overall product portfolio that better aligns with the needs of our target customers. As a result of this pipeline analysis, we may take on projects with a lower project margin if we determine that the project is valuable to our business for the other reasons discussed.
- Our sales cycle is long, sometimes lasting 18-24 months. Even when a project begins, we often perform pre-installation assessment, project scoping, and implementation consulting. Our revenue and profit in any particular period is significantly influenced by sales efforts and preliminary project work conducted in prior periods but not completed and recognized until the current period. Therefore, when we plan our business and evaluate our results, we consider the revenue we expect to recognize from projects in our late-stage pipeline.
- Our research and development efforts and expenses to create new software products are critical to our success. When developing new products or product enhancements, our developers collaborate with our own employees across a wide variety of job functions. We also gather in-depth feedback from our customers and channel partners. We evaluate new products and services to determine their likelihood of market success and their potential profitability.

- We monitor our costs and capital needs to ensure efficiency as well as an adequate level of support for our business plan.

Uncertainties, Trends, and Risks that can cause Fluctuations in our Operating Results

Our operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and are expected to continue to fluctuate in the future due to a variety of factors. Factors that affect our operating results include the following:

- our capital needs, and the costs at which we are able to obtain capital;
- general economic conditions that affect the amount our customers are spending on their software needs, the cost at which we can provide software products and services, and the costs at which we can obtain capital;
- the development of new products, requiring development expenses, product rollout, and market acceptance;
- the length of our sales cycle;
- the fact that many of our customers are governmental organizations, exposing us to the risk of early termination, audits, investigations, sanctions, and other penalties not typically associated with private customers;
- our relationships with our channel partners, for purposes of product delivery, introduction to new markets and customers, and for feedback on product development;
- our need to increase expenses at the beginning of a customer project, while associated revenue is recognized over the life of the project;
- the potential effect of security breaches, data center infrastructure capacity, our use of open-source software, and governmental regulation and litigation over data privacy and security;
- whether our clients renew their agreements and timely remit our accounts receivable;
- whether we can license third-party software on reasonable terms;
- our ability to protect and utilize our intellectual property; and
- the effects of litigation, warranty claims, and other claims and proceedings.

Due to all these factors and the other risks discussed in “Item 1.A Risk Factors” of this report, our results of operations should not be relied upon as an indication of our future performance. Comparisons of our operating results with prior periods is not necessarily meaningful or indicative of future performance.

Results of Operations

Overview - Fiscal 2014 Compared to Fiscal 2013

We reported net losses of \$1,648,641 and \$2,139,704 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing a decrease in net loss of \$491,063 or 23%. We reported gross profit of \$1,184,847 and \$968,956 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing an increase in gross profit of \$215,891 or 22%. We reported operating expenses of \$2,833,488 and \$3,108,660 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing a decrease in operating expenses of \$275,172. The decrease in operating expenses year-over-year was principally related to the reduction in legal and professional fees.

Revenues

We reported total revenues of \$1,485,873 and \$1,554,185 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing a decrease of \$68,312 or 4%. The decrease in total revenues year-over-year is attributable to several factors as described below.

Sale of Software

Revenues from the sale of software principally consist of sales of additional or upgraded software licenses and applications to existing customers and sales of software to our resellers. These software revenues were \$223,276 and \$263,992, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing a decrease of \$40,716, or 15%. The decrease year-over-year in sales was due to our efforts to develop and expand our channel partner reseller organization.

Sale of Software as a Service

For those customers that wish to avoid the upfront costs of typical premises-based software installations, we provide access to our software solutions as a service, accessible through the internet. Our customers typically enter into our software as a service agreement for periods in excess of one year. Under these agreements, we generally provide access to the applicable software, data storage and related customer assistance and support. Our software as a service revenue were \$189,945 and \$138,607, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing an increase of \$51,338 or 37%. The increase in revenue year-over-year was primarily the result of new customers and relationships with channel partners.

Sale of Software Maintenance Services

Software maintenance services revenues consist of fees for post contract customer support services provided to license holders. These agreements allow our customers to receive technical support, enhancements and upgrades to new versions of our software products when and if available. A substantial portion of these revenues were generated from customers to whom we sold software in prior years who have continued to renew their maintenance agreements. The support and maintenance agreements typically have a term of 12 months. Our software maintenance support revenue was \$865,743 and \$856,755, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing an increase of \$8,988, or 1%. The increase in revenue year-over-year was primarily the result of new accounts that we have gained through our growing sales channel partner network and renewals of existing maintenance agreements.

Sales of Professional Services

Professional services revenues consist of revenues from consulting, discovery, training, and advisory services to assist customers with document management needs. These revenues include those arrangements where we do not sell software license as an element of the overall arrangement. Professional services revenues were \$144,809 and \$251,610, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, representing a decrease of \$106,801 or 43%. The decrease in revenue was primarily resulted from four large consulting contracts that were recognized in 2013.

Sale of Third Party Services

Third party services consist of third party vendor software, hardware and/or services purchases as requested by our customers in as need in conjunction with Intellinetics core software or services. Beginning in the first quarter of 2014, we separated these revenues from our other revenues, because we do not charge a mark-up on the procurement of these third-party products and services for our customers. By classifying these revenues under a separate revenue category, we are attempting to reduce the extent to which fluctuations in this revenue category impact the other categories of revenues. Third party services revenues were \$62,100 and \$43,221, respectively, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 respectively, representing an increase of \$18,879 or 44%.

Costs of Revenue

The cost of revenues during the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 were \$301,026 and \$585,229, respectively, representing a decrease of \$284,203, or 49%. The decrease in cost of revenue year-over-year is primarily the result of a decrease in premise software revenue in 2013 that had entailed customized features, enhancements and integration, which increased the amount of labor to meet the outlined specifications of the clients.

Gross Margins

Overall gross margin for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 were 80% and 62%, respectively, representing an increase of 18%. The increase in gross margin year-over-year is primarily as result of decrease of costs associated with software costs in the sale software revenues as discussed in Costs of Revenue above.

Cost of Software Revenues

Cost of software revenues consists primarily of third-party software licenses that are sold in connection with our core software applications and labor costs of our software engineers and implementation consultants. Cost of software revenues was \$55,677 and \$311,994 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively, representing a decrease of \$256,317 or 82%. Gross margin for this product category increased to 75% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 from (18%) for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013. In 2013, we had software revenues with significant software engineering labor costs in applying the applications and implementing our software on new premise clients. In 2014, our software revenues were with less software engineering costs, since our clients had less customization than in 2013.

Cost of Software as a Service

Cost of software as a service consists primarily of technical support personnel and related costs. Cost of software as a service was \$30,421 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$27,592 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, representing an increase of \$2,829, or 10%.

Gross margins for this product category were 84% and 80% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013.

Cost of Software Maintenance Services

Cost of software maintenance services consists primarily of technical support personnel and related costs. Cost of software maintenance services for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 was \$124,811 compared to \$124,867 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013.

Gross margins in this product category were 86% and 85% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively.

Cost of Professional Services

Cost of professional services consists primarily of the compensation of our software engineers and implementation consultants and related third-party costs. Cost of consulting services was \$38,857 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$30,878 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, representing an increase of \$7,979 or 26%. The decrease year-over-year resulted primarily from less professional services in 2014, which decreased labor costs.

Gross margins in this product category were 73% and 88% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, respectively. Gross margins related to consulting services are typically lower and may vary widely, depending upon the nature of the consulting project and the amount of labor it takes to complete a project.

Operating Expenses

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$1,753,504 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$2,087,169 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, representing a decrease of \$333,665 or 16%. The decrease year-over-year was primarily due to the decrease in attorney fees and other professional fees in 2014.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses decreased to \$804,916 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$826,396 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, representing a decrease of \$21,480 or 3%. The decrease year-over-year was primarily related to our increased emphasis on utilizing our channel partners in selling activities, which decreased our sales and marketing team travel expenses.

Depreciation

Depreciation was \$24,312 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, as compared to \$26,465 for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, representing a decrease of \$2,153 or approximately 8%. The decrease year-over-year was the result of certain assets becoming fully amortized.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense, net, was \$250,756 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 as compared to \$184,100 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, representing an increase of \$66,656 or 36%. The increase year-over-year resulted primarily from an increase in the average debt balance outstanding during the twelve months ended December 31, 2014.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have financed our operations primarily through a combination of cash on hand, cash generated from operations, borrowings from third parties and related parties, and proceeds from private sales of equity. As of December 31, 2014, our major liquidity indicators are:

- Cash \$ 184,081;
- Working Capital Deficiency \$ (3,372,084); and
- Through December 31, 2014 we have incurred cumulative net losses since inception of \$9,457,011.

From our inception, we have generated revenues from the sales and implementation of our internally generated software applications. Our plan is to increase our sales and market share by developing an expanded network of resellers through which we expect to sell our expanded software product portfolio. We expect that this marketing initiative will require us to develop an expanded sales force and enhance our product marketing efforts, all of which will require additional capital.

As of December 31, 2014, we expected that through the next 12 months, the capital requirements to fund our growth and to cover the operating costs of a public company will consume substantially all of the cash flows that we intend to generate from our operations, as well as from the proceeds of intended issuances of debt and equity securities. We further believe that during this period, while we are focusing on the growth and expansion of our business, the gross profit that we expect to generate from operations will not generate sufficient funds to cover these anticipated operating costs. Accordingly, we require external funding to sustain operations and to follow through on the execution of our business plan. However, there can be no assurance that our plans as discussed above will materialize and/or that we will be successful in funding estimated cash shortfalls through additional debt or equity capital and through the cash generated by our operations. Given these conditions, our ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon us being able to secure an adequate amount of debt or equity capital to enable us to meet our cash requirements. In addition, our ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses and complications frequently encountered by entrants into established markets, the competitive environment in which we operate and the current capital raising environment. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt that we will be able to continue as a going concern.

Since inception, our operations have primarily been funded through a combination of operating margins, state business development loans, bank loans and loans from friends and family. Although management believes that we may have access to capital resources, there are currently no commitments in place for new financing, and there is no assurance that we will be able to obtain funds on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, we raised \$1,225,000 in net new funds through the issuance of convertible notes. The proceeds from these notes were used primarily to fund our working capital needs and general corporate purposes, including without limitation, debt reduction.

The Company expects that through the next 12 months the capital requirements to fund the Company's growth and to cover the operating costs as a public company will consume substantially all the cash flows that it intends to generate from its operations, in addition to the proceeds of any issuances of debt and equity securities, if consummated. The Company further believes that during this period, while the Company is focusing on the growth and expansion of its business, the gross profit that it expects to generate from operations will not generate sufficient funds to cover these anticipated operating costs. Our cash requirements are insufficient by approximately \$180,000 per month. Assuming over the next 9 to 12 months, we do not increase our cash flow generated from operations, we will need an additional \$2,160,000 to \$3,600,000 to fund planned operations. There is no assurance that the Company's plans as discussed above will materialize and/or that the Company will have sufficient funds to fund the Company's operations. Given these conditions, the Company ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon successfully managing its cash requirements.

Assuming that we are successful in our growth plans and development efforts, we believe that we will be able to raise additional funds through sales of our common stock, issuance of debt or some other financing source. There is no guarantee that we will be able to raise these additional funds or do so on acceptable terms.

Our financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

Liquidity and Capital Resource - Equity Capital Resources

Shares Issued and Outstanding and Shares Reserved for Exercise of Warrants

As of March 15, 2015, the Company has 7,123,074 shares of common stock issued and outstanding; and 1,288,134 shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding warrants.

Our shares are available for quotation on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, and we believe this is important for raising capital to finance our growth plan. We intend to deploy any future capital we may raise to expand our sales and marketing capabilities, develop ancillary software products, enhance our internal infrastructure, support the accounting, auditing and legal costs of operating as a public company, and provide working capital.

Return to Treasury of Shares and Issuance of Contingent Warrants

On February 15, 2013, the Company and A. Michael Chretien, a member of the board of directors of the Company, entered into a return to treasury agreement dated February 15, 2013, whereby A. Michael Chretien returned 500,000 shares of common stock of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share to the Company. As consideration for A. Michael Chretien returning to treasury 500,000 shares of common stock he owns, the Company issued one four-year warrant to A. Michael Chretien with a right to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock at \$0.007 per share within four years of the shareholders of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock of the Company, with piggyback registration rights. The warrant has a right of first refusal for A. Michael Chretien to exercise up to 500,000 shares prior to the Company issuing shares of common stock in any transaction. The Company issued the warrant in reliance on an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 of Regulation D, as promulgated by the SEC.

On February 15, 2013, the Company and Matthew Chretien, a member of the board of directors of the Company, entered into a return to treasury agreement dated February 15, 2013, whereby Matthew Chretien returned 500,000 shares of common stock of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share to the Company. As consideration for Matthew Chretien returning to treasury 500,000 shares of common stock he owns, the Company issued one four-year warrant to Matthew Chretien with a right to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock at \$0.007 per share within four years of the shareholders of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock of the Company, with piggyback registration rights. The warrant has a right of first refusal to exercise up to 500,000 shares prior to the Company issuing shares of common stock in any transaction, other than pursuant to the warrant issued to A. Michael Chretien (described above). The Company issued the warrant in reliance on an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 of Regulation D, as promulgated by the SEC.

Liquidity and Capital Resource - Debt Capital Resources

Deferral of Principal and Interest Payment Relating to Notes Payable Issued by Intellinetics to the Ohio State Development Authority

Intellinetics Ohio has issued two notes payable to the Ohio State Development Authority. In June 2014, Intellinetics Ohio and the Ohio State Development Authority entered into a Notice and Acknowledgement of Modification to Payment Schedule on both of the loans, deferring a portion of the principal and interest payments until June 1, 2015.

Both of these notes are subject to certain covenants and reporting requirements, with the Company. In July, 2014 the Company informed the Ohio State Development Authority that the employment requirement was not in compliance in relation to the Authority Loan No. 1. As a result of this noncompliance, the Company's interest rate effective October 1, 2014 went from 6.00% to 7.00 %. The impact of this increase is to raise the Company's balloon payment by \$6,000, which is due in September 2015, and will be waived if the Company fulfills all of its other loan commitments, including satisfying the balloon payment.

On August 14, 2014, the Company entered into a Second Amendment to Loan Agreement to the \$750,000 note payable in which the Company is to provide employment of 19 full-time jobs and create an estimated twelve new full-time jobs and employment opportunities by December 31, 2015. If the Company fails, for reasons other than market conditions, to retain and create an aggregate of at least 25 such jobs and employment opportunities, the interest rate on the outstanding balance of the loan could increase to 10%.

Promissory Notes

On December 31, 2014, the Company and Ramon M. Shealy converted their previous promissory notes, whose total principal balance and unpaid interest was \$193,453 to a new single promissory note, with a maturity date of January 1, 2020. For more information, please see Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, titled Notes Payable.

On December 31, 2014, Intellinetics Ohio and Jackie M. Chretien, who is related to the Chairman and Secretary of the Company, and who is also related to the President, CEO, and director of the Company extended their original promissory note, with a maturity of January 1, 2015, by a Promissory Note Extension Agreement, with the maturity date of January 1, 2016 without changing any other terms of that promissory note.

On December 31, 2014, Intellinetics and A. Michael Chretien, who is the Secretary and Chairman of the Company, extended a promissory note with a maturity date of January 1, 2015, into a promissory note maturity of January 1, 2016. Without changing any other terms of that promissory note.

Issuance of Convertible Notes.

Throughout 2014, the Company issued new convertible promissory notes as a source of debt liquidity. The total principal balance of such notes issued throughout 2014 was \$1,225,000. The note investors have a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the convertible notes into shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company at various conversion rates ranging from \$0.30 to \$0.56 per share. The annual rate of interest on such notes ranges from 6% to 10%, with all notes maturing on December 31, 2015. For more information, please see Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, titled Notes Payable.

Summary of Current Outstanding Indebtedness

The Company's outstanding indebtedness at December 31, 2014 is as follows:

- Promissory note held by Ohio State Development Authority, dated July 17, 2009, with an original principal balance of \$1,012,500, and current principal balance of \$600,429.
- Promissory note held by Ohio State Development Authority, dated July 3, 2011, with an original principal balance of \$750,000, and current principal balance of \$657,006.
- Convertible notes held by accredited investors, dated between June 4, 2014 and July 10, 2014, with an aggregate original principal balance of \$45,000, current principal balance of \$45,000 with a current discount for the beneficial conversion feature of \$2,206, and accrued interest of \$1,162.
- Promissory note held by Jackie Chretien, dated March 2, 2009, with an original principal balance of \$80,000, current principal balance of \$15,000, and accrued interest of \$3,653.
- Promissory note held by A. Michael Chretien, dated December 29, 2001, with an original principal balance of \$55,167, current principal balance of \$40,415, and accrued interest of \$4,867.
- Promissory note held by Ramon Shealy, dated December 31, 2014, with a principal balance of \$193,453, current principal balance of \$193,453, and accrued interest of \$0.
- Convertible notes held by accredited investors, dated between May 9, 2014 to June 30, 2014, with an aggregate original principal balance of \$ 415,000, current principal balance of \$415,000, with a current discount for the beneficial conversion feature of \$706, and accrued interest of \$24,052.
- Convertible note held by Robert Schroeder, a director of the company, dated May 12, 2014, with an aggregate original principal balance of \$30,000, current principal balance of \$30,000, and accrued interest of \$1,940.
- Convertible note held by Matthew L. Chretien, dated June 6, 2014, with an aggregate original principal balance of \$10,000, current principal balance of \$10,000, and accrued interest of \$ 570.
- Convertible notes held by two accredited investors, dated July 10, 2014, with an aggregate original principal balance of \$701,068, current principal balance of \$701,068 with a current discount for the beneficial conversion feature of \$22,588, and accrued interest of \$33,421.
- Convertible note held by Taglich Brothers, dated July 8, 2014, with an original principal balance of \$10,800, current principal balance of \$10,800 and accrued interest of \$521.
- Convertible notes held by three accredited investors, dated October 9, 2014, with an aggregate original principal balance of \$175,000, current principal balance of \$175,000, and accrued interest of \$3,979.
- Convertible notes held by two accredited investors, dated December 17, 2014, with an aggregate original principal balance of \$200,000, current principal balance of \$200,000 and accrued interest of \$767.

There were no material commitments for capital expenditures at December 31, 2014.

Cash Flows

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 was \$1,040,231 and \$2,460,410, respectively. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the net cash used in operating activities was primarily attributable to the net loss adjusted for non- cash expenses of \$286,137, a decrease in operating assets of \$4,932 and an increase in operating liabilities of \$327,205. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the net cash used in operating activities was primarily attributable to the net loss adjusted for non- cash expenses of \$44,390, an increase in operating assets of \$167,638 and a decrease in operating liabilities of \$532,734.

Investing Activities

Net cash (provided) or used in investing activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 amounted to \$(4,477) and \$21,562, respectively, and was related to the (disposal) of or purchase of property and equipment.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 amounted to \$959,275. The net cash provided by financing activities resulted primarily from new borrowings of \$1,225,000, of which \$1,180,000 was borrowed from related parties, offset by \$265,725 in repayments of which \$17,500 was repaid to related parties.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2013 was \$2,696,296. New borrowings of \$320,000 were partially offset by \$354,725 of notes payable repayments, of which \$146,500 was repaid to related parties. The sale of common stock resulted in \$2,731,021 in cash during 2013.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Liquidity, Going Concern and Management's Plans

We have incurred substantial recurring losses since our inception. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. During the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 we raised a total of \$5,629,077 through issuance of debt and equity securities. We are also in the process of exploring strategies to increase our existing revenues. We believe we will be successful in these efforts; however, there can be no assurance we will be successful in raising additional debt or equity financing or finding any other financing source to fund our operations on terms agreeable to us. These matters raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we were unable to continue as a going concern.

Since the end of Fiscal Year 2014, on February 10 and March 10, 2015, the Company issued four convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$200,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other. The notes mature on December 31, 2015 and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 6 percent until maturity. For more information, see Note 15 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, titled "Subsequent Events" in Part II, Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to exercise its judgment. We exercise considerable judgment with respect to establishing sound accounting policies and in making estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of our assets and liabilities, our recognition of revenues and expenses, and other financial information.

On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and judgments. Areas in which we exercise significant judgment include, but are not necessarily limited to, our valuation of accounts receivable, and income taxes, along with the estimated useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment.

We base our estimates and judgments on a variety of factors, including our historical experience, knowledge of our business and industry, current and expected economic conditions, and the attributes of our products and services. We periodically re-evaluate our estimates and assumptions with respect to these judgments and modify our approach when circumstances indicate that modifications are necessary.

While we believe that the factors we evaluate provide us with a meaningful basis for establishing and applying sound accounting policies, we cannot guarantee that the results will always be accurate. Since the determination of these estimates requires the exercise of judgment, actual results could differ from such estimates.

A description of significant accounting policies that require us to make estimates and assumptions in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenues from the sale of software licenses, both with and without professional services, from consulting services without an associated software sale, from maintenance services performed under periodic contracts and agreements that provide customers the use of our software applications as a service.

We recognize revenues in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") topic 985-605 "Software Revenue Recognition" ("ASC 985-605"). We record revenues from the sale of software licenses when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, there are no significant uncertainties surrounding customer acceptance, the fees are fixed and determinable, and collection is considered probable.

If an undelivered element for the arrangement exists under the license arrangement, revenues related to the undelivered element are deferred based on vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of the fair value of the undelivered element. Often, multiple-element sales arrangements include arrangements where software licenses and the associated post contract customer support ("PCS") are sold together. We have established VSOE of the fair value of the undelivered PCS element based on the contracted price for renewal PCS included in the original multiple element sales arrangement, as substantiated by contractual terms and our PCS renewal experience from our existing customer base.

In connection with the sale of software with professional services, we provide the customer with a solution that is customized or configured to fit the customer's particular needs and/or our professional services are essential to the functionality of the software. In these arrangements, the software license and professional services do not qualify for separate accounting. Accordingly, we record the revenues for these sales as prescribed by ASC 985-605, in accordance with the contract accounting guidelines in ASC topic 605-35 "Revenue Recognition: Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts" ("ASC 605-35"), after evaluating for separation of any non-ASC 605-35 elements in accordance with the provisions of ASC 605-25, "Revenue Recognition: Multiple-Element Arrangements," as updated.

The accounting guidelines require that the software license revenue to be recognized together with the professional services based on contract accounting using either the percentage-of-completion or completed-contract method. The Company recognizes revenues for these contracts under the completed-contract method, as we believe it is the appropriate method through December 31, 2014. The contract is considered to be complete when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the software has been installed on the customer's site, there are no significant uncertainties surrounding acceptance by the customer, the fees are fixed and determinable, and collection is considered probable.

Revenues generated under maintenance contracts are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Software as a service revenues are typically billed on a monthly or annual basis.

We assess whether payment terms are customary or extended in accordance with normal practice relative to the market in which the sale is occurring. Our sales arrangements generally include standard payment terms; however, payment terms may be extended to accommodate the conditions of certain customers. These terms effectively relate to all customers, products and arrangements regardless of customer type, product mix or arrangement size.

We generally do not offer rights of return or any other incentives such as concessions, product rotation, or price protection and, therefore, do not provide for or make estimates of rights of return and similar incentives.

We establish allowances for doubtful accounts when available information causes us to believe that credit loss is probable.

Deferred Revenues

Deferred revenues relate to maintenance agreements which have been paid for by customers prior to the performance of those services, and payments received for professional services and license arrangements that have been deferred until completion under the Company's completed contract revenue recognition method. Generally, all revenues will be recognized within twelve months after the signing of the agreement.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

(1) Financial Statements.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
Balance Sheets at December 31, 2014, and 2013
Statements of Operations For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, and 2013
Statements of Stockholders' Equity For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, and 2013
Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2014, and 2013
Notes to Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules.

Financial Statement Schedules have been omitted because they are either not required or not applicable, or because the information required to be presented is included in the financial statements or the notes thereto included in this Form 10-K.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Intellinetics, Inc. and Subsidiary

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Intellinetics, Inc. and Subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2014, and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company at December 31, 2014, and 2013, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has recurring losses and negative cash flows from operations that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ GBQ Partners LLC

Columbus, Ohio
March 31, 2015

INTELLINETICS, INC. and SUBSIDIARY
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2014</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2013</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 184,081	\$ 260,560
Accounts receivable, net	99,061	144,071
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	45,668	39,242
Total current assets	328,810	443,873
Property and equipment, net	28,671	53,226
Other assets	27,809	28,925
Total assets	<u>\$ 385,290</u>	<u>\$ 526,024</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 615,305	\$ 500,322
Deferred revenues	563,998	482,428
Deferred compensation	215,012	-
Notes payable - current	756,614	391,266
Notes payable - related party - current	1,549,965	320,000
Total current liabilities	3,700,894	1,694,016
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred compensation	-	215,012
Notes payable - net of current portion	543,615	1,114,394
Notes payable - related party	217,479	222,915
Deferred interest expense	103,242	83,942
Other long-term liabilities - related parties	73,769	36,938
Total long-term liabilities	938,105	1,673,201
Total liabilities	4,638,999	3,367,217
Stockholders' deficit:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized; 7,123,074 and 6,765,930 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively	14,124	13,767
Additional paid-in capital	5,189,178	4,953,410
Accumulated deficit	(9,457,011)	(7,808,370)
Total stockholders' deficit	(4,253,709)	(2,841,193)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 385,290</u>	<u>\$ 526,024</u>

See notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

INTELLINETICS, INC. and SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Revenues:		
Sale of software	\$ 223,276	\$ 263,992
Software as a service	189,945	138,607
Software maintenance services	865,743	856,755
Professional services	144,809	251,610
Third Party services	62,100	43,221
Total revenues	<u>1,485,873</u>	<u>1,554,185</u>
Cost of revenues:		
Sale of software	55,677	311,994
Software as a service	30,421	27,592
Software maintenance services	124,811	124,867
Professional services	38,857	30,878
Third Party services	51,260	89,898
Total cost of revenues	<u>301,026</u>	<u>585,229</u>
Gross profit	<u>1,184,847</u>	<u>968,956</u>
Operating expenses:		
General and administrative	1,753,504	2,087,169
Sales and marketing	804,916	826,396
Depreciation	24,312	26,465
Total operating expenses	<u>2,582,732</u>	<u>2,940,030</u>
Loss from operations	(1,397,885)	(1,971,074)
Other income (expense)		
Derivative gain	-	15,470
Interest expense, net	(250,756)	(184,100)
Total other income (expense)	(250,756)	(168,630)
Net loss	<u>\$ (1,648,641)</u>	<u>\$ (2,139,704)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share:	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.33)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	<u>6,856,928</u>	<u>6,469,936</u>

See notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements.

INTELLINETICS, INC. and SUBSIDIARY
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Deficit
For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013 and 2014

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, January 1, 2013	5,212,831	\$ 11,214	\$ 1,374,072	(\$ 5,668,666)	(\$ 4,283,380)
Convertible Securities Exercised	285,481	285	588,585	-	588,870
Shares issued for outstanding debt	124,761	125	261,875	-	262,000
Shares return	(1,000,000)	0	-	-	-
Private Placement of Stock	2,142,857	2,143	2,728,878	-	2,731,021
Net Loss	-	0	-	(2,139,704)	(2,139,704)
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>6,765,930</u>	<u>13,767</u>	<u>\$ 4,953,410</u>	<u>\$ (7,808,370)</u>	<u>\$ (2,841,193)</u>
Stock issued for services	357,144	357	199,643	-	200,000
Beneficial conversion of convertible notes	-	-	36,125	-	36,125
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,648,641)	(1,648,641)
Balance, December 31, 2014	<u>7,123,074</u>	<u>\$ 14,124</u>	<u>\$ 5,189,178</u>	<u>\$ (9,457,011)</u>	<u>\$ (4,253,709)</u>

See Notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements

INTELLINETICS, INC. and SUBSIDIARY
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (1,648,641)	\$ (2,139,704)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	24,312	26,465
Bad debt expense	43,516	21,488
Amortization of deferred financing costs	11,917	8,314
Amortization of beneficial conversion option	10,626	2,387
Amortization of original issue discount	-	1,206
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	(4,234)	-
Gain on derivative	-	(15,470)
Stock issued for services	200,000	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	1,494	166,854
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6,426)	784
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	114,983	(354,249)
Other long-term liabilities - related parties	111,352	(37,419)
Deferred interest expense	19,300	42,502
Deferred revenues	81,570	(88,840)
Deferred compensation	-	(94,728)
Total adjustments	<u>608,410</u>	<u>(320,706)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,040,231)</u>	<u>(2,460,410)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds for property and equipment	9,060	-
Purchases of property and equipment	(4,583)	(21,562)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>4,477</u>	<u>(21,562)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from notes payable	\$ 45,000	\$ 320,000
Proceeds from notes payable - related parties	1,180,000	-
Repayment of notes payable	(248,225)	(208,225)
Repayment of notes payable - related parties	(17,500)	(146,500)
Sale of common stock	-	2,731,021
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>959,275</u>	<u>2,696,296</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(76,479)	214,324
Cash - beginning of period	260,560	46,236
Cash - end of period	<u>\$ 184,081</u>	<u>\$ 260,560</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest and taxes	<u>\$ 65,147</u>	<u>\$ 138,070</u>
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash financing activities:		
Accrued interest refinanced in notes payable - related parties	\$ 74,521	-
Discount on notes payable for beneficial conversion feature	3,125	-
Discount on notes payable - related parties for beneficial conversion feature	33,000	-
Notes payable - related parties issued for debt financing costs	10,800	-
Accounts payable and accrued interest converted to equity	-	286,370
Notes payable converted to equity	-	469,500
Notes payable - related party converted to equity	-	95,000
Total non-cash financing activities	<u>\$ 121,446</u>	<u>\$ 850,870</u>

See Notes to these condensed consolidated financial statements

1. Business Organization and Nature of Operations

Intellinetics, Inc., formerly known as GlobalWise Investments, Inc. (“Intellinetics”), is a Nevada holding company incorporated in 1997, with a single operating subsidiary, Intellinetics, Inc., an Ohio corporation (“Intellinetics Ohio”), together the (“Company”). Intellinetics Ohio was incorporated in 1996, and on February 10, 2012, Intellinetics Ohio became the sole operating subsidiary of Intellinetics as a result of a reverse merger and recapitalization.

The Company is an enterprise content management (ECM) software development, sales and marketing company serving both the public and private sectors. In the public sector, the Company’s products, services and process models serve, principally, the critical needs of law enforcement and compliance agencies within the state and local government establishment. The Company provides its software solutions principally through (i) the direct licensing of its software installed on customer computer platforms and (ii) providing the applications as a service, accessible through the internet. The Company’s comprehensive solutions include services that range from pre-installation assessment, project scoping, implementation, consulting and ongoing software maintenance and customer support.

2. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the issuance of this Form 10-K.

3. Liquidity and Management’s Plans

Through December 31, 2014, the Company has incurred an accumulated deficit since inception of \$ 9,457,011 and has recent negative cash flows from operations. At December 31, 2014, the Company had a cash balance of \$ 184,081, primarily as a result of the issuance of convertible notes discussed in detail elsewhere in the Form 10-K.

From the Company’s inception, it has generated revenues from the sales and implementation of its internally generated software applications.

The Company’s plan is to increase its sales and market share by developing an expanded network of resellers through which the Company will sell its expanded software product portfolio. The Company expects that this marketing initiative will require that it hire and develop an expanded sales force and enhance its product marketing efforts, all of which will require additional capital.

The Company expects that through the next 12 months, the capital requirements to fund the Company’s growth and to cover the operating costs as a public company will consume substantially all of the cash flows that it intends to generate from its operations, in addition to proceeds of any issuances of debt and equity securities, if consummated.

The Company further believes that during this period, while the Company is focusing on the growth and expansion of its business, the gross profit that it expects to generate from operations will not generate sufficient funds to cover these anticipated operating costs. Our cash requirements are insufficient by approximately \$ 180,000 per month. During 2014, the Company has used the proceeds from the convertible note issuances to sustain operations and to follow through on the execution of its business plan. Assuming over the next 12 months, we do not increase our cash flow generated from operations, we will need an additional \$ 2,160,000 to \$ 3,600,000 to fund planned operations and service existing debt obligations. There is no assurance that the Company’s plans as discussed above will materialize and/or that the Company will have sufficient funds to fund the Company’s operations. Given these conditions, the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon successfully managing its cash requirements. In addition, the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern must be considered in light of the problems, expenses and complications frequently encountered by entrants into established markets, the competitive environment in which the Company operates and its cash requirements. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Since inception, the Company’s operations have primarily been funded through a combination of operating margins, state business development loans, bank loans, convertible loans and loans from friends and family, and the sale of securities. Although management believes that the Company has access to capital resources, there are currently no commitments in place for new financing at this time other than the new issuance of convertible notes disclosed in Note 15- Subsequent Events, and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain funds on commercially acceptable terms, if at all.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the Company raised \$ 1,225,000 in net new funds through the issuance of contingently convertible notes. The Company used the net proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes, including without limitation, debt reduction.

The current level of cash and operating margins may not be enough to cover the existing fixed and variable obligations of the Company, so increased revenue performance and the addition of capital are critical to the Company’s success.

The Company's financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should it be unable to continue as a going concern.

4. Corporate Actions

On February 10, 2012, Intellinetics Ohio was acquired by Intellinetics (formerly known as "GlobalWise Investments, Inc."), pursuant to a reverse merger, with Intellinetics Ohio remaining as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Intellinetics.

On September 1, 2014, the Company changed its name from GlobalWise Investments, Inc., to Intellinetics, Inc. and effected a seven (7)-to-one (1) reverse stock split of the Company's common stock. All share and per share amounts herein have been adjusted to reflect the reverse stock split.

5. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. Such estimates and assumptions 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. Actual results could differ from estimated amounts.

Significant estimates and assumptions include valuation allowance related to receivables, the recoverability of long-term assets, depreciable lives of property and equipment, deferred taxes and related valuation allowances. The Company's management monitors these risks and assesses its business and financial risks on a quarterly basis.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. At times, the Company's cash and cash equivalents may be uninsured or in deposit accounts that exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insurance limit.

The number of customers that comprise the Company's customer base, along with the different industries, governmental entities and geographic regions, in which the Company's customers operate, limits concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable. The Company does not generally require collateral or other security to support customer receivables; however, the Company may require its customers to provide retainers, up-front deposits or irrevocable letters-of-credit when considered necessary to mitigate credit risk. The Company has established an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon facts surrounding the credit risk of specific customers and past collections history. Credit losses have been within management's expectations. At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company allowances for doubtful accounts were \$ 2,015 and \$ 27,635 respectively.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization is computed over the estimated useful lives of the related assets on a straight-line basis. Furniture and fixtures, computer hardware and purchased software are depreciated over 3 to 7 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the life of the lease or the asset, whichever is shorter, generally 7 to 10 years. Upon retirement or other disposition of these assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization of these assets are removed from the accounts and the resulting gains and losses are reflected in the results of operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for the impairment and disposition of long-lived assets in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment." The Company tests long-lived assets or asset groups, such as property and equipment, for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors; current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset; and a current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed of before the end of its estimated useful life.

Recoverability is assessed based on comparing the carrying amount of the asset to the aggregate pre-tax undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposal of the asset or asset group. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount is not recoverable and exceeds the fair value of the asset or asset group. The impairment loss, if any, is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds fair value, which for this purpose is based upon the discounted projected future cash flows of the asset or asset group.

Share Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based payments to employees in accordance with ASC 718, "Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718"). Stock-based payments to employees include grants of stock that are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations based on their fair values at the date of grant.

The Company accounts for stock-based payments to non-employees in accordance with ASC 718 and ASC 505-50, "Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees," which requires that such equity instruments are recorded at their fair value on the measurement date, with the measurement of such compensation being subject to periodic adjustment as the underlying equity instruments vest.

Both employee and non-employee grants of stock were fully vested at their respective date of grants. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, the Company recorded share-based compensation to non-employees of \$ 200,000 and \$-0-, respectively.

Software Development Costs

Software development costs for software to be sold or otherwise marketed incurred prior to the establishment of technological feasibility are expensed as incurred. The Company defines establishment of technological feasibility as the completion of a working model. Software development costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility through the period of general market availability of the product are capitalized, if material. To date, all software development costs for software to be sold or otherwise marketed have been expensed as incurred. In accordance with ASC 350-40, the Company capitalizes purchase and implementation costs of internal use software. No such costs were capitalized during the periods presented.

Research and Development

We design, develop, test, market, license, and support new software products and enhancements of current products. We continuously monitor our software products and enhancements to remain compatible with standard platforms and file formats. We expense as incurred, our software development costs. For the twelve months ending December 31, 2014 and 2013, our research and development costs were \$407,716 and \$285,824, respectively.

Recent Accounting Pronouncement

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The core principle of ASU 2014-09 is built on the contract between a vendor and a customer for the provision of goods and services. It attempts to depict the exchange of rights and obligations between the parties in the pattern of revenue recognition based on the consideration to which the vendor is entitled. To accomplish this objective, ASU 2014-09 requires five basic steps: (i) identify the contract with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price, (iv) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. Entities will generally be required to make more estimates and use more judgment than under current guidance, which will be highlighted for users through increased disclosure requirements. ASU 2014-09 is effective for public entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods therein. Three basic transition methods are available – full retrospective, retrospective with certain practical expedients, and a cumulative effect approach. Early adoption is prohibited. Management is in the process of evaluating the impact that adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on the consolidated financial statements and has not yet determined the method by which the Company will adopt the standard.

Revenue Recognition

a) Sale of software

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with ASC Topic 985-605, "Software Revenue Recognition" ("ASC 985-605").

The Company records revenues from the sale of software licenses when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the software has been delivered, there are no significant uncertainties surrounding product acceptance by the customer, the fees are fixed and determinable, and collection is considered probable. Revenues included in this classification typically include sales of additional software licenses to existing customers and sales of software to the Company's Resellers (See section h) - Reseller Agreements, below.

The Company assesses whether payment terms are customary or extended in accordance with normal practice relative to the market in which the sale is occurring. The Company's sales arrangements generally include standard payment terms. These terms effectively relate to all customers, products, and arrangements regardless of customer type, product mix or arrangement size.

If an undelivered element for the arrangement exists under the license arrangement, revenues related to the undelivered element are deferred based on Vendor Specific Objective Evidence ("VSOE") of the fair value of the undelivered element. Often, multiple-element sales arrangements include arrangements where software licenses and the associated post-contract customer support ("PCS") are sold together. The Company has established VSOE of the fair value of the undelivered PCS element based on the contracted price for renewal PCS included in the original multiple element sales arrangement, as substantiated by contractual terms and the Company's significant PCS renewal experience, from the Company's existing customer base.

The Company records the revenues for the sales of software with professional services as prescribed by ASC 985-605, in accordance with the contract accounting guidelines in ASC 605-35, "Revenue Recognition: Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts" ("ASC 605-35"), after evaluating for separation of any non-ASC 605-35 elements in accordance with the provisions of ASC 605-25, "Revenue Recognition: Multiple-Element Arrangements," as updated. The Company accounts for these contracts under the completed contract method, as the Company believes that this method is most appropriate. The contract is considered to be complete when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the software has been installed on the customer's site, there are no significant uncertainties surrounding acceptance by the customer, the fees are fixed and determinable, and collection is considered probable.

The fair value of any undelivered elements in multiple-element arrangements in connection with the sales of software licenses with professional services are deferred based upon VSOE.

b) Sale of Software as a Service

Sale of Software as a Service consists of revenues from arrangements that provide customers the use of the Company's software applications, as a service, typically billed on a monthly or annual basis. Advance billings of these services are not recorded to the extent that the term of the arrangement has not commenced and payment has not been received. Revenue on these services is recognized ratably over the term of the underlying arrangement.

c) Sale of software maintenance services

Software maintenance services revenues consist of revenues derived from arrangements that provide PCS to the Company's software license holders. These revenues are recognized ratably over the term of the contract. Advance billings of PCS are not recorded to the extent that the term of the PCS has not commenced and payment has not been received.

d) Sales of professional services

Professional services consist principally of revenues from consulting, advisory services, training and customer assistance with management and uploading of data into the Company's applications. When these services are provided on a time and material basis, the Company records the revenue as the services are rendered, since the revenues from services rendered through any point in time during the performance period are not contingent upon the completion of any further services. Where the services are provided under a fixed priced arrangement, the Company records the revenue on a proportional performance method, since the revenues from services rendered through any point in time during the performance period are not contingent upon the completion of any further services.

e) Sales of third party services

Sales of third party services consist principally of third party software and/or equipment as a pass through of software and equipment purchased from third parties at the request of customers.

f) Deferred revenues

The Company records deferred revenue primarily related to software maintenance support agreements, when the customer pays for the contract prior to the time the services are performed. Substantially all maintenance agreements have a one-year term that commences immediately following the delivery of the maintained products or on the date of the applicable renewal period.

g) Rights of return and other incentives

The Company does not generally offer rights of return or any other incentives such as concessions, product rotation, or price protection and, therefore, does not provide for or make estimates of rights of return and similar incentives. The Company, from time to time, may discount bundled software sales with PCS services. Such discounts are recorded as a component of the software sale and any revenue related to PCS is deferred over the PCS period based upon appropriate VSOE of fair value.

h) Reseller agreements

The Company executes certain sales contracts through resellers and distributors (collectively, "Resellers"). The Company recognizes revenues relating to sales through Resellers when all the recognition criteria have been met—in other words, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed and determinable, and collectability is probable. In addition, the Company assesses the credit-worthiness of each Reseller, and if the Reseller is undercapitalized or in financial difficulty, any revenues expected to emanate from such Resellers are deferred and recognized only when cash is received and all other revenue recognition criteria are met.

Advertising

The Company expenses the cost of advertising as incurred. Advertising expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 amounted to approximately \$ 3,430 and \$ 37,698, respectively.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The company has outstanding stock options which have not been included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share because to do so would be anti-dilutive. As such, the numerator and the denominator used in computing both basic and diluted net loss per share for each period are the same.

Income Taxes

The Company and its subsidiary file a consolidated federal income tax return. The provision for income taxes is computed by applying statutory rates to income before taxes.

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities as of each period-end based on enacted tax laws and statutory rates. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. A 100% valuation allowance has been established on deferred tax assets at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, due to the uncertainty of our ability to realize future taxable income.

The Company accounts for uncertainty in income taxes in its financial statements as required under ASC 740, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*. The standard prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The standard also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition accounting. The Company's tax returns prior to 2011 are closed. Management determined there were no material uncertain positions taken by the Company in its tax returns.

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits held by banks.

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2013 condensed consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Computer hardware and purchased software	\$ 297,242	\$ 301,908
Leasehold improvements	221,666	221,666
Furniture and fixtures	88,322	88,322
Total	607,230	611,896
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(578,559)	(558,670)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 28,671	\$ 53,226

Total depreciation expense on the Company's property and equipment for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 amounted to \$ 24,312 and \$ 26,465, respectively.

7. Notes Payable

On March 24, 2004, the Company issued a note payable to a bank for \$ 201,024, bearing a current interest rate of 6.25 % per annum (the "Bank Loan"). Monthly principal and interest payments are \$ 3,826 each with the final payment was paid on April 30, 2014. The Company does not have any on-going relationship with the lender.

On July 17, 2009, the Company issued a note payable to the Ohio State Development Authority in the amount of \$1,012,500, bearing interest at a rate of 6.00 % per annum ("Authority Loan No. 1"). Pursuant to the terms of the loan, the Company was required to pay only interest through September 30, 2010 and then monthly principal and interest payments of \$ 23,779 each through September 1, 2015. The note is secured by a senior secured interest on all business assets financed with loan proceeds, as well as a second secured interest in all business assets. Upon maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, the Company shall pay a loan participation fee of \$101,250, which is accounted for as a loan premium, accreted monthly, utilizing the interest method, over the term of the loan. In June, 2014, Intellinetics and the Ohio State Development Authority entered into a Notice and Acknowledgement of Modification to Payment Schedule relating to Authority Loan No.1, deferring a portion of the principal and interest payment until June 1, 2015. As of December 31, 2014, the principal amount outstanding under Authority Loan No. 1 was \$600,429.

On June 3, 2011, the Company issued a note payable to the Ohio State Development Authority in the amount of \$750,000, bearing interest at a rate of 1 % per annum for the first 12 months, then interest at rate of 7 % per annum for the second 12 months ("Authority Loan No. 2"). The Company was not obligated to remit payments of principal until September 1, 2013. The monthly principal and interest payments, beginning on the third anniversary of the loan origination, are \$ 14,850 and are payable on a monthly basis through August 1, 2018. The note is secured by a senior secured interest on all business assets financed with loan proceeds, as well as a second secured interest in all business assets. Upon maturity, by acceleration or otherwise, the Company shall pay a loan participation fee of \$ 75,000 , which is accounted for as a loan premium, accreted monthly utilizing the interest method, over the term of the loan. The interest rate of 1% during the first 12 months of this loan was considered to be below market for that period. The Company further determined that over the life of the loan, the effective interest rate was 5.6 % per annum. Accordingly, during the first 12 months of the loan, the Company recorded interest expense at the 5.6 % rate per annum. The difference between the interest expense accrual at 5.6% and the stated rate of 1% over the first 12 months is credited to deferred interest. The deferred interest amount that is accumulated over the first 12 months of the loan term will be amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining term of the loan. At December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 deferred interest of \$103,242 and \$ 83,942, respectively, was reflected within long-term liabilities on the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. In June, 2014, Intellinetics and the Ohio State Development Authority entered into a Notice and Acknowledgement of Modification to Payment Schedule, deferring a portion of the principal and interest payment until June 1, 2015. As of December 31, 2014, the principal amount outstanding under Authority Loan No. 2 was \$657,006.

The Authority Loans were granted to the Company in connection with the State of Ohio's economic development programs. The proceeds from these loans were used by the Company to support its efforts in developing software solutions for its customers.

These Authority Loans are subject to certain covenants and reporting requirements. Intellinetics is required to, within three years of the respective loan origination dates of each of the Authority Loans, have created and/or retained an aggregate of 25 full time jobs in the State of Ohio. Should Intellinetics not have attained these employment levels by the respective dates, then the interest rates on the Authority Loans shall increase to 10% per annum. In July, 2014, the Company informed the State of Ohio that it would not meet the employment level of 15 new full-time employees as well as retain 10 existing full-time employees. As a result of this non-compliance with a covenant of Authority Loan No. 1, the Development Services Agency exercised its right to increase the interest rate from 6.0% to 7.0%, effective October 1, 2014. The approximate impact of this increase is to raise the Company's balloon payment by \$6,000 on Authority Loan No. 1, which is due in September 2015. We have had past instances of non-compliance with certain of the loan covenants. We are currently in compliance with the all other loan covenants. There can be no assurance that we will not become non-compliant with one or more of these covenants in the future.

Between June 4, 2014 and July 10, 2014, the Company issued convertible promissory notes in an aggregate amount of \$45,000 (the "Notes in an Aggregate Amount of \$45,000") to accredited investors who are associated with each other (the accredited investors collectively referred to as the "\$45,000 Investors"). The Convertible Notes mature on December 31, 2015 (the "Maturity Date") and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10 percent until maturity, with interest payable quarterly. The Note Investors have a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the Convertible Notes into shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$0.56 per Share. The Company recognized a beneficial conversion feature in the amount of \$3,125. Interest expense recognized on the amortization of the beneficial conversion feature was \$919 for year ended December 31, 2014. If the Convertible Notes have not been fully repaid by the Company by the Maturity Date or converted into shares at the election of the Convertible Note Investors prior to the Maturity Date, then such Convertible Notes will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12% from the Maturity Date until the date the Convertible Notes are repaid in full. Any interest not paid quarterly will also accrue interest at the annual rate of 12%. The Company used the proceeds of the Convertible Note for working capital, general corporate purposes, and debt repayment.

The table below reflects all notes payable at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively, with the exception of related party notes disclosed in Note 8 - Notes Payable - Related Parties.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Bank Loan, due April 30, 2014	\$ -	\$ 13,872
Authority Loan No. 1, due September 1, 2015	600,429	741,788
Authority Loan No. 2, due August 1, 2018	657,006	750,000
Notes payable due December 31, 2015	42,794	-
Total notes payable	\$ 1,300,229	\$ 1,505,660
Less current portion	(756,614)	(391,266)
Long-term portion of notes payable	\$ 543,615	\$ 1,114,394

Future minimum principal payments of these notes payable with the exception of the related party notes in Note 8 - Notes Payable - Related Parties, as described in this Note 7 are as follows:

For the Twelve-Month Period Ended December 31,	Amount
2015	\$ 756,614
2016	144,743
2017	155,207
2018	243,665
Total	\$ 1,300,229

As of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, accrued interest for these notes payable with the exception of the related party notes in Note 8 - Notes Payable - Related Parties, was \$ 186,783 and \$ 152,875, respectively, and was reflected within accounts payable and accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, accrued loan participation fees were \$155,045 and \$ 134,576, respectively, and reflected within accounts payable and accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, deferred financing costs were \$ 10,324 and \$ 18,640, respectively, and were reflected within other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

With respect to all notes outstanding (other than the notes to related parties), for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, interest expense, including the amortization of deferred financing costs, accrued loan participation fees, original issue discounts, deferred interest and related fees and the embedded conversion feature was \$ 126,098 and \$ 168,824 , respectively.

8. Notes Payable - Related Parties

On March 29, 2012, the Company issued an unsecured note payable to Ramon Shealy a then -director of the Company, who subsequently resigned from the Board of Directors on December 17, 2012, for personal reasons, in the amount of \$ 238,000 , bearing interest at a rate of 10 % for the term of the note. All principal and interest was due and payable on September 27, 2012, but was later extended to November 24, 2012. On April 16, 2012, the Company issued a note payable to Mr. Shealy, in the amount of \$ 12,000, bearing interest at a rate of 10 % per quarter. All principal and interest was due on July 15, 2012, but was later extended to November 24, 2012. On November 24, 2012 the two notes were combined into a \$250,000 promissory note, under the same terms, with a maturity date of January 1, 2014. On December 24, 2013 the \$250,000 promissory note, was extended under the same terms, with a maturity date of January 1, 2015. On March 13, 2013, the Company paid \$ 100,000 of the principal amount of the \$250,000 promissory note to Mr. Shealy. On December 31, 2014, the Company and Ramon Shealy agreed to cancel the previous notes and extensions set forth above, and issue a new single promissory note with accrued interest of \$43,453, to a total principal and interest in the amount of \$193,453, payable in sixty monthly installments beginning January 31, 2015, with a maturity date of January 1, 2020. Interest will accrue at 10% on the outstanding balance until paid in full. All other provisions of the original Promissory Note shall prevail unless specifically set forth herein or otherwise agreed in writing by the parties.

On March 2, 2009, the Company issued an unsecured promissory note payable to Ms. Chretien, in the amount of \$80,000 due January 1, 2014 and bearing interest at 5% per annum, with the principal and interest to be paid at maturity. On December 27, 2013 the \$80,000 promissory note was extended under the same terms, with a maturity date of January 1, 2015. On December 31, 2014 the \$80,000 promissory note was extended under the same terms, with a maturity date of January 1, 2016. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the Company paid \$17,500 in principal to Ms. Chretien related to this note. As of December 31, 2014 the note had a principal balance of \$15,000 and accrued interest of \$3,653.

On December 29, 2001, the Company issued an unsecured promissory note payable to A. Michael Chretien, a Founder of the Company, in the amount of \$ 55,167, with any unpaid principal and interest due on January 1, 2014. During 2013, the Company paid \$ 11,250 in accrued interest to A. Michael Chretien. On December 27, 2013, the note was extended, under the same terms, with a maturity of January 12, 2015. On December 31, 2014, the note was extended under the same terms, with a maturity of January 1, 2016. As of December 31, 2014, the note had a principal balance of \$ 40,415 and accrued interest of \$ 4,867.

The Company evaluated the terms of its convertible notes payable in accordance with ASC 815 – 40, Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity’s Own Stock and determined that the underlying common stock is indexed to the Company’s common stock. The Company determined that the conversion feature did not meet the definition of a liability and therefore did not bifurcate the conversion feature and account for it as a separate derivative liability. The Company evaluated the conversion feature for a beneficial conversion feature. The effective conversion price was compared to the market price on the date of each note. If the conversion price was deemed to be less than the market value of the underlying common stock at the inception of the note, then the Company would recognize a beneficial conversion feature resulting in a discount on the note payable, upon satisfaction of the contingency. Under the terms of the convertible notes, the conversion feature would be contingent upon shareholder approval to increase the number of authorized shares of the Company by at least 25,000,000 shares. On August 6, 2014, the shareholders voted to effectuate a 7-to-1 reverse stock split, which effectively increased the number of available shares and resolved the contingency on the conversion features. As described below, the beneficial conversion features were recorded as of August 6, 2014. The beneficial conversion features are amortized to interest expense over the life of the respective notes, starting from the date of recognition.

On November 12, 2013, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in an aggregate amount of \$160,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other and are shareholders of the Company. The Company received proceeds in the amount of \$160,000. The notes provide for maturity on July 31, 2014 and provide for 10% interest until maturity. The note holders have a right, at their sole discretion, to convert the notes into equity under certain circumstances at \$0.70 per share. The Company recognized a beneficial conversion feature in the amount of \$32,000. Interest expense recognized on the amortization of the beneficial conversion feature was \$9,412 for the year ended December 31, 2014. If the notes are not paid off by the Company, with the consent of the investors, by the maturity date or converted in to equity at the election of the investors prior to the maturity date, the note will accrue interest in the amount of 15 % from the maturity date until the note is paid in full. These notes were exchanged on July 10, 2014. See further disclosures below.

On December 27, 2013, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in an aggregate amount of \$160,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other and are shareholders of the Company. The Company received proceeds in the amount of \$160,000. The notes provide for maturity on July 31, 2014 and provide for 10% interest until maturity. The note holders have a right, at their sole discretion, to convert the notes into equity under certain circumstances at \$0.56 per share. No beneficial conversion feature was recognized. If the notes are not paid off by the Company, with the consent of the investors, by the maturity date or converted in to equity at the election of the investors prior to the maturity date, the note will accrue interest in the amount of 15 % from the maturity date until the note is paid in full. These notes were exchanged on July 10, 2014. See further disclosures below.

On February 4, 2014, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$350,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other and are shareholders of the Company. The notes mature on September 30, 2014, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10 % until maturity. Each note holder has a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the notes into shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$ 0.56 per share. No beneficial conversion feature was recognized. If either note has not been fully repaid by the Company by the maturity date or converted into shares at the election of the note holders prior to the maturity date, then such note will accrue interest at the annual rate of 15 % from the maturity date until the date the convertible note is repaid in full. The Company used the proceeds of the convertible notes for working capital and general corporate purposes. These notes were exchanged on July 10, 2014. See further disclosures below.

Between May 9, 2014 and June 30, 2014, the Company issued convertible promissory notes in an aggregate amount of \$415,000 (the “Notes in an Aggregate Amount of \$415,000”) to accredited investors who are associated with each other and are shareholders of the Company, (the accredited investors collectively referred to as the (“\$415,000 Investors”). The Convertible Notes mature on December 31, 2015 (the “Maturity Date”) and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10 percent until maturity, with interest payable quarterly. The Note Investors have a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the Convertible Notes into shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$0.56 per Share. For one note in the amount of \$8,000, the Company recognized a beneficial conversion feature in the amount of \$1,000. Interest expense recognized on the amortization of the beneficial conversion feature was \$294 for the year ended December 31, 2014. If the Convertible Notes have not been fully repaid by the Company by the Maturity Date or converted into shares at the election of the Convertible Note Investors prior to the Maturity Date, then such Convertible Notes will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12% from the Maturity Date until the date the Convertible Notes are repaid in full. Any interest not paid quarterly will also accrue interest at the annual rate of 12%. The Company used the proceeds of the Convertible Note for working capital, general corporate purposes, and debt repayment. As December 31, 2014, the notes had accrued interest of \$24,052.

On May 12, 2014, the Company issued a convertible promissory note in an aggregate amount of \$30,000 (the “Note in an Aggregate Amount of \$30,000”) to Robert Schroeder, a director of the Company. The Convertible Notes mature on December 31, 2015 (the “Maturity Date”) and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10 percent until maturity, with interest payable quarterly. Robert Schroeder has a right, in his sole discretion, to convert the Convertible Note into shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$0.56 per Share. No beneficial conversion feature was recognized. If the Convertible Notes have not been fully repaid by the Company by the Maturity Date or converted into shares at the election of the Convertible Note Investors prior to the Maturity Date, then such Convertible Notes will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12% from the Maturity Date until the date the Convertible Notes are repaid in full. Any interest not paid quarterly will also accrue interest at the annual rate of 12%. The Company used the proceeds of the Convertible Note for working capital, general corporate purposes, and debt repayment. As of December 31, 2014, the note had accrued interest of \$1,940.

On June 6, 2014, the Company issued a convertible promissory note in an aggregate amount of \$10,000 (the “Note in an Aggregate Amount of \$10,000”) to Matthew L. Chretien, President, CEO and a director of the Company. The Convertible Notes mature on December 31, 2015 (the “Maturity Date”) and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10 percent until maturity, with interest payable quarterly. Matthew L. Chretien has a right, in his sole discretion, to convert the Convertible Note into shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$0.56 per Share. No beneficial conversion feature was recognized. If the Convertible Notes have not been fully repaid by the Company by the Maturity Date or converted into shares at the election of the Convertible Note Investors prior to the Maturity Date, then such Convertible Notes will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12% from the Maturity Date until the date the Convertible Notes are repaid in full. Any interest not paid quarterly will also accrue interest at the annual rate of 12%. The Company used the proceeds of the Convertible Note for working capital, general corporate purposes, and debt repayment. As of December 31, 2014, the note had accrued interest of \$570.

The Company retained Taglich Brothers, Inc. (the "Placement Agent") as a placement agent for the sale of the Convertible Notes, which sale concludes a private offering of debt in the amount of \$500,000, (the "Offering"). In connection with the Offering, On July 8, 2014, the Company paid the Placement Agent in the form of a convertible note with a principal amount of \$10,800, (with terms identical to the Convertible Notes set forth above), which represented an 8% commission of the gross proceeds. In addition, the Placement Agent earned warrants to purchase 24,107 shares of Common Stock, which represented 10% of the shares of Common Stock into which the Convertible Notes the placement agent sold in the offering could be converted into at \$0.56 per share (the "Placement Agent Warrants"), which have an exercise price of \$0.56 per share of Common Stock, will be exercisable for a period of four years, contain customary cashless exercise and anti-dilution protection and are entitled to registration rights No beneficial conversion feature was recognized. The Company recorded deferred financing charges in the amount of \$10,800, which are being amortized over the life of the promissory note. During the year ended December 31, 2014 the Company amortized \$3,600 of the financing expense related to this note. As of December 31, 2014, the note had accrued interest of \$521.

On July 10, 2014, the Company exchanged all of 1) the November 12, 2013 Convertible Promissory Notes in the aggregate amount of \$160,000, 2) the December 27, 2013 Convertible Promissory Notes in the aggregate amount of \$160,000, and 3) the February 4, 2013 Convertible Promissory Notes in the aggregate amount of \$350,000 for Convertible Promissory Notes, for Convertible Promissory Notes dated July 10, 2014 in the aggregate amount of \$701,068, which included accrued interest of approximately \$31,067 as of July 10, 2014. The Convertible Promissory Notes matures on December 31, 2015 (the "Maturity Date") and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 10 percent until maturity, with interest payable quarterly. The Investor has a right, in his sole discretion, to convert the Convertible Note into shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances, at a conversion rate of \$0.56 per share. For two notes in the aggregate amount of \$160,000, the Company recognized a beneficial conversion feature in the amount of \$32,000. Interest expense recognized on the amortization of the beneficial conversion feature was \$9,412 for the year ended December 31, 2014. If the Convertible Note have not been fully repaid by the Company by the Maturity Date or converted into shares at the election of the Convertible Note Investor prior to the Maturity Date, then such Convertible Note will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12% from the Maturity Date until the date the Convertible Note is repaid in full. Any interest not paid quarterly will also accrue interest at the annual rate of 12%. The Company used the proceeds of the Convertible Note for working capital, general corporate purposes, and debt repayment. As of December 31, 2014 the notes had accrued interest of \$ 33,421.

On October 9, 2014, the Company issued three convertible promissory notes in the amounts of \$80,000, \$80,000, and \$15,000, (the "Notes in the Aggregate Amount of \$175,000") to three accredited investors. Robert C. Schroeder, a director of the Company, purchased the note in the amount of \$15,000. The notes mature on December 31, 2015, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 6 percent until maturity, with interest payable quarterly. The note investors have a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the notes into shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$0.30 per Share. No beneficial conversion feature was recognized. If the convertible notes have not been fully repaid by the Company by the maturity date or converted into shares at the election of the note investors prior to the maturity date, then such notes will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12% from the maturity date until the date the notes are repaid in full. Any interest not paid quarterly will also accrue interest at the annual rate of 12%. The Company used the proceeds of the notes for working capital, general corporate purposes, and debt repayment. As of December 31, 2014 the notes had accrued interest of \$ 3,979.

On December 17, 2014, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$200,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other and are shareholders of the Company. The notes mature on December 31, 2015, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 6 % until maturity. Each note holder has a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the notes into shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$ 0.30 per share. No beneficial conversion feature was recognized. If either note has not been fully repaid by the Company by the maturity date or converted into shares at the election of the note holders prior to the maturity date, then such note will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12 % from the maturity date until the date the convertible note is repaid in full. The Company used the proceeds of the convertible notes for working capital and general corporate purposes, and debt repayment. As of December 31, 2014 the notes had accrued interest of \$ 767.

The table below reflects Notes payable due to related parties at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
The \$80,000 Jackie Chretien Note	\$ 15,000	\$ 32,500
The \$55,167 A. Michael Chretien Note	40,415	40,415
The \$250,000 Shealy Note	193,453	150,000
Notes in the Aggregate Amount of \$415,000	414,294	-
Notes in the Aggregate Amount of \$701,068	678,482	320,000
The \$30,000 Robert C. Schroeder Convertible Promissory Note	30,000	-
The \$10,000 Matthew L. Chretien Convertible Promissory Note	10,000	-
The \$10,800 Taglich Brothers Note	10,800	-
Notes in the Aggregate Amount of \$175,000	175,000	-
Notes in the Aggregate Amount of \$200,000	200,000	-
Total notes payable - related party	\$ 1,767,444	\$ 542,915
Less current portion	(1,549,965)	(320,000)
Long-term portion of notes payable-related party	\$ 217,479	\$ 222,915

Future minimum principal payments of these notes payable as described in this Note 8 are as follows:

	For the Twelve Months Ended December 31,	Amount
2015	\$	1,549,965
2016		90,093
2017		38,310
2018		42,321
2019		46,755
TOTAL	\$	1,767,444

As of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, accrued interest for these notes payable to related parties amounted to \$ 73,769 and \$ 36,939, respectively.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, interest expense in connection with notes payable – related parties was \$ 124,658 and \$ 43,755 respectively.

9. Deferred Compensation

Deferred compensation consists of accumulated compensation earned by the Company’s two founders, and not paid as of December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

Pursuant to the Company’s employment agreements with the founders, the Company has agreed to pay deferred compensation totaling \$ 215,012 in cash to these founders on March 31, 2015.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with three of its key executives. Under their respective agreements, the executives serve at will and are bound by typical confidentiality, non-solicitation and non-competition provisions.

Operating Leases

On January 1, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to lease 6,000 rentable square feet of office space in Columbus, Ohio at a monthly rent of \$ 3,375. The lease commenced on January 1, 2010 and, pursuant to a lease extension dated February 21, 2012 and August 14, 2014, the lease expires on December 31, 2016. The Company has no other leases.

Future minimum lease payments under this operating lease are as follows:

For the Twelve Months Ended	December 31,
2015	\$ 40,500
2016	40,500
Total	\$ 81,000

Rent expense charged to operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, and 2013 amounted to \$ 40,500 and \$ 40,500, respectively.

11. Stockholders’ Equity

Description of Authorized Capital

The Company is authorized to issue up to 50,000,000 shares of common stock with \$ 0.001 par value. The holders of the Company’s common stock are entitled to one vote per share. The holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of legally available funds. However, the current policy of the Board of Directors is to retain earnings, if any, for the operation and expansion of the business. Upon liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets of the Company that are legally available for distribution.

Sales of Unregistered Securities

On February 28, 2013 and March 6, 2013, the Company, entered into a securities purchase agreement with certain accredited investors, pursuant to which it sold an aggregate of 2,142,857 shares of the Company’s common stock, par value, \$ 0.001 per share at a purchase price of \$1.40 per share, for aggregate cash proceeds of \$ 2,650,000 and the exchange of \$ 350,000 in previously issued convertible promissory notes issued between January 28, 2013 and February 7, 2013 to certain investors associated with the Placement Agent (the “Offering”). The Company used the net proceeds of the Offering for working capital and general corporate purposes, including without limitation, debt reduction purposes.

The Company retained Taglich Brothers, Inc. (the “Placement Agent”) as the exclusive placement agent for the Offering. In connection with the Offering, the Company paid the Placement Agent a cash payment of \$ 268,000, which represented an 8 % commission of the gross proceeds and approximately \$ 28,000 for reimbursement for reasonable out of pocket expenses, FINRA filing fees and related legal fees. In addition, the Placement Agent earned warrants to purchase 214,286 shares of Common Stock, which represented 10 % of the shares of Common Stock sold in the Offering (the “Placement Agent Warrants”), which have an exercise price of \$1.68 per share of Common Stock, will be exercisable for a period of four years, contain customary cashless exercise and anti-dilution protection and are entitled to registration rights.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, the Company agreed to (a) file a registration statement with the SEC no later than May 29, 2013 covering the re-sale of the Common Stock shares sold in the Offering and the Common Stock shares issuable upon exercise of the Placement Agent Warrants. The Company also agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to have the Registration Statement become effective as soon as possible after filing (and in any event within 90 days of the filing of such Registration Statement).

The shares of Common Stock sold in the Offering were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended or the securities laws of any state, and were offered and sold in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) and Regulation D (Rule 506) under the Securities Act and corresponding provisions of state securities laws, which exempt transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering. The investors are "accredited investors" as such term is defined in Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act.

Shares Issued and Outstanding and Shares Reserved for Exercise of Warrants

Since the issuance of the shares of Common Stock described herein, the Company has 7,123,074 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding; and 1,288,134 shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of outstanding warrants.

Return to Treasury of Shares and Issuance of Contingent Warrants

On February 15, 2013, the Company and A. Michael Chretien, a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, entered into a return to treasury agreement dated February 15, 2013, whereby A. Michael Chretien returned 500,000 shares of common stock of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share to the Company. As consideration for A. Michael Chretien returning to treasury 500,000 shares of common stock he owns, the Company issued one four-year warrant to A. Michael Chretien with a right to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock at \$0.007 per share within four years of the shareholders of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock of the Company, with piggyback registration rights. The warrant has a right of first refusal for A. Michael Chretien to exercise up to 500,000 shares prior to the Company issuing shares of common stock in any transaction. The Company issued the warrant in reliance on an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 of Regulation D, as promulgated by the SEC. Based on the closing price of the Company shares on February 15, 2013, of \$1.96 per share, the approximate value of 500,000 shares is equal to \$980,000.

On February 15, 2013, the Company and Matthew Chretien, a member of the Board of Directors of the Company, entered into a return to treasury agreement dated February 15, 2013, whereby Matthew Chretien returned 500,000 shares of common stock of the Company, par value \$0.001 per share to the Company. As consideration for Matthew Chretien returning to treasury 500,000 shares of common stock he owns, the Company issued one four-year warrant to Matthew Chretien with a right to purchase 500,000 shares of common stock at \$0.007 per share within four years of the shareholders of the Company increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock of the Company, with piggyback registration rights. The warrant has a right of first refusal for Matthew Chretien to exercise up to 500,000 shares prior to the Company issuing shares of common stock in any transaction. The Company issued the warrant in reliance on an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 of Regulation D, as promulgated by the SEC. Based on the closing price of the Company shares on February 15, 2013, of \$1.96 per share, the approximate value of 500,000 shares is equal to \$980,000.

Settlement Agreements

On February 8, 2013, Intellinetics and a service provider reached an agreement to settle outstanding accounts payable in the amount of \$262,000 for the issuance of 124,761 restricted shares of common stock of the Company to the service provider (with piggyback registration rights), a lump sum payment of \$50,000, and mutual release and generally for the discharge of all past, present and future claims against each other. The Company issued the restricted shares in reliance on an exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 of Regulation D, as promulgated by the SEC.

Effective October 9, 2013, Intellinetics and Kimm Bush, a former employee of Intellinetics, entered into a settlement agreement and release of all claims asserted by Ms. Bush against Intellinetics arising from Ms. Bush's employment for a lump sum payment of \$75,000.

12. Concentrations

Revenues from the Company's services to a limited number of customers have accounted for a substantial percentage of the Company's total revenues. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014, the Company's two largest customers, Tiburon, Inc. ("Tiburon") a reseller and CareWorks ("CareWorks") a direct end user, accounted for approximately 12% and 5%, respectively, of the Company's revenues for that period. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2013, the Company's two largest customers, Tiburon, Inc. ("Tiburon") and CareWorks ("Careworks"), accounted for approximately 9% and 5%, respectively, of the Company's revenues for that period.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, government contracts represented approximately 50% and 57% of the Company's net revenues, respectively. A significant portion of the Company's sales to Resellers' represent ultimate sales to government agencies.

As of December 31, 2014, accounts receivable concentrations from the Company's four largest customers were 23%, 21%, 13% and 10% of gross accounts receivable, respectively, and as of December 31, 2013, accounts receivable concentrations from the Company's four largest customers were 24%, 21%, 17% and 12%, of gross accounts receivable, respectively. Accounts receivable balances from the Company's four largest customers at December 31, 2014 has been partially collected.

13. Provision For Income Taxes

For the years ended December 31, 2014, and 2013, we have recognized the minimum amount of state income tax as required by the states that we are required to file taxes in. We are not currently subject to further federal or state tax since we have incurred losses since our inception.

As of December 31, 2014 we had federal and state net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$ 9,002,000 which can be used to offset future federal income tax. The federal and state net operating loss carry forwards expire at various dates through 2034. Deferred tax assets resulting from the net operating losses are reduced by a valuation allowance, when, in our opinion, utilization is not reasonably assured.

As of December 31, 2014, the deferred tax asset related to our net operating losses was approximately \$ 3,168,000. A 100 % valuation allowance has been established on deferred tax assets at December 31, 2014, and 2013, due to the uncertainty of our ability to realize future taxable income.

14. Subsequent Events

Issuance of Convertible Notes

On February 10, 2015, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$ 100,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other. The notes mature on December 31, 2015, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 6 % until maturity. Each note holder has a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the notes into shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$ 0.30 per share. If either note has not been fully repaid by the Company by the maturity date or converted into shares at the election of the note holders prior to the maturity date, then such note will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12 % from the maturity date until the date the convertible note is repaid in full. The Company intends to use the proceeds of the convertible notes for working capital and general corporate purposes.

On March 11, 2015, the Company issued two convertible promissory notes in a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$ 100,000 to two accredited investors who are associated with each other. The notes mature on December 31, 2015, and bear interest at an annual rate of interest of 6 % until maturity. Each note holder has a right, in their sole discretion, to convert the notes into shares of common stock, par value \$ 0.001 per share, of the Company under certain circumstances at a conversion rate of \$ 0.30 per share. If either note has not been fully repaid by the Company by the maturity date or converted into shares at the election of the note holders prior to the maturity date, then such note will accrue interest at the annual rate of 12 % from the maturity date until the date the convertible note is repaid in full. The Company intends to use the proceeds of the convertible notes for working capital and general corporate purposes.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the timelines specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and in reaching a reasonable level of assurance, management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)), as of December 31, 2014. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2014.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2014, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. Management based its assessment on the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control—Integrated Framework. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2014, our internal control over financial reporting was effective at the reasonable assurance level.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to the rules of the SEC that permit the Company, as a smaller reporting company, to provide only management's report in this annual report.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable

Part III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2014.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2014.

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

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2014.

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

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2014.

ITEM 14.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after December 31, 2014.

Part IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Reference is made to the Index to Financial Statements beginning on Page F-1 hereof.

Financial Statement Schedules.

- (a) Documents Filed as Part of Report
 - (1) Financial Statements.
 - (3) Exhibits.

The exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this Form 10-K and such Exhibit Index is incorporated by reference.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Incorporation by Reference		
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date
3.1.1	Articles of Incorporation of Intellinetics, Inc.	10-SB	3.1 10	02-2000
3.1.2	Certificate of Correction, effective May 22, 2007	8-K	3.1	06-15-2007
3.1.3	Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Intellinetics, Inc.	8-K	99.1	09-03-2014
3.2.1	Bylaws of Intellinetics, Inc.	10-SB	3.3	10-02-2000
3.2.2	Amendment No. 1 to the Bylaws of Intellinetics, Inc.	8-K	3.4	03-01-2012
4.1	Form of Convertible Promissory Note of Intellinetics, Inc.	8-K	4.1	02-13-2012
4.2	Loan Agreement between the Director of Development of the State of Ohio and Intellinetics, Inc., dated as of July 17, 2009	8-K	10.3	02-13-2012
4.3	Cognovit Promissory Note by Intellinetics, Inc. in favor of the Director of Development of the State of Ohio in the principal amount of \$1,012,500, dated July 17, 2009	8-K	10.4	02-13-2012
4.4	First Amendment to Loan Agreement by and between the Director of Development of the State of Ohio and Intellinetics, Inc., dated as of November 1, 2011	8-K	10.5	02-13-2012
4.5	Second Amendment to Loan Agreement by and between the Director of Development of the State of Ohio and Intellinetics, Inc., dated as of August 15, 2014 +	10-K	4.5	03-31-2015
4.6	Loan Agreement between the Director of Development of the State of Ohio and Intellinetics, Inc., dated as of June 3, 2011	8-K	10.6	02-13-2012
4.7	Cognovit Promissory Note by Intellinetics, Inc. in favor of the Director of Development of the State of Ohio in the principal amount of \$750,000, dated June 3, 2011	8-K	10.7	02-13-2012
4.8	Second Amendment to Loan Agreement by and between the Director of Development of the State of Ohio and Intellinetics, Inc., dated as of August 15, 2014 +	10-K	4.5	03-31-2015
4.9	Business Loan Agreement by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and The Delaware County Bank and Trust Company, dated as of March 24, 2004	8-K	10.8	02-13-2012
4.10	Promissory Note by Intellinetics, Inc. in favor of The Delaware County Bank and Trust Company in the principal amount of \$201,024, dated as of March 24, 2004	8-K	10.9	02-13-2012
4.11	Loan Extension Agreement by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and The Delaware County Bank and Trust Company, dated as of April 1, 2005	8-K	10.10	02-13-2012
4.12	Note Extension Agreement by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and The Delaware County Bank and Trust Company, dated as of May 26, 2006	8-K	10.11	02-13-2012
4.13	Loan Modification Agreement by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and The Delaware County Bank and Trust Company, dated as of April 23, 2007	8-K	10.12	02-13-2012
4.14	Loan Modification Agreement by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and The Delaware County Bank and Trust Company, dated as of May 19, 2008	8-K	10.13	02-13-2012
4.15	Loan Modification Agreement by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and The Delaware County Bank and Trust Company, dated as of April 20, 2009	8-K	10.14	02-13-2012

4.16	Promissory Note by Intellinetics, Inc. in favor of A. Michael Chretien in the principal amount of \$55,167, dated December 29, 2001	8-K	10.17	02-13-2012
4.17	Promissory Note Extension Agreement dated December 27, 2013, by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and A. Michael Chretien.	8-K	10.4	01-02-2014
4.18	Promissory Note Third Extension Agreement, dated December 31, 2014, by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and A. Michael Chretien	8-K	10.3	01-07-2015
4.19	Promissory Note by Intellinetics, Inc. in favor of Jackie Chretien in the principal amount of \$65,000, dated June 10, 2011	8-K	10.28	02-13-2012
4.20	Promissory Note Extension Agreement, dated December 27, 2013, by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and Jackie M. Chretien.	8-K	10.3	01-02-2014
4.21	Promissory Note Third Extension Agreement, dated December 31, 2014, by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and Jackie M. Chretien.	8-K	10.2	01-07-15
4.22	Promissory Note by Intellinetics, Inc. in favor of Ramon Shealy in the principal amount of \$238,000, dated March 29, 2012.	8-K/A	10.44	03-30-2012
4.23	The Promissory Note Second Extension Agreement by and among Intellinetics, Inc., and Ramon M. Shealy in the amount of \$238,000, dated August 27, 2012	8-K	10.1	08-31-2012
4.24	The Promissory Note Third Extension Agreement by and among Intellinetics, Inc., and Ramon M. Shealy in the amount of \$238,000, dated October 24, 2012	8-K	10.1	10-30-2012
4.25	The Promissory Note Fourth Extension Agreement by and among Intellinetics, Inc., and Ramon M. Shealy in the amount of \$238,000, dated November 24, 2012.	10-K/A	4.20.2	04-30-2013
4.26	Promissory Note Fifth Extension Agreement, dated December 27, 2013, by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and Ramon M. Shealy	8-K	10.2	01-02-2014
4.27	Promissory Note and Extension Agreement, dated December 31, 2014, by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and Ramon M. Shealy	8-K	10.1	01-01-2015
4.28	Form of Placement Agent Warrants between the Company and the Placement Agent	8-K	10.2	03-06-2013
4.29	Convertible promissory note between Intellinetics, Inc. and Mr. Haddix	8-K	10.22	01-07-2013
4.30	Convertible promissory note between Intellinetics, Inc. and Dr. Love	8-K	10.25	01-07-2013
4.31	Convertible promissory note between Intellinetics, Inc. and Alpharion	8-K	10.27	01-07-2013
4.32	Form of Stock Certificate – file new form	S-1	4.1	05-29-2013
4.33	Return to Treasury Agreement, between Intellinetics, Inc. and A. Michael Chretien, dated February 15, 2013.	10-Q	4.2	05-15-2013
4.34	Warrant issued to A. Michael Chretien by Intellinetics, Inc. dated February 15, 2013	10-Q	4.3	05-15-2013
4.35	Return to Treasury Agreement between Intellinetics, Inc. and Matthew L. Chretien dated February 15, 2013	10-Q	4.4	05-15-2013
4.36	Warrant issued to Matthew L. Chretien by Intellinetics, Inc. dated February 15, 2013	10-Q	4.5	05-15-2013
4.37	Assignment and assumption of Note between Intellinetics Inc. and Intellinetics, Inc. dated February 15, 2013	10-Q	4.6	05-15-2013
4.38	Form of Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and the Investors	10-Q	4.10	05-15-2013
4.39	Form of First Amendment to Convertible Promissory Note to that certain Convertible Promissory Note referenced in Exhibit 4.1 of the Exhibit Index to this Form 10-K.	10-Q	4.2	08-14-2013
4.40	Form of warrant issued to Investors	10-Q	4.11	05-15-2013
4.41	Form of Convertible Promissory Note of Intellinetics, Inc.	8-K	4.1	02-13-2012

4.42	Opinion of Lionel Sawyer and Collins	S-1	5.1	05-29-2013
4.43	Form of Convertible Promissory Note between the Company and the investors.	8-K	10.1	11-14-2013
4.44	Form of Convertible Promissory Note issued on December 31, 2013 by Intellinetics, Inc.	8-K	10.1	01-02-2014
4.45	Form of Convertible Promissory Note issued on February 4, 2014 by Intellinetics, Inc	8-K	10.1	02-10-2014
4.46	Form of Convertible Promissory Note dated October 16, 2014	8-K	10.1	10-16-2014
10.1	Amended Employment Agreement of A. Michael Chretien, dated September 16, 2011	8-K	10.35	02-13-2012
10.2	Amended Offer of Employment of A. Michael Chretien, dated September 16, 2011	8-K	10.36	02-13-2012
10.3	Amended Employment Agreement of Matthew L. Chretien, dated September 16, 2011	8-K	10.37	02-13-2012
10.4	Amended Offer of Employment of Matthew L. Chretien, dated September 16, 2011	8-K	10.38	02-13-2012
10.5	Offer of Employment of Kendall D. Gill dated September 24, 2012	8-K	10.1	09-27-2012
10.6	Employment Agreement of Kendall D. Gill dated September 24, 2012	8-K	10.2	09-27-2012
10.7	Lease Renewal Agreement by and between Intellinetics, Inc. and Dividend Drive LLC, dated as of February 21, 2012	8-K	10.41	02-13-2012

21.1+	List of Subsidiaries of Intellinetics, Inc.
31.1+	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2+	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1+	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2+	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS+	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE+	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Linkbase Document

+ Filed herewith:

SECOND AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENT
(INTELLINETICS, INC.)

THIS SECOND AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENT (this "Amendment") is entered into on August 15, 2014, between the Director of the Ohio Development Services Agency, formerly known as the Department of Development of the State of Ohio (the "Director") and Intellinetics, Inc., an Ohio corporation (the "Borrower").

Background Information

- A. On or about July 17, 2009, the Director and the Borrower executed a Loan Agreement (the "Original Loan Agreement") whereby the Director provided an Innovation Ohio Fund loan (the "Loan") in the amount of up to \$1,012,500 to the Borrower to undertake the Project as set forth in the Loan Agreement. The Borrower executed and delivered to the Director a Cognovit Promissory Note in the same amount that documented the Borrower's repayment of the Loan.
- B. On or about November 1, 2011, the Director and the Company executed a First Amendment to the Loan Agreement modifying quarterly reporting and annual reporting terms of the Original Loan Agreement (the "First Amendment"). This Amendment, together with the Original Loan Agreement and First Amendment shall collectively be referred to as the "Loan Agreement."
- C. The Borrower has requested the documents be amended to modify the number of retained jobs and created jobs due under the Loan Agreement.
- D. The Director has reviewed the Borrower's request and has agreed to the request upon the terms and conditions of this Amendment.

Agreement

In consideration of the representations and mutual promises made herein, the benefits accruing to the parties herein, and the obligations continuing hereunder, the parties agree that:

- 1. Capitalized Terms. All capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Amendment shall have the meaning set forth in the Loan Agreement.
- 2. Amendment to Section 4.1. The second paragraph of Section 4.1 of the Loan Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

The Company has represented that the Loan will permit the Company to secure nineteen (19) not at-risk full-time jobs at the Project Site, and create an estimated twelve (12) new full-time jobs and employment opportunities at the Project Site by December 31, 2015. If the Company fails, for reasons other than Market Conditions, to retain and create an aggregate of at least twenty-five (25) such jobs and employment opportunities, the interest rate on the outstanding balance of the Loan shall, at the option of the Director, increase to ten percent (10%) per annum.

3. Representations and Warranties. The Borrower represents and warrants the following to the Director:
- (a) The execution, delivery and performance by the Borrower of this Amendment and the transactions contemplated herein (i) are and will be within the powers of Borrower, (ii) have been authorized by all necessary actions of Borrower, (iii) are not and will not be in contravention of any order of any court or other agency of government, or of any law to which Borrower or any property of Borrower is bound, and (iv) are not and will not be in conflict with, or result in a breach of or constitute (with due notice and/or lapse of time) a default under the articles of organization or other organizational documents, or any indenture, agreement or undertaking to which Borrower is a party or by which Borrower or any property of Borrower is bound;
 - (b) This Amendment and any other agreements executed and delivered in connection herewith shall be valid, binding and enforceable against Borrower in accordance with their respective terms except to the extent enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally;
 - (c) Each of the representations and warranties contained in, and each of the exhibits and/or schedules attached to the Loan Agreement, as amended, and the Loan Documents are true, correct and complete in all material respects as of the date hereof;
 - (d) No event or condition, which has or is likely to have a material adverse effect as to Borrower has occurred from the Closing Date to the date hereof;
and
 - (e) Upon the effectiveness of this Amendment, no default or Event of Default is outstanding under the Loan Agreement or any of the Loan Documents.
4. Confirmation of Security Interests. The Borrower confirms and agrees that all prior security interests and liens granted to the Director in all existing and future assets of the Borrower remain unimpaired and in full force and effect and shall continue to cover and secure all the Borrower's obligations to the Director. Borrower further confirms and represents that any and all of the Project Equipment remains free and clear of all liens other than those in favor of the Director and as otherwise permitted in the Loan Documents. Nothing contained herein is intended to in any way impair or limit the validity, priority or extent of the Director's security interest in and liens upon the collateral of Borrower.
5. Obligations Absolute. Borrower covenants and agrees (a) to pay the balance of any principal, together with all accrued interest, as specified above in connection with any promissory note executed and evidencing any indebtedness incurred in connection with the Loan Agreement, as modified by this Amendment, pursuant to the terms set forth therein and (b) to perform and observe covenants, agreements, stipulations and conditions on its part to be performed hereunder or under the Loan Agreement and all other documents executed in connection herewith or thereof.

6. No Set-Offs. Borrower hereby declares that Borrower has no set-offs, counterclaims, defenses or other causes of action against the Director arising out of the Loan Agreement or any of the Loan Documents, and to the extent any such set-offs, counterclaims, defenses or other causes of action may exist, whether known or unknown, such items are hereby waived by the Borrower.
7. Release. BORROWER HEREBY RELEASES, WAIVES AND FOREVER RELINQUISHES ALL CLAIMS, DEMANDS, OBLIGATIONS, LIABILITIES AND CAUSES OF ACTION OF WHATEVER KIND OR NATURE, WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, INCLUDING ANY SO-CALLED "DIRECTOR LIABILITY" CLAIMS OR DEFENSES WHICH IT HAS, MAY HAVE, OR MIGHT ASSERT NOW OR IN THE FUTURE AGAINST THE DIRECTOR AND/OR ITS RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, ATTORNEYS, ACCOUNTANTS, CONSULTANTS, SUCCESSORS, AND ASSIGNS (INDIVIDUALLY, A " RELEASEE" AND COLLECTIVELY, THE " RELEASEES"), DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ARISING OUT OF, BASED UPON, OR IN ANY MANNER CONNECTED WITH (A) ANY TRANSACTION, EVENT, CIRCUMSTANCE, ACTION, FAILURE TO ACT, OR OCCURRENCE OF ANY SORT OR TYPE, WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, WHICH OCCURRED, EXISTED, OR WAS TAKEN OR PERMITTED PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THIS AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO BORROWER'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR, THE LOAN AGREEMENT, THE OTHER LOAN DOCUMENTS, BORROWER'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE DIRECTOR, OR THE ADMINISTRATION THEREOF, (B) ANY DISCUSSIONS, COMMITMENTS, NEGOTIATIONS, CONVERSATIONS, OR COMMUNICATIONS WITH RESPECT TO BORROWER'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR OR (C) ANY THING OR MATTER RELATED TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THIS AMENDMENT. THE INCLUSION OF THIS PARAGRAPH IN THIS AMENDMENT AND THE EXECUTION OF THIS AMENDMENT BY THE DIRECTOR DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OR ADMISSION BY THE DIRECTOR OF LIABILITY FOR ANY MATTER, OR A PRECEDENT UPON WHICH ANY LIABILITY MAY BE ASSERTED.
8. Non-Waiver. This Amendment does not obligate the Director to agree to any other extension or modification of the Loan Agreement or other Loan Documents nor does it constitute a course of conduct or dealing on behalf of the Director or a waiver of any other rights or remedies of the Director. No omission or delay by the Director in exercising any right or power under the Loan Agreement, this Amendment or any related instruments, agreements or documents will impair such right or power or be construed to be a waiver of any default or Event of Default or an acquiescence therein, and any single or partial exercise of any such right or power will not preclude other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, and no waiver will be valid unless in writing and then only to the extent specified.
9. Incorporation. This Amendment is incorporated by reference into, and made part of, the Loan Agreement which, except as expressly modified herein, remains in full force and effect in accordance with its terms.

10. No Modification. No modification of this Amendment or of any agreement referred to herein shall be binding or enforceable unless in writing and signed on behalf of the party against whom enforcement is sought.
11. Headings. The headings of any section or paragraph of this Amendment are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret any provision of this Amendment.
12. Successors and Assigns. This Amendment will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.
13. Governing Law. This Amendment shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio, excluding the provisions related to conflicts of laws.
14. Severability. The provisions of this Amendment are to be deemed severable, and the invalidity or unenforceability of any provision shall not affect or impair the remaining provisions which shall continue in full force and effect.
15. Counterparts; Electronic Signatures. This Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which when so executed shall be deemed to be an original and all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same agreement. Copies of signatures sent by facsimile transmission or provided electronically in portable document format ("PDF") shall be deemed to be originals for purposes of execution and proof of this Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director and the Borrower have caused this Amendment to be duly executed by their duly authorized representatives, all effective as of the date first set forth above.

DIRECTOR:

Ohio Development Services Agency,
State of Ohio
David Goodman, Director

By: /s/ David Goodman

Name: David Goodman

Title: Director

BORROWER:

Intellinetics, Inc.,
an Ohio corporation

By: /s/ Matthew L. Chretien

Name: Matthew L. Chretien

Title: President and CEO

SECOND AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENT
(INTELLINETICS, INC.)

THIS SECOND AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENT (this "Amendment") is entered into on August 15, 2014, between the Director of the Ohio Development Services Agency, formerly known as the Department of Development of the State of Ohio (the "Director") and Intellinetics, Inc., an Ohio corporation (the "Borrower").

Background Information

- A. On or about June 3, 2011, the Director and the Borrower executed a Loan Agreement (the "Original Loan Agreement") whereby the Director provided an Innovation Ohio Fund loan (the "Loan") in the amount of up to \$750,000 to the Borrower to undertake the Project as set forth in the Loan Agreement. The Borrower executed and delivered to the Director a Cognovit Promissory Note in the same amount that documented the Borrower's repayment of the Loan.
- B. On or about August 13, 2012, the Director and the Company executed a First Amendment to the Loan Agreement modifying quarterly reporting and annual reporting terms of the Original Loan Agreement (the "First Amendment"). This Amendment, together with the Original Loan Agreement and First Amendment shall collectively be referred to as the "Loan Agreement."
- C. The Borrower has requested the documents be amended to modify the number of retained jobs and created jobs due under the Loan Agreement.
- D. The Director has reviewed the Borrower's request and has agreed to the request upon the terms and conditions of this Amendment.

Agreement

In consideration of the representations and mutual promises made herein, the benefits accruing to the parties herein, and the obligations continuing hereunder, the parties agree that:

- 1. Capitalized Terms. All capitalized terms not otherwise defined in this Amendment shall have the meaning set forth in the Loan Agreement.
- 2. Amendment to Section 4.1. The second paragraph of Section 4.1 of the Loan Agreement is hereby deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

The Company has represented that the Loan will permit the Company to secure nineteen (19) not at-risk full-time jobs at the Project Site, and create an estimated twelve (12) new full-time jobs and employment opportunities at the Project Site by December 31, 2015. If the Company fails, for reasons other than Market Conditions, to retain and create an aggregate of at least twenty-five (25) such jobs and employment opportunities, the interest rate on the outstanding balance of the Loan shall, at the option of the Director, increase to ten percent (10%) per annum.

3. Representations and Warranties. The Borrower represents and warrants the following to the Director:
- (a) The execution, delivery and performance by the Borrower of this Amendment and the transactions contemplated herein (i) are and will be within the powers of Borrower, (ii) have been authorized by all necessary actions of Borrower, (iii) are not and will not be in contravention of any order of any court or other agency of government, or of any law to which Borrower or any property of Borrower is bound, and (iv) are not and will not be in conflict with, or result in a breach of or constitute (with due notice and/or lapse of time) a default under the articles of organization or other organizational documents, or any indenture, agreement or undertaking to which Borrower is a party or by which Borrower or any property of Borrower is bound;
 - (b) This Amendment and any other agreements executed and delivered in connection herewith shall be valid, binding and enforceable against Borrower in accordance with their respective terms except to the extent enforceability may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or similar laws affecting creditors' rights generally;
 - (c) Each of the representations and warranties contained in, and each of the exhibits and/or schedules attached to the Loan Agreement, as amended, and the Loan Documents are true, correct and complete in all material respects as of the date hereof;
 - (d) No event or condition, which has or is likely to have a material adverse effect as to Borrower has occurred from the Closing Date to the date hereof;
and
 - (e) Upon the effectiveness of this Amendment, no default or Event of Default is outstanding under the Loan Agreement or any of the Loan Documents.
4. Confirmation of Security Interests. The Borrower confirms and agrees that all prior security interests and liens granted to the Director in all existing and future assets of the Borrower remain unimpaired and in full force and effect and shall continue to cover and secure all the Borrower's obligations to the Director. Borrower further confirms and represents that any and all of the Project Equipment remains free and clear of all liens other than those in favor of the Director and as otherwise permitted in the Loan Documents. Nothing contained herein is intended to in any way impair or limit the validity, priority or extent of the Director's security interest in and liens upon the collateral of Borrower.
5. Obligations Absolute. Borrower covenants and agrees (a) to pay the balance of any principal, together with all accrued interest, as specified above in connection with any promissory note executed and evidencing any indebtedness incurred in connection with the Loan Agreement, as modified by this Amendment, pursuant to the terms set forth therein and (b) to perform and observe covenants, agreements, stipulations and conditions on its part to be performed hereunder or under the Loan Agreement and all other documents executed in connection herewith or thereof.

6. No Set-Offs. Borrower hereby declares that Borrower has no set-offs, counterclaims, defenses or other causes of action against the Director arising out of the Loan Agreement or any of the Loan Documents, and to the extent any such set-offs, counterclaims, defenses or other causes of action may exist, whether known or unknown, such items are hereby waived by the Borrower.
7. Release. BORROWER HEREBY RELEASES, WAIVES AND FOREVER RELINQUISHES ALL CLAIMS, DEMANDS, OBLIGATIONS, LIABILITIES AND CAUSES OF ACTION OF WHATEVER KIND OR NATURE, WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, INCLUDING ANY SO-CALLED "DIRECTOR LIABILITY" CLAIMS OR DEFENSES WHICH IT HAS, MAY HAVE, OR MIGHT ASSERT NOW OR IN THE FUTURE AGAINST THE DIRECTOR AND/OR ITS RESPECTIVE OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES, AGENTS, ATTORNEYS, ACCOUNTANTS, CONSULTANTS, SUCCESSORS, AND ASSIGNS (INDIVIDUALLY, A " RELEASEE" AND COLLECTIVELY, THE " RELEASEES"), DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, ARISING OUT OF, BASED UPON, OR IN ANY MANNER CONNECTED WITH (A) ANY TRANSACTION, EVENT, CIRCUMSTANCE, ACTION, FAILURE TO ACT, OR OCCURRENCE OF ANY SORT OR TYPE, WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, WHICH OCCURRED, EXISTED, OR WAS TAKEN OR PERMITTED PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THIS AMENDMENT WITH RESPECT TO BORROWER'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR, THE LOAN AGREEMENT, THE OTHER LOAN DOCUMENTS, BORROWER'S INDEBTEDNESS TO THE DIRECTOR, OR THE ADMINISTRATION THEREOF, (B) ANY DISCUSSIONS, COMMITMENTS, NEGOTIATIONS, CONVERSATIONS, OR COMMUNICATIONS WITH RESPECT TO BORROWER'S OBLIGATIONS TO THE DIRECTOR OR (C) ANY THING OR MATTER RELATED TO ANY OF THE FOREGOING PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF THIS AMENDMENT. THE INCLUSION OF THIS PARAGRAPH IN THIS AMENDMENT AND THE EXECUTION OF THIS AMENDMENT BY THE DIRECTOR DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OR ADMISSION BY THE DIRECTOR OF LIABILITY FOR ANY MATTER, OR A PRECEDENT UPON WHICH ANY LIABILITY MAY BE ASSERTED.
8. Non-Waiver. This Amendment does not obligate the Director to agree to any other extension or modification of the Loan Agreement or other Loan Documents nor does it constitute a course of conduct or dealing on behalf of the Director or a waiver of any other rights or remedies of the Director. No omission or delay by the Director in exercising any right or power under the Loan Agreement, this Amendment or any related instruments, agreements or documents will impair such right or power or be construed to be a waiver of any default or Event of Default or an acquiescence therein, and any single or partial exercise of any such right or power will not preclude other or further exercise thereof or the exercise of any other right, and no waiver will be valid unless in writing and then only to the extent specified.
9. Incorporation. This Amendment is incorporated by reference into, and made part of, the Loan Agreement which, except as expressly modified herein, remains in full force and effect in accordance with its terms.

10. No Modification. No modification of this Amendment or of any agreement referred to herein shall be binding or enforceable unless in writing and signed on behalf of the party against whom enforcement is sought.
11. Headings. The headings of any section or paragraph of this Amendment are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret any provision of this Amendment.
12. Successors and Assigns. This Amendment will be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and assigns.
13. Governing Law. This Amendment shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of Ohio, excluding the provisions related to conflicts of laws.
14. Severability. The provisions of this Amendment are to be deemed severable, and the invalidity or unenforceability of any provision shall not affect or impair the remaining provisions which shall continue in full force and effect.
15. Counterparts; Electronic Signatures. This Amendment may be executed in any number of counterparts, each of which when so executed shall be deemed to be an original and all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same agreement. Copies of signatures sent by facsimile transmission or provided electronically in portable document format ("PDF") shall be deemed to be originals for purposes of execution and proof of this Amendment.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Director and the Borrower have caused this Amendment to be duly executed by their duly authorized representatives, all effective as of the date first set forth above.

DIRECTOR:

Ohio Development Services Agency,
State of Ohio
David Goodman, Director

By: /s/ David Goodman

Name: David Goodman

Title: Director

BORROWER:

Intellinetics, Inc.,
an Ohio corporation

By: /s/ Matthew L. Chretien

Name: Matthew L. Chretien

Title: President and CEO

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

Listed below are the subsidiaries of Intellinetics, Inc. as of December 31, 2014. Intellinetics, Inc. has only one subsidiary.

<u>Subsidiary Name</u>	<u>State/Jurisdiction of Incorporation</u>
1. Intellinetics, Inc.	Ohio

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Matthew L. Chretien, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Intellinetics, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2015

By: /s/ Matthew L. Chretien

President and Chief Executive Officer

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Kendall D. Gill, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-K of Intellinetics, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 31, 2015

By: /s/ Kendall D. Gill

Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Intellinetics, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Matthew L. Chretien, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 31, 2015

/s/ Matthew L. Chretien

President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Intellinetics, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report"), I, Kendall D. Gill, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 31, 2015

/s/ Kendall D. Gill

Chief Financial Officer
