Revolutionary Concepts Inc
Form 10-K/A
May 17, 2010

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009
Or

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

Commission File Number 333-151177

REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS, INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	7382	27-0094868
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.
2622 Ashby Woods
Matthews, NC 28105
704-622-6327
(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices and principal place of business)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Names of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $0.001 per share	OTCBB

(Title of Class)
None

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

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

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 o No ý

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 ý No o

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

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. o

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

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

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

Aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates as of December 31, 2009 - there has been no trading market established to date.

Common shares outstanding as of May 17, 2010 was—19,601,611

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PART I

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements are necessarily based on certain assumptions and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations as of the date hereof, and the Company does not undertake any responsibility to update any of these statements in the future. Actual future performance and results could differ from that contained in or suggested by these forward-looking statements as a result of factors set forth in this Form 10-K (including those sections hereof incorporated by reference from other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission), in particular as set forth in "Business Risks" under Item 1 and set forth in the "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under Item 7.

Item 1. Business

The company is a development stage company with no history of revenue. The company was incorporated as a Nevada corporation on February 28, 2005 to reincorporate and re-domesticate two existing North Carolina entities; Revolutionary Concepts, Inc and DVMS, LLC. The company intends to develop and market camera technologies that enable remote monitoring.

The company's efforts to date have been devoted to establishing a video remote monitoring system that permits interactive two-way communications called the EyeTalk Communicator ("EYETALK"). The company has engaged Photonic Discovery/UNC-Charlotte Optoelectronics and Optical Communication to assist in product specification development and project management. Since the implementation of the EyeTalk technology is dependent on various other emerging technologies (smart phone, 3G/4G broadband) the research and development has coincided with the pace of these technologies. The system by design will provide for continuous software development and updates.

The company has funded our development through three private offerings in 2005, 2007 and 2009. The company also borrowed $307,500 from four non-related parties at 4% interest to fund ongoing operations, and patent new applications. These promissory notes began to become due in October 2008 and were repaid in November 2008 by issuing 630,811 shares of restricted commons stock from authorized shares. The company has engaged third parties to assist in the commercialization of the EyeTalk technology and have made partial payments, but The company will require the proceeds from the exercise of the warrants or other funding to complete the agreements.

RCI is currently involved in two lawsuits, one in state court regarding legal malpractice, and one in federal court, to refute the false claims of a purported inventor, Emmanuel Ozoeneh.
RCI has sued its former law firm for legal malpractice regarding the handling of RCI's foreign patent rights. The Defendants moved to have the suit dismissed, claiming that the state court did not have jurisdiction to hear the case. The Court ruled in favor of RCI, and the Defendants are now appealing the ruling.

RCI also sued Emmanuel Ozoeneh in federal court. Ozoeneh was a former business partner in a prior business venture with CEO Ron Carter. Ozoeneh began making false claims that he was the inventor of the EyeTalk system. RCI filed suit in federal court to have Carter declared the sole inventor. Ozoeneh has countersued to be declared an inventor, along with other business claims. The case will come up for summary judgment in May 2010. By law, the current USPTO declaration that Ron Carter is the sole inventor must be overturned only by clear and convincing evidence. To date, Ozoeneh has not submitted any affidavits which support his claim of inventorship.

Introduction to the EyeTalk Communicator

The company has designed and patented a communications and monitoring system which it expects to give users the ability to remotely and interactively monitor and communicate with, and have control of an IP camera offering multiple applications for use.

The EyeTalk is primarily a software platform with a hardware component of an external unit deployed at a chosen location. The system communicates to the user and also retrieves and stores information captured by the system camera. Access to the information may be achieved via a Personal Data Assistant (PDA), Handheld Computer (HC), Cellular phone, or other compatible device. The EyeTalk software platform will be able to communicate with any devices commonly available in the market place running windows mobile technology.

As a residential application, the EyeTalk system allows seamless communication to a residence allowing the owner to interact remotely with visitors to the home or building via any common personal communication device with the benefit of audio, video and data archive ability. The system utilizes smart technology to synergistically improve communication, security, convenience, messaging, and manage deliveries and guest. As a by-product, the system offers a solution to municipalities across the nation burdened with the incidence of false alarms. The EyeTalk system provides a means of owner verification prior to triggering an alarm if desired.

The Company expects The EYETALK to provide three Primary benefits in the property management space and as a mediacal monitoring and fall prevention technology

Preemption, Prevention and Protection

–The EYETALK technology may augment the capabilities of current residential and commercial security monitoring systems through audio, video and data communication which are interactive and which can be used on a remote basis. As a medical application, the EyeTalk technology provides remote monitoring of patients and family members. The system incorporates fall prevention technology and offers a remote fall detection technology.monitoring – The EYETALK technology allows monitoring via handheld smart devices. The technoloigy is very versatile and offers a wide range of uses and solutions ranging from security to deliveries, confirming the safe arrival of school age kids and daily safe entry management.

Convenience and Efficiency

– The EYETALK technology may add convenience to home and business owners, providing remote access, screening of visitors and acceptance and monitoring of packages. As a medical monitoring solution, the systems remote video and 2 way audio connection establishes a virual connection for instant and immediate interractiion.

The EYETALK has four distinct physical parts:

o an internal unit(s) (the 'Indoor Mobile Monitor')
o an external unit(s) (the 'Welcome System')
o a Central Application Server which may be a home personal computer ("PC")
o a remote access device, typically a standard cellular telephone ('Phone GUI Emulator')

The system is expandable to include multiple peripheral devices. The main components of the system (the Indoor Mobile Monitor, the Welcome System and the Central Application Server) communicate with each other by way of RF communications using 802.11n or higher wireless LAN.

The company believes that the Eyetalk technology significantly differs from existing systems. The Eyetalk allows two way communication via a wireless network camera that communicates with a variety of other remote communication devices such as cell phones, PDAs, smart phones, computers, security and video monitoring devices. Due to its software interface the Eyetalk can be used to greet visitors, provide instructions to delivery personnel, interact between remote staff and patients in medical settings, as well as in security applications.

Further, the Eyetalk allows security owners monitoring personnel to more accurately recognize and address the threat presented as well as verifying a true threat. The company believes this will relieve the large number of false alarm security calls and unneeded emergency personnel visits. Unlike many competitors the Eyetalk system is not dependent on the internet although it can use the internet as a platform.

The EyeTalk systems are triggered and activated by an array of inputs such as motion, biometric sensors, metal detection underground fiber optic sensors, etc. When the system is activated by a trigger, it is programmed to provide standard greetings, directives, commands, etc.. The Eyetalk can then notify designated personnel and the system of the triggering event, sending images of the current situation and permitting audible response.

The company expects to compete by emphasizing the unique aspects of the Eyetalk in our marketing directly to distributors and end users.. The company also intends to compete by direct contact with larger end users such as hospitals, banks, and government agencies concerned with homeland security.

As with many development stage companies, the company is currently considered to be in unsound financial condition. Our Auditor has expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Persons should not invest unless they can afford to lose their entire investments. The company sustained net losses of $(210,996) and $(529,763), for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 respectively. The company has accumulated a deficit of $1,901,566, since inception in March, 2004. Further, it may incur significant losses through 2010 and beyond, as it further develops and attempts to commercialize the remote network camera video system.

As of December 31, 2009 the company had 19,601,611 shares of its common stock outstanding (excluding any warrants.),

Corporate Information and History

The company was founded in 2004 as Revolutionary Concepts, Inc., a North Carolina corporation and its subsidiary, D.V. M. S., LLC for the purpose of developing a network camera video device. The company reincorporated in Nevada in February 2005 as Revolutionary Concepts, Inc. (the “Company”) to re-domicile the North Carolina corporation to a Nevada corporation by the same name

Our principal executive offices are located at 2622 Ashby Woods, Matthews, NC 28105. The Company’s telephone number is 704-622-6327. The President of the Company is Ronald Carter. The company maintains a corporate website at www.Revolutionaryconceptsinc.com The contents of our website are not part of this prospectus and should not be relied upon with respect to the prospectus.

To date, our efforts have been largely devoted to developing our network camera video system and defining markets that can use our patented technology. The company is in the development stage and has not generated revenue from operations. The company hopes to release its remote network camera video system into the general marketplace in late 2010. The wireless infrastructure to fully support the Eyetalk technology is still developing as the speed required for full video and 2way audio is very close

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

THE COMPANY CANNOT ASSURE THAT IT WILL EVER GENERATE SIGNIFICANT REVENUES, DEVELOP OPERATIONS, OR MAKE A PROFIT. ITS INDEPENDENT AUDITORS HAVE NOTED THAT THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL DOUBT ABOUT THE ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN.

The company's independent auditors have noted that there is substantial doubt that it can continue as a going concern. As reflected in our financial statements the Company has had cumulative operating losses. The company currently has a negative net worth, extremely limited cash and suffered net losses $(221,484) at December 31, 2008 and $(529,798) at December 31, 2009. We had accumulated deficits to our stockholder's equity of $(1,371,769) and $(1,901,567) for the years ended 2008 and 2009 respectively. Management expects the losses to continue, thereby requiring addition capital, some of which may be generated from this offering. There can be no assurance that our plans will be successful. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

OUR OFFICERS HAVE RECEIVED LOANS THAT MAY HAVE TO BE EXPENSED AND WHICH MAY CREATE CERTAIN TAX OBLIGATIONS.

From our date of incorporation , February 2005 through the date of this filing, the officers of the Company have not taken salaries but have taken advances from the Company, some of which have been repaid. The company has booked these loans to shareholders as unpaid capital contributions on the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had loans to shareholders of approximately $187,172 to its officers and directors. of December 31, 2009, the outstanding loans to the officers and directors were $157,585. The loans carry an interest rate of 5% and have been recorded as "Unpaid Capital Contributions". If for any reason some of these loans default they will be written off as compensation expense in the income statement and The company has already accrued estimated payroll taxes due at $18,440 as of 12/31/09.

THE COMPANY IS A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY WITH NO OPERATING HISTORY FOR YOU TO EVALUATE AND IT HAS NOT PROVEN AN ABILITY TO GENERATE PROFITS.

The company is a developmental stage company. Although it has developed a working prototype and has identified potential markets, it is still in the research and development stage and expects to enter the commercialization phase in late 2010. The company has no meaningful revenues so it will be difficult for you to evaluate an investment in the company's securities. From inception to date, the company has had no revenues. The company may never be able to become profitable. You will be furnishing venture capital to the company and will bear the risk of complete loss of your investment if the company is unsuccessful.

An investor should also consider the uncertainties and difficulties frequently encountered by companies, such as ours, in their early stages of development. Our revenue and income potential is unproven and our business model is still emerging. If our business model does not prove to be profitable, investors may lose all of their investment.

THE COMPANY HAS HAD NO REVENUES AND ANTICIPATE LOSSES FOR THE FORESEEABLE FUTURE.

Since inception the company has had no revenues. The company has not achieved profitability and expects to continue to incur net losses throughout fiscal 2010 and possibly subsequent fiscal periods. The company expects to incur significant operating expenses and, as a result, will need to generate significant revenues to achieve profitability, which may not occur. Even if it does achieve profitability, it may be unable to sustain or increase profitability on an ongoing basis.

IF THE COMPANY FAILS TO IMPLEMENT ITS COMMERCIALIZATION STRATEGY, THE BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS COULD BE MATERIALLY AND ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

The company's future financial performance and success are dependent in large part upon its ability to implement the commercialization strategy successfully. It has engaged third party consultants to identify potential clients for the company's technology, although the company has no means to determine whether this strategy will be successful. The company may not be able to successfully implement its commercialization strategy with or without the involvement of these third parties. If it is unable to do so, the long-term growth and profitability may be adversely affected. Even if it is able to successfully implement some or all of the initiatives of the business plan, operating results may not improve to the extent it expects, or at all.

Implementation of our commercialization strategy could also be affected by a number of factors beyond our control, such as increased competition, legal developments, general economic conditions, increased operating costs or expenses. In addition, to the extent, The company has misjudged the nature and extent of industry trends or its competition; it may have difficulty achieving the strategic objectives. The company may also decide to alter or discontinue certain aspects of its business strategy at any time. Any failure to successfully implement the business strategy may adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations and thus the ability to service its indebtedness, including its ability to make principal and interest payments on indebtedness.

THE COMPANY DEPENDS ON ITS PATENT AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS TO DEVELOP AND PROTECT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRODUCTS, WHICH RIGHTS MAY NOT OFFER SUFFICIENT PROTECTION FROM INFRINGEMENT BY THIRD PARTIES.

The Company has been issued a patent by the U.S. Patent Office for its patented network camera video technology. Management believes that this is a valid patent. However, there can be no assurances that the patent and the network camera video technology will be enforceable or generate revenues for the Company.

The Company's inability to protect its intellectual property through sufficient patent protection will adversely affect that Company's ability to survive and other companies may be able to develop substantially similar technologies in competition with the Company. If those other companies enter the marketplace with their own similar products, the value of the Company's patent will be substantially diminished.

The Company's success will depend on its ability to obtain and enforce protection under United States and foreign patent laws and other intellectual property laws for the technology that the Company intends to market and license, to develop and preserve the confidentiality of trade secrets and to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of third parties.

The Company cannot assure you that our technology will not be breached, that it will have adequate remedies for any breach, or that its trade secrets and proprietary know-how will not otherwise become known or be independently discovered by others. Consequently, such breach could have a negative effect on its financial performance and results of operations.

LITIGATION TO ENFORCE ITS PATENT AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED USERS WILL BE EXPENSIVE AND TIME CONSUMING, AND THEIR OUTCOME IS UNCERTAIN. ANY DELAY OR OTHER FACTOR WHICH NEGATIVELY AFFECTS THE COMPANY'S ABILITY TO FUND OPERATIONS AND DEVELOP REVENUES.

Litigation to enforce the Company's patented technology against unauthorized users can be a lengthy, time-consuming and expensive process and there can be no assurance of the results of such litigation. The Company has engaged patent counsel to consider enforcement actions against those using the technology but who do not have a licensing agreement for it. In addition, if the company fails to provide adequate proprietary protection, our names, brand name reputation, revenues and potential profitability may be negatively affected.

THE COMPANY EXPECTS TO HAVE ITS PRODUCT MANUFACTURED BY THIRD PARTIES OVER WHICH IT HAS NO CONTROL AND IT CURRENTLY DOES NOT HAVE ANY AGREEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THE PRODUCT. THE COMPANY IS SUBJECT TO FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COST AND AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIALS AND THE POSSIBLE LOSS OF SUPPLIERS.

While The company has had discussions with third party suppliers regarding the manufacture of its product, it currently has no arrangements. The company expects to depend on third party manufacturers over which it will have no control. The company is dependent upon the pricing by these companies and the availability and pricing of raw materials to produce its products. The availability of suppliers and the price and availability of the raw materials will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. The company does not have the resources, facilities or experience to manufacture the EYETALK product or any of its component parts. Such contract manufacturers may be the sole source of production and may have limited experience at manufacturing, a product similar to the company's.

THE COMPANY MAY HAVE INSUFFICIENT LIQUIDITY TO CONTINUE.

The company did not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock from an S-1 offering, ;however, the Company will receive the exercise price for each warrant exercised. If none of the warrants are exercised it will need additional sources of capital or it may not be able to continue operations. The company is devoting substantially all of its present efforts to establishing a new business and will need additional capital to continue implementing the business plan. The company has generated no revenue. If it cannot raise additional capital from the exercise of its warrants, it will have to seek other sources of financing or it may be forced to curtail or terminate business plans. There is no assurance that additional sources of financing will be available at all or at a reasonable cost.

The company has estimated the costs of completion of the commercialization at $2,500,000, which represents the development of the medical application. The residential application costs have not been determined. We believe that the at least part of the medical development will be able to be applied to the residential application. Since there is no assurance that any of the warrants will be exercised the company will have to initiate discussions regarding loans through commercial banks or from other funding sources. It expects to continue these discussions in the hopes of arranging financing to provide sufficient liquidity. There is no assurance that any of these discussions will prove successful

SALES, MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTION CAPABILITIES HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY IMPLEMENTED. IF THE COMPANY FAILS TO EFFECTIVELY SELL, MARKET AND DISTRIBUTE THE EYETALK PRODUCT, THE BUSINESS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS WILL SUFFER.

The company does not currently have a sales staff, marketing plan or other distribution facilities. It has engaged third parties to assist in identifying potential users of the EYETALK technology. If it is unable to create sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or enter into licensing and similar agreements with third parties to perform these functions, it may not be able to successfully commercialize the EYETALK product, In order to successfully commercialize any of its product candidates, it must either internally develop sales, marketing and distribution capabilities or make arrangements with third parties to perform these services.

THE COMPANY MAY HAVE EXPOSURE TO LEGAL CLAIM THAT COULD CAUSE SIGNIFICANT LOSSES.

The EYETALK product will likely be relied upon to provide methods of security from personal harm or property loss. To the extent that the EYETALK product malfunctions or experiences down times, losses could occur which would give rise to legal claims against the company. There is no accurate method to predict the extent of exposure to these potential claims. It may therefore be susceptible to lawsuits that could cause it to incur substantial liabilities and/or limit commercialization of its EYETALK product. Product liability insurance for the technology industry is generally expensive, if available at all. The company does not currently have any product liability insurance. If it is unable to obtain sufficient insurance coverage on reasonable terms or to otherwise protect against potential product liability claims, it may be unable to commercialize the product candidates. A successful product liability claim brought against the company in excess of its insurance coverage, if any, may cause it to incur substantial liabilities and, as a result, the business may fail.

COMPETITION IN THE ELECTRONIC SECURITY WORLD IS FIERCE AND THE COMPANY MAY NOT BE ABLE TO COMPETE AND SURVIVE.

The electronic security industry is very competitive. It is constantly changing and the company expects competition to intensify in the future. Increased competition will result in reduced profit margins on products. The company believes that its ability to compete successfully depends on a number of factors, including establishing brand awareness and market presence on a rapid basis; the quality of its marketing services; ease of use; and industry and general economic trends. The failure of any number of these factors could cause additional losses.

THE PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS CONTROL THE BUSINESS AFFAIRS IN WHICH CASE YOU WILL HAVE LITTLE OR NO PARTICIPATION IN THE BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

Currently, our principal stockholders own 65.19% of our common stock. As a result, they will have control over all matters requiring approval by its stockholders without the approval of minority stockholders. In addition, they will be able to elect all of the members of the Board of Directors, which will allow them to control the affairs and management. They will also be able to affect most corporate matters requiring stockholder approval by written consent, without the need for a duly noticed and duly-held meeting of stockholders. As a result, they will have significant influence and control over all matters requiring approval by the stockholders. Accordingly, you will be limited in your ability to affect change in how the company conducts business.

THE COMPANY MAY INCUR SIGNIFICANT COSTS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS.

The company expects to incur significant costs associated with its public company reporting requirements, costs associated with applicable corporate governance requirements, including requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and other rules implemented by the SEC. It expects all of these applicable rules and regulations to increase the legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities more time-consuming and costly. While it has no experience as a public company, it estimates that these additional costs will total approximately $50,000 per year. The company also expects that these applicable rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for it to obtain director and officer liability insurance and it 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 to attract and retain qualified individuals to serve on the board of directors or as executive officers. It is currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these newly applicable rules, and cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs that may be incurred or the timing of such costs.

THE COMPANY HAS NOT YET ESTABLISED AN INDEPENDENT AUDIT COMMITTEE OR COMPENSATION COMMITTEE.

The company has not yet appointed an audit committee or compensation committee as required by Sarbanes-Oxley. The company is working to appoint these committee members by the end of the current year.

RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES

THE COMPANY HAS NEVER PAID DIVIDENDS ON ITS COMMON STOCK AND YOU MAY NEVER RECEIVE DIVIDENDS. THERE IS A RISK THAT AN INVESTOR IN THE COMPANY WILL NEVER SEE A

RETURN ON INVESTMENT AND THE STOCK MAY BECOME WORTHLESS.

The company has never paid dividends on its common stock. It intends to retain earnings, if any, to finance the development and expansion of the business. Future dividend policy will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will be contingent upon future earnings, if any, the financial condition, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors. Future dividends may also be affected by covenants contained in loan or other financing documents, which may be executed by the company in the future. Therefore, there can be no assurance that cash dividends of any kind will ever be paid. If you are counting on a return on your investment in the common stock, the shares are a risky investment.

THERE IS CURRENTLY NO MARKET FOR THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK AND NO ASSURANCE THAT ONE WILL DEVELOP.

There is currently no trading market for the company's shares of Common Stock, and there can be no assurance that a more substantial market will ever develop or be maintained. Any market price for shares of its Common Stock is likely to be very volatile, and numerous factors beyond its control may have a significant adverse effect. In addition, the stock markets generally have experienced, and continue to experience, extreme price and volume fluctuations which have affected the market price of many small capital companies and which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations, as well as general economic and political conditions, may also adversely affect the market price of the company's Common Stock. Further, there is no correlation between the present limited market price of its Common Stock and revenues, book value, assets or other established criteria of value. The present limited quotations of its Common Stock should not be considered indicative of the actual value of the Company or its Common Stock

Future sales of the company's common stock could put downward selling pressure on its shares, and adversely affect the stock price. There is a risk that this downward pressure may make it impossible for an investor to sell his shares at any reasonable price.

Future sales of substantial amounts of the company's Common Stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could put downward selling pressure on its shares, and adversely affect the market price of its Common Stock. Such sales could be made pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as shares become eligible for sale under the Rule.

AN ARBITRARY DETERMINATION OF THE OFFERING PRICE INCREASES THE RISK THAT PURCHASERS OF THE SHARES IN THE OFFERING WILL PAY MORE THAN THE VALUE THE PUBLIC MARKET ULTIMATELY ASSIGNS TO OUR COMMON STOCK AND MORE THAN AN INDEPENDENT APPRAISAL VALUE OF THE COMPANY.

The most recent offering price for the shares of $1.25 was arbitrarily determined by management. The offering price bears no relation to assets, revenues, book value or other traditional criteria of value. Investors may be unable to resell their shares at or near the offering price, if they are able to resell the shares at all. Selling security holders are offering shares at a selling price of $1.25 per share until a market for the shares is established and thereafter at prevailing market prices. If the selling security holders sell to more than 25 persons, the Company will undertake efforts to have markets established for the trading of the securities. If such a market begins before all securities offered hereby are sold, then the remaining securities will be sold at market prices.

IT WILL LIKELY BE HARDER FOR THE COMPANY TO RAISE ADDITIONAL MONEY WHILE THE WARRANTS ARE OUTSTANDING.

In the March, 2005 private offering, the company sold 1,000,000 redeemable Class A Common Stock purchase warrants and 1,000,000 redeemable Class B Common Stock purchase warrants (the "public warrants.") The Class A warrants are exercisable for one share of common stock at an exercise price of $0.65 and the Class B warrants are exercisable for one share of common stock at an exercise price of $0.90. Proceeds from the exercise of warrants will be booked as paid in capital and be added to working capital. All of the warrants will remain outstanding for a period of eighteen months from the effective date of registration, unless the date is extended by management or the warrants are redeemed. During the term that the public warrants are outstanding, the holders of the public warrants are given the opportunity to profit from a rise in the market price of the company's Common Stock. The company may find it more difficult to raise additional equity capital while these public warrants are outstanding. At any time during which these public warrants are likely to be exercised, it may be unable to obtain additional equity capital on more favorable terms from other sources.

THERE IS A POTENTIAL MARKET OVERHANG THAT COULD DEPRESS THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK AND FUTURE SALES OF ITS COMMON STOCK COULD PUT A DOWNWARD PRESSURE ON THE PRICE OF YOUR SHARES AND ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PRICE OF YOUR SHARES.

Because the principal stockholders own approximately 65.19% of our Common Stock regardless of the number of warrants exercised they may dispose of a substantial percentage of their stock subject to Rule 144 trading volume limitations. If substantial amounts of any of these shares are sold there may be downward price pressures on the Common Stock price, causing the market price of the Common Stock to decrease in value. In addition, this selling activity could:

§ Decrease the level of public interest in its common stock;
§ Inhibit buying activity that might otherwise help support the market price of its common stock; and
§ Prevent possible upward price movements in its common stock.

An arbitrary determination of the offering price increases the risk that purchasers of the shares in the offering will pay more than the value the public market ultimately assigns to its common stock and more than an independent appraisal value of the company.

BECAUSE THE COMPANY'S SHARES ARE DEEMED HIGH RISK "PENNY STOCKS," YOU MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY SELLING THEM IN THE SECONDARY TRADING MARKET.

The Commission has adopted regulations which generally define a "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as therein defined) less than $5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Additionally, if the equity security is not registered or authorized on a national securities exchange, the equity security also constitutes a "penny stock." As the company's common stock falls within the definition of penny stock, these regulations require the delivery, prior to any transaction involving its common stock, of a risk disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with it. These regulations generally require broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors to deliver a disclosure schedule explaining the penny stock market and the risks associated with that market. Disclosure is also required to be made about compensation payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. These regulations also impose various sales practice requirements on broker-dealers. In addition, monthly statements are required to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stocks. The ability of broker/dealers to sell the company's common stock and the ability of shareholders to sell its common stock in the secondary market is limited. As a result, the market liquidity for its common stock is severely and adversely affected. The company can provide no assurance that trading in its common stock will not be subject to these or other regulations in the future, which would negatively affect the market for its common stock.

IF A MARKET DEVELOPS FOR THE COMPANY'S SECURITIES THEY COULD BE VOLATILE AND MAY NOT APPRECIATE IN VALUE.

If a market should develop for the company's securities, of which there is no assurance, the market price is likely to fluctuate significantly. Fluctuations could be rapid and severe and may provide investors little opportunity to react. Factors such as changes in results from company operations, and a variety of other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company, could cause the market price of its common stock to fluctuate substantially. Also, stock markets in penny stock shares tend to have extreme price and volume volatility. The market prices of shares of many smaller public companies securities are subject to volatility for reasons that frequently unrelated to the actual operating performance, earnings or other recognized measurements of value. This volatility may cause declines including very sudden and sharp declines in the market price of the company's common stock. The company cannot assure investors that the stock price will appreciate in value, that a market will be available to resell your securities or that the shares will retain any value at all.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Company does not currently have a fixed office space. The company's president has allowed the company to utilize his home office for Company business, until we begin generating revenues. The address is 2622 Ashby Woods, Matthews, NC 28105.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

RCI is currently involved in two lawsuits, one in state court regarding legal malpractice, and one in federal court, to refute the false claims of a purported inventor, Emmanuel Ozoeneh.

RCI has sued its former law firm for legal malpractice regarding the handling of RCI's foreign patent rights. The Defendants moved to have the suit dismissed, claiming that the state court did not have jurisdiction to hear the case. The Court ruled in favor of RCI, and the Defendants are now appealing the ruling.

RCI also sued Emmanuel Ozoeneh in federal court. Ozoeneh was a former business partner in a prior business venture with CEO Ron Carter. Ozoeneh began making false claims that he was the inventor of the EyeTalk system. RCI filed suit in federal court to have Carter declared the sole inventor. Ozoeneh has countersued to be declared an inventor, along with other business claims. The case will come up for summary judgment in May 2010. By law, the current USPTO declaration that Ron Carter is the sole inventor must be overturned only by clear and convincing evidence. To date, Ozoeneh has not submitted any affidavits which support his claim of inventorship.

Item 4. RESERVED FOR SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS

PART II

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

There is currently no trading market for the company's shares of Common Stock, and there can be no assurance that a more substantial market will ever develop or be maintained. Any market price for shares of the company's Common Stock is likely to be very volatile, and numerous factors beyond its control may have a significant adverse effect. In addition, the stock markets generally have experienced, and continue to experience, extreme price and volume fluctuations which have affected the market price of many small capital companies and which have often been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. These broad market fluctuations, as well as general economic and political conditions, may also adversely affect the market price of its Common Stock. Further, there is no correlation between the present limited market price of its Common Stock and revenues, book value, assets or other established criteria of value. The present limited quotations of the company's Common Stock should not be considered indicative of the actual value of the Company or its Common Stock

Future sales of the company's common stock could put downward selling pressure on its shares, and adversely affect the stock price. There is a risk that this downward pressure may make it impossible for an investor to sell his shares at any reasonable price.

Future sales of substantial amounts of the company's common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could put downward selling pressure on its shares, and adversely affect the market price of its common stock. Such sales could be made pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as shares become eligible for sale under the Rule.

The most recent offering price for the shares of $1.25 was arbitrarily determined by the company's management. The offering price bears no relation to its assets, revenues, book value or other traditional criteria of value. Investors may be unable to resell their shares at or near the offering price, if they are able to resell the shares at all. Selling security holders are offering shares at a selling price of $1.25 per share until a market for the shares is established and thereafter at prevailing market prices. If the selling security holders sell to more than 25 persons, the Company will undertake efforts to have markets established for the trading of the securities. If such a market begins before all securities offered hereby are sold, then the remaining securities will be sold at market prices.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not required under Regulation S-K for "smaller reporting companies."

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS ("MD&A")

The Company's MD&A is comprised of significant accounting estimates made in the normal course of its operations, overview of the Company's business conditions, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources and contractual obligations. The Company did not have any off balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2009 or 2008.

The discussion and analysis of the company's financial condition and results of operations is based upon its financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (or "GAAP"). The preparation of those financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of its financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Critical accounting policies are those that reflect significant judgments or uncertainties, and potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. The company has described below what it believes are its most critical accounting policies. SEE ALSO NOTES 1 and 2 TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, "SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES."

SUMMARY OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

The Company will recognize sales revenue at the time of delivery when ownership has transferred to the customer, when evidence of a payment arrangement exists and the sales proceeds are determinable and collectable. Provisions will be recorded for product returns based on historical experience. To date, the Company's revenue is primarily comprised of interest income.

Options and warrants issued

The Company allocates the proceeds received from equity financing and the attached options and warrants issued, based on their relative fair values, at the time of issuance. The amount allocated to the options and warrants is recorded as additional paid in capital.

Stock-based compensation

(Included in Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 718 "Share Based Payment", previously SFAS No. 123(R) "Accounting for stock based compensation")
The Company will account for its employee stock based compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25. "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. As such, compensation expense for stock options, common stock and other equity instruments issued to non-employees for services received will be based upon the fair value of the equity instruments issued, as the services are provided and the securities earned. SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", requires entities that continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 for transactions with employees to provide pro forma net earnings (loss) and pro forma earnings (loss) per share disclosures for employee stock option grants as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied to these transactions. For the period from inception (March 12, 2004) to December 31, 2009, no stock options were committed to be issued to employees.

Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss carry forwards that are available to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. When it is not considered to be more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will be realized, a valuation allowance is provided for the excess. Although the Company has significant loss carry forwards available to reduce future income for tax purposes, no amount has been reflected on the balance sheet for deferred income taxes as any deferred tax asset has been fully offset by a valuation allowance.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions, where applicable, that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While actual results could differ from those estimates, management does not expect such variances, if any, to have a material effect on the financial statements.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Research is planned search or critical investigation aimed at discovery of new knowledge with the hope that such knowledge will be useful in developing a new product or service or a new process or technique or in bringing about a significant improvement to an existing product or process. Development is the translation of research findings or other knowledge into a plan or design for a new product or process or for a significant improvement to an existing product or process whether intended for sale or use. It includes the conceptual formulation, design, and testing of product alternatives, construction of prototypes, and operation of pilot plants. It does not include routine or periodic alterations to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, and other on-going operations even though those alterations may represent improvements and it does not include market research or market testing activities. Elements of costs shall be identified with research and development activities as follows: The costs of materials and equipment or facilities that are acquired or constructed for research and development activities and that have alternative future uses shall be capitalized as tangible assets when acquired or constructed. The cost of such materials consumed in research and development activities and the depreciation of such equipment or facilities used in those activities are research and development costs. However, the costs of materials, equipment, or facilities that are acquired or constructed for a particular research and development project and that have no alternative future uses and therefore no separate economic values are research and development costs at the time the costs are incurred. Salaries, wages, and other related costs of personnel engaged in research and development activities shall be included in research and development costs. The costs of contract services performed by others in connection with the research and development activities of an enterprise, including research and development conducted by others in behalf of the enterprise, shall be included in research and development costs.

Depreciation

Is computed using the straight-line method over the assets' expected useful lives.

Amortization

Deferred charges are amortized using the straight-line method over five and six years.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits in banks with maturities of three months or less, and all highly liquid investments which are unrestricted as to withdrawal or use, and which have original maturities of three months or less.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with high-quality institutions. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and therefore bear minimal risk.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses, approximates their fair value at December 31, 2009 due to the relatively short-term nature of these instruments.

Supplies

Supplies are experimental materials used for research and development purpose. Actual cost is used to value these materials and supplies.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

The Company periodically analyzes its long-lived assets for potential impairment, assessing the appropriateness of lives and recoverability of unamortized balances through measurement of undiscounted operating cash flows on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Intangible and Other Long-Lived Assets, Net

(Included in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 350 “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” previously SFAS No. 142 and ASC 985 “Accounting for Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed” previously SFAS No. 86)

Intangible assets are comprised of software development costs and legal fees incurred in order to obtain the patent. The software development costs are capitalized in accordance with SFAS 86. Costs of producing product masters incurred subsequent to establishing technological feasibility shall be capitalized. Those costs include coding and testing performed subsequent to establishing technological feasibility. Software production costs for computer software that is to be used as an integral part of a product or process shall not be capitalized until both (a) technological feasibility has been established for the software and (b) all research and development activities for the other components of the product or process have been completed. The fees incurred in order to obtain the patent are capitalized in accordance with SFAS 142 “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. This Statement applies to costs of internally developing identifiable intangible assets that an entity recognizes as assets APB Opinion 17, paragraphs 5 and 6. The Company periodically analyzes its long-lived assets for potential impairment, assessing the appropriateness of lives and recoverability of unamortized balances through measurement of undiscounted operating cash flows on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Comprehensive Income

(Included in ASC 220 “Reporting Comprehensive Income” previously SFAS No. 130)

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 130, “Reporting Comprehensive Income,” establishes standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income, its components and accumulated balances. Comprehensive income as defined includes all changes in equity during a period from non-owner sources. Accumulated comprehensive income, as presented in the accompanying statement of changes in shareholders' equity consists of changes in unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency translation. This comprehensive income is not included in the computation of income tax expense or benefit.

Related Parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Unpaid Capital Contributions

"Unpaid Capital Contributions" are short-term loans to company officers and directors in lieu of salary or other compensation. These loans are unsecured, bear a 5% interest and have five year repayment term. The total balance of loans to officers and directors was $187,172 and $157,585 in 2008 and 2009, respectively.

The Company expects these loans on a rolling basis throughout the term of the five year loans. After deducting re-payments made by the officers and adding accumulated interest, balances were due as of year end 2008 and 2009 as follows:

	12/31/08	12/31/09
Ron Carter	$116,499	$83,675
Garry Stevenson	30,269	31,676
Bethiel Tesfasillasie	40,404	42,234
$187,172	$157,585	

In the event that the loans are not fully repaid, any shortfall will be written off as compensation expense in its income statement.

Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic earnings (loss) per common share are computed on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share are computed on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive securities (such as convertible preferred stock) outstanding. Dilutive securities having an anti-dilutive effect on diluted earnings (loss) per share are excluded from the calculation.

Overview – Business Conditions

The company is a development stage company with no history of revenue. The company was incorporated as a Nevada corporation on February 28, 2005 to reincorporate and re-domesticate two existing North Carolina entities; Revolutionary Concepts, Inc and DVMS, LLC. The company intends to develop and market camera technologies that enable remote monitoring.

Efforts to date have been devoted to establishing a video remote monitoring system that permits interactive two-way communications called the EyeTalk Communicator ("EYETALK"). The company has engaged Photonic Discovery/UNC-Charlotte Optoelectronics and Optical Communication to design the hardware for the EyeTalk system. Since the implementation of the EyeTalk technology is dependent on various other emerging technologies (smart phone, 3G/4G broadband) the research and development has coincided with the pace of these technologies. The system by design will provide for continuous software development and updates.

The company has funded its development through three private offerings in 2005 , 2007 and 2009. It also borrowed $307,500 from four non-related parties at 4% interest to fund ongoing operations, and patent new applications. These promissory notes began to become due in October 2008 and were repaid in November 2008 by issuing 630,811 shares of restricted commons stock from authorized shares. The company has engaged third parties to assist in the commercialization of the EyeTalk technology and have made partial payments, but it will require the proceeds from the exercise of the warrants or other funding to complete the agreements.

Introduction to the Eyetalk Communicator

The company has designed and patented a communications and monitoring system which its expects to give users the ability to remotely and interactively monitor and communicate with, and have control of an IP camera in multiple markets.

The EyeTalk is primarily a software platform with a hardware component of an external unit deployed at a chosen location. The system offers two-way communication and it streams video to designated handheld PDA's or PC's. The software interface allows the system to offer preprogrammed messages, greeting, commands, etc. The software maintains information captured by the EYETALK system. Access to the information may be achieved via a Personal Data Assistant (PDA), Handheld Computer (HC), Cellular phone, or other compatible device. The EyeTalk software platform will be able to communicate with many of the smartphone and other devices that are or will be available in the market place..

As a residential application, the EyeTalk system allows seamless communication to a residence allowing the owner to interact remotely with visitors to the home or building via any common personal communication device with the benefit of audio, video and data communication. The system utilizes new technology to synergistically improve communication, security, convenience, messaging, and manage deliveries and guest.

According to USBX, "iSuppli, a respected technology market research firm, announced this quarter that they project IP video surveillance camera revenue to grow to more than $9.0 billion by 2011, a compound annual grown rate of 13.2%"Price declines from competitive systems have improved the viability of enhanced security systems while boosting the affordability and demand for basic security systems among families in the middle to lower-middle income strata of society

The company believes that The EYETALK technology may fill technology gap related to false alarms in the security monitoring industry. Some police departments are not required to respond to calls from alarm companies unless an emergency has been visually verified. Traditional security monitoring companies rarely offer visual verification and therefore cannot visually ascertain that the signal is not a false alarm.

The EYETALK also records visitors through data, video and audio records. The system provides a centralized control system using a user-friendly application with a means for storing digital images and provides enhanced security features.

The EYETALK does not require wiring from the exterior of the building to its interior. The Company believes that the system, when fully implemented, will be relatively inexpensive to install and maintain.

The Company expects The EYETALK to provide three Primary benefits:

Protection – The EYETALK may augment the capabilities of current residential and commercial security monitoring systems through audio, video and data communication which are interactive and which can be used on a remote basis.

Monitoring – The EYETALK may allow the homeowner to better facilitate the task of home management in non-threatening circumstances, such as latch key school children. allowing the owner to maintain better control and understanding of what is going on at one's home

Convenience – The EYETALK may add convenience to home and business owners, providing remote access, screening of visitors and acceptance and monitoring of packages.

The EYETALK has four distinct physical parts:

o an internal unit(s) (the 'Indoor Mobile Monitor')

- an external unit(s) (the ‘Welcome System’)
- a Central Application Server which may be a home personal computer (“PC”)
- a remote access device, typically a standard cellular telephone (‘Phone GUI Emulator’)

The system is expandable to include multiple peripheral devices. The main components of the system (the Indoor Mobile Monitor, the Welcome System and the Central Application Server) communicate with each other by way of RF communications using 802.11b or higher wireless LAN. The Central Application Server will communicate with the remote access device by way of a dial-up modem connection, DSL, cable modem or other Internet-compatible method of communication.

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INDUSTRY

The United States security services have generally divided the market into the following segments: security officer and investigation services, armored car services, monitoring services, and consulting. Security officer and investigation services are the oldest and largest segment of the security industry.

According to the USBX 2006 Year End Security Update the network camera video segment of the security industry is valued at $7 Billion annually and has experienced a 20% annual growth rate. While noting that the public market support for the segment has remained strong and actually led all security industry segments in 2007, hardware and software costs have shrunk which has pressured margins in the industry. According to USBX, "iSuppli, a respected technology market research firm, announced this quarter that they project IP video surveillance camera revenue to grow to more than $9.0 billion by 2011, a compound annual grown rate of 13.2%"

The report notes that each vertical market has differing applications but banking, gaming and inventory control are the premier growth applications. An estimated $45 billion annually is lost in inventory shrinkage and bank fraud and network camera video is often at the forefront of industry efforts.

USBX also published a separate "white paper" in 2006 entitled "The Security Killer App: Intelligent Video Surveillance." The white paper cites John Chambers, CEO of Cisco Systems and notes major contracts including $255 Million from Lockheed Martin for video of New York City subways and $2.5 Billion from Boeing to secure U. S. borders. The paper focuses on quickly developing vertical markets for intelligent video in retail, banking and financial and public safety and transit sectors.

The company believes that the Eyetalk technology significantly differs from existing systems. The Eyetalk allows two way communication via a wireless network camera that communicates with a variety of other remote communication devices such as cell phones, PDAs, smart phones, computers, security and video monitoring devices. Due to its software interface the Eyetalk can be used to greet visitors, provide instructions to delivery personnel, interact between remote staff and patients in medical settings, as well as in security applications.

Further, the Eyetalk allows security owners monitoring personnel to more accurately recognize and address the threat presented as well as verifying a true threat. We believe this will relieve the large number of false alarm security calls and unneeded emergency personnel visits. Unlike many competitors the Eyetalk system is not dependent on the internet although it can use the internet as a platform.

The communication can be initiated by a broad array of technologies, such as doorbells, glass breakage, heat or motion detectors, weapons detectors, biometric signaling or voluntarily. The Eyetalk is programmed to manage certain of these events with standard greetings, identifications, commands, or directions. The Eyetalk can then notify designated personnel and the system of the triggering event, sending images of the current situation and permitting audible response.

The company expects to compete by emphasizing the unique aspects of the Eyetalk in its marketing directly to distributors and end users. It will concentrate on 12 identified distributors in Europe Mexico and the United States. It also intends to compete by direct contact with larger end users such as hospitals, banks, and government agencies concerned with homeland security.

Future Plans and Potential Markets

The company believes it has the capability to enter into a growing security marketplace. It is hopeful that the security industry will continue to experience increased spending on detection devices such as the Eyetalk for the residential, commercial, institutional, medical and homeland security markets. EyeTalks ability to shift detection to a preemptive and preventive solution the company hopes will give the EyeTalk technology a clear advantage.

The company also believes the Eyetalk has advantages over existing and competing technologies. Many of these applications may not relate to the security field at all, but may nonetheless be commercially useful. The additional commercial benefits of the EYETALK include:

- monitors appointments
- monitors deliveries
- records employee arrivals and departures
- provides remote access
- provides a database of activity to and from the facility

The company also expects to identify additional companies that may be interested in licensing arrangements for sales to consumers. It believes the Eyetalk provides consumers with the functions and features that are superior to those currently available and offered by competitors. These include:

- allows the occupant to view, record or respond to visitors or guests without opening the door or even being in the home
- detects a visitor, providing a measure of convenience to guests who no longer need to search for and activate a doorbell button
- allows remote access to visitors by the owner/occupant of the building
- allows deliveries to be made and monitored while the owner of the home is away from the premises
- detects intruders, allowing for an immediate response from the property owner
- serves as a deterrent to criminals whose entry can be chronicled by the system and who cannot determine if persons are at home or not because of the nature of the remote interaction system.
- functions as a recordkeeping database of all visitors to the home, welcomed or un-welcomed, with date, time and photographic records.
- alerts the owner of a power outage at the facility.

The company plans to use the following business development strategies:

1) Use internal contacts in the local medical community to negotiate placement in hospital patient rooms, senior living rooms, recovery rooms and other medical applications.
2) Arrange a schedule of appearances at security industry trade shows and presentations to trade groups.
3) Continue development of phase one of our contract with Photonic Discovery/UNC-Charlotte Optoelectronics and Optical Communication

Sales Strategy

The company is working with Virsalent to help identify companies that may have immediate uses for its technology. While it has not yet done so, it expects to enter into an engagement agreement with Virsalent in the near future. Virsalent, is a California corporation that has expertise in marketing and sales   Discussions with Virsalent revolve around the development and execution of the sales and marketing plan for the Eyetalk system to the public. The plan is to develop a sales strategy that explores every possibility for generating revenue such as:

— Direct Selling

— Consumers, Internet, other direct marketing methods

— Multi-Tiered Distribution

— Existing security companies

— Determined by Market Size

— Determined by Geography

— Identification of Vertical Markets Rapid revenue growth in the shortest possible timeframe

— Sales leverage through different, but proven, sales and marketing techniques.

— Geographically, the initial focus will be on the North American and European marketplaces.

— The next two major markets will be Latin America and Asia, including Australia.

To date, the company has delayed the commercialization phase, due to its efforts to improve upon the application of the hardware and software and for further development of wireless broadband technology to manage our system more efficiently.

Patent and Intellectual Property

On March 20, 2007, the United States Patent and Trademark Office issued to the Company a patent, number 7,193,644 B2. The patent abstract states:

“The invention is audio-video communication and answering system that synergistically improves communication between an exterior and an interior of a business or residence and a remote location, enables messages to be stored and accessed from both locally and remotely, and enables viewing, listening, and recording from a remote location. The system's properties make it particularly suitable as a sophisticated door answering-messaging system. The system has a DVMS module on the exterior. The DVMS module has a proximity sensor, a video camera, a microphone, a speaker, an RF transmitter, and an RF receiver. The system also has a computerized controller with a graphic user interface DVMS database application. The computerized controller is in communication with a public switching telephone network, and an RF switching device. The RF switching device enables communication between the DVMS module and the computerized controller. The RF switching device can be in communication with the other RF devices, such as a cell phone, PDA, or computer.”

A complete copy of the patent is on file at the Company’s offices and can be inspected.

In March, 2007 the company commenced a lawsuit in the Superior Courts of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina against its prior patent attorneys. The lawsuit alleges that it retained these attorneys and requested that they file a Non-publication Request (“the Request”) pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 122, in order to ensure that the Application would not be published by the United States Patent & Trademark Office (“USPTO”) until issued as a patent. The lawsuit further alleges that the attorneys failed to file the Request.

The purpose of the Request was for international patent rights under procedures established by the Patent Cooperation Treaty and U.S. law implementing that treaty. By virtue of the publication of the Application in the United States without the filing of a corresponding PCT or other foreign application relating back to a date before the date of publication, one or more requirements of patentability in certain advantageous foreign jurisdictions, including the European Union, Japan, and others, to wit the absolute public novelty of the invention, can no longer be fulfilled by the Company.

The company believes its claims have merit in the lawsuit. It is unable to determine what rights it may still have, if any, to patent or intellectual property protection in other jurisdictions.

COMPETITION

The company expects to compete with much larger and better financed companies in the remote monitoring industry, all of which have superior name recognition, such as ADT, ATT, Pinkerton’s and others.

Remote monitoring is available through a variety of media and processes, including systems integrators, closed circuit television systems, intrusion detection systems, and others. These systems typically incorporate ultrasonic, infrared, vibration, microwave and other sensors to detect door and window openings, glass breakage, vibration, motion, temperature, and noise and transmit through alarms and other peripheral equipment.

For example, the ATT remote monitor integrates with Cingular and Yahoo through cell phones and wireless internet. The user can remotely select the device and determine whether notification will be triggered by door sensors, motion sensors, temperature sensors or a combination. The user can remotely control cameras with pan, tilt and zoom features. The user can download and record or view live camera. The EyeTalk system provides similar capablilities; however with two-way communication and a programmable software interface.

Industry analysts report that both Cysco and IBM are developing new hardware and software applications for remote monitoring that, if successful, could have profound implications for the industry.

REGULATION

The company is subject to the same federal, state and local laws as other companies conducting business in the software field. Its products are subject to copyright laws. The company may become the subject of infringement claims or legal proceedings by third parties with respect to its current or future products. In addition, it may initiate claims or litigation against third parties for infringement of its proprietary rights, or to establish the validity of its proprietary rights. Any such claims could be time-consuming, divert management from its daily operations, result in litigation, cause product delays or lead it to enter into royalty or licensing agreements rather than disputing the merits of such claims. Moreover, an adverse outcome in litigation or a similar adversarial proceedings could subject it to significant liabilities to third parties, require the expenditure of significant resources to develop non-infringing products, require disputed rights to be licensed from others or require it to cease the marketing or use of certain products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the business and operating results.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Twelve months Periods Ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009

Assets. Assets decreased by $18,710 to $29,310 as of December 31, 2009, or approximately 39%, from $48,020 as of December 31, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to the additional accumulated depreciation and amortization costs slightly offset by an increase in patent costs associated with our Eyetyalk Communicator. This increase in patent costs are the result of further work to protect and expand our patent. In November, 2007 the company applied for additional patent protection for a metal detection component, a medical component that interfaces with nurse monitoring systems, a car seat technology that permits gaming downloads together with the two way communication features of EYETALK and an exterior pop-up device that pops upon triggering events. The patents are currently pending.

Liabilities. Total liabilities increased by $285,876 to $343,081 as of December 31, 2009, or approximately 500%, from $57,205 as of December 31, 2008. The increase was primarily due to increases accounts payable, notes payable, accrued payroll expenses, related to a contingent liability that we have booked on unpaid capital contributions. As the company continued to develop its technology, it has incurred additional development and legal cost associated with protecting its IP rights and furthering the abilities of the technology.

Stockholders' Equity. Stockholders' equity decreased by $304,586 to $(313,771) as of December 31, 2009 or approximately 332% from $(9,185) as of December 31, 2008 The decrease was due primarily to increases in paid in capital from the issuance of stock for professional services valued at $40,625 and losses of $529,798.

The company is still a development-stage company and have not had revenues from our operations or reached the level of our planned operations. Our general and administrative expenses were $537,227 and $228,465 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. General and administrative expenses principally consist of those costs required to maintain our corporate existence, and to meet our statutory requirements as a small public reporting company. Such costs include legal fees, accounting fees, auditing fees, transfer agent costs, and other fees for filing our reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Other significant costs include continued research and development and professional fees both related to our further development of our principal product EYETALK and the related patent.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General. The company's primary sources of cash have been sales of common stock through private placements, notes converted to stock and loans from affiliates. It is a developmental stage company and will rely upon more established third party vendors for many aspects of the manufacture, sale and distribution of its product, if it becomes commercially available in this regard. The company previously contracted with Absolutely New, Inc. a California company to identify potential licenses from their database. Under the agreement, Absolutely New identified approximately twenty companies that it believes have a particular use for the EYETALK. The company did not renew the agreement with Absolutely New. The company will nonetheless pay Absolutely New twenty percent of any proceeds received as a result of the sale, license, assignment or transfer of the EYETALK to one of the identified companies for 24 months the termination of the agreement. The termination of the agreement was on September 28th, 2008. The company has engaged Photonic Discovery/UNC-Charlotte Optoelectronics and Optical Communication to design the hardware for the EyeTalk system. We expect the software and other sensing technology will be developed by Fusion Next, a North Carolina company. Since the implementation of the EyeTalk technology is dependent on various other emerging technologies (smart phone, 3G/4G broadband) the research and development has coincided with the pace of these technologies. The system by design will provide for continuous software development and updates. The company is working with Virsalent to help it identify companies that may have immediate uses for the EyeTalk technology. While it has not yet done so, the company expects to enter into an engagement agreement with Virsalent in the near future. Virsalent, is a California corporation that has expertise in marketing and sales the company's discussions with Virsalent revolve around the development and execution of the sales and marketing plan for the Eyetalk system to the public.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities. Net cash used in operations of $184,587 for the twelve-months period ended December 31, 2009 was attributable to a net loss of $529,798 which was offset by non-cash expense for depreciation and amortization $18,710 and $285,629 was due an increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses and 32,500 shares issued for professional services recorded at $1.25 per share.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities of $184,587 for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2009 was attributable to capital contributions of $139,500 from a private placement and warrants for 20,000 shares in the amount of $15,500. Plus the repayment of unpaid capital contributions in the amount of $29,587

Cash Flows from Financing Activities. Net cash provided by financing activities of $225,212 for the twelve-months period ended December 31, 2009 was attributable to capital contributions primarily from notes of approximately $20,000 and capital contributions of $139,500 in a private placement and $32,500 for payment of services from common stock for a total of $195,461.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements
FASB Accounting Standards Codification

(Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-01)

In June 2009, FASB approved the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“the Codification”) as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental GAAP. All existing accounting standard documents, such as FASB, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Emerging Issues Task Force and other related literature, excluding guidance from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), have been superseded by the Codification. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification has become nonauthoritative. The Codification did not change GAAP, but instead introduced a new structure that combines all authoritative standards into a comprehensive, topically organized online database. The Codification is effective for interim or annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, and impacts the Company’s financial statements as all future references to authoritative accounting literature will be referenced in accordance with the Codification. There have been no changes to the content of the Company’s financial statements or disclosures as a result of implementing the Codification during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

As a result of the Company’s implementation of the Codification during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, previous references to new accounting standards and literature are no longer applicable. In the current annual financial statements, the Company will provide reference to both new and old guidance to assist in understanding the impacts of recently adopted accounting literature, particularly for guidance adopted since the beginning of the current fiscal year but prior to the Codification.

Subsequent Events

(Included in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 855 “Subsequent Events”, previously SFAS No. 165 “Subsequent Events”)

SFAS No. 165 established general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements are issued or available to be issued (“subsequent events”). An entity is required to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated and the basis for that date. For public entities, this is the date the financial statements are issued. SFAS No. 165 does not apply to subsequent events or transactions that are within the scope of other GAAP and did not result in significant changes in the subsequent events reported by the Company. SFAS No. 165 became effective for interim or annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 and did not impact the Company’s financial statements. The Company evaluated for subsequent events through the issuance date of the Company’s financial statements. No recognized or non-recognized subsequent events were noted.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

(Included in ASC 350 “Intangibles — Goodwill and Other”, previously FSP SFAS No. 142-3 “Determination of the Useful Lives of Intangible Assets”)

FSP SFAS No. 142-3 amended the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under previously issued goodwill and intangible assets topics. This change was intended to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under topics related to business combinations and other GAAP. The requirement for determining useful lives must be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date and the disclosure requirements must be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date. FSP SFAS No. 142-3 became effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of FSP SFAS No. 142-3 did not impact the Company’s financial statements.

Noncontrolling Interests

(Included in ASC 810 “Consolidation”, previously SFAS No. 160 “Noncontrolling Interests in Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51”)

SFAS No. 160 changed the accounting and reporting for minority interests such that they will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests and classified as a component of equity. SFAS No. 160 became effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008
with early application prohibited. The Company implemented SFAS No. 160 at the start of fiscal 2009 and no longer records an intangible asset when the purchase price of a noncontrolling interest exceeds the book value at the time of buyout. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 did not have any other material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities — Amended

(To be included in ASC 810 “Consolidation”, SFAS No. 167 “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)”)

SFAS No. 167 amends FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities regarding certain guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity and modifies the methods allowed for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The amendments include: (1) the elimination of the exemption for qualifying special purpose entities, (2) a new approach for determining who should consolidate a variable-interest entity, and (3) changes to when it is necessary to reassess who should consolidate a variable-interest entity. SFAS No. 167 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after November 15, 2009, with earlier adoption prohibited. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 167 in fiscal 2010 and does not anticipate any material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

"Safe Harbor" Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and certain information incorporated herein by reference contain forward-looking statements within the "safe harbor" provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, other than statements that are purely historical, are forward-looking statements.

Words such as "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," and similar expressions also identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on management's expectations as of the date hereof, that necessarily contain certain assumptions and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties. The Company does not undertake any responsibility to update these statements in the future. The Company's actual future performance and results could differ from that contained in or suggested by these forward-looking statements as a result of the factors set forth in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the Business Risks described in Item 1 of this Report on Form 10-K and elsewhere in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The information required as to this Item is incorporated by reference from the financial statements and supplementary data listed in Item 15 of Part IV of this report.

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

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, Revolutionary Concepts, Inc. management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them on a timely basis to material information relating to Revolutionary Concepts required to be included in Revolutionary Concepts' periodic filings under the Exchange Act.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act). Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in its report entitled Internal Control—Integrated Framework. Based on the assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in internal control. There have been no significant changes in internal controls or in factors that could significantly affect internal controls, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses, subsequent to the date the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer completed their evaluation.

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

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Directors and Executive Officers.

Name	Age	Title
Ronald Carter	55	Founder, President, CEO, Director
Garry Stevenson	59	Vice President, Director
Bethiel Tesfasillasie	36	Vice President of Corporate Relations

Our Bylaws provide that we shall have that number of directors determined by the majority vote of the board of directors. Currently we have two directors. Each director will serve until our next annual shareholder meeting. Directors are elected for one-year terms. Our Board of Directors elects our officers at the regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors following the annual meeting of shareholders. Vacancies may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors then in office. Our directors and executive officers are as follows:

Ron Carter – Founder, President, CEO and Director

Mr. Carter is the inventor of the EYETALK. He is a North Carolina native, married with three children. As a career government employee, Mr. Carter has been responsible for housing code, planning and development in several metropolitan areas in North Carolina. Mr. Carter formerly worked from the City of Charlotte as the Chief Housing Development Specialist from 1995 until 2004. Prior to this position, Mr. Carter was served as the Housing Rehabilitation Supervisor in Winston-Salem, NC.

Mr. Carter is a graduate of North Carolina A&T State University in Greensboro, where he earned a BA degree in Political Science. He is the 1988 recipient of the President's Award presented by the North Carolina Section 8 Housing Association. He also founded the Professional Housing Rehabilitation Association of North Carolina Housing and served as Chairman of Education and Training for the NC Community Development Association.

Garry Stevenson – Vice President, Director

Mr. Stevenson is a successful and proven entrepreneur. He has been the owner and CEO of Body Image, LLC, a fitness center for women and Point of Love and Grace Inc. of Shelby, NC, a group home for boys, since 2000. Mr. Stevenson has over thirty years of corporate experience; he served as Senior Vice President of World Connect Communications from 1997 until 2003. He worked for twenty-five years in corporate management as Division Manager at United Parcel Service where he retired in 1997.

Mr. Stevenson received a Juris Doctor Degree from North Carolina Central University School of Law in 1976.He is married and the father of three children.

Bethiel Tesfasillasie – Vice President of Corporate Relations

Ms. Tesfasillasie is an established professional. Ms. Tesfasillasie became the youngest vice president at World Connect Communications from 1999 until 2001. She also had a successful career as a Quality Inspector Technician for IBM from 1994 to 1998. From 2001 and 2003 she was in the sales and accounting department of a local car dealer. Ms. Tesfasillasie became a licensed real estate agent in 2003 and continues her real estate from time to time.

Ms. Tesfasillasie was born in East Africa and moved to the United States with her family when she was eleven years old. She was raised in Charlotte, NC and attended the Charlotte-Mecklenburg public schools. Ms. Tesfasillasie graduated from West Charlotte High School and received her Bachelors Degree in Chemistry from University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Ms. Tesfaillasie is a Board Member of the Charlotte Black Chamber of Commerce and speaks four languages. In 2001, Ms. Tesfaillasie filed for protection from creditors under a chapter of the U. S. Bankruptcy Code which was discharged and closed in 2005.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our officers, directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities to file reports of securities ownership and changes in such ownership with the SEC and NASDAQ. Officers, directors, and greater-than-ten-percent stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file.

Based solely upon a review of Forms 3, Forms 4, and Forms 5 furnished to us pursuant to Rule 16a-3 under the Exchange Act, we believe that all such forms required to be filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during the year ended December 31, 2008 were timely filed, as necessary, by the officers, directors, and security holders required to file such forms, except that Mr. Carter filed one Form 4 late.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

No compensation was awarded to or paid to any executive officer or director of the Company during the years 2004 through 2009 other than $46,937 in 2008 and $35,446 in 2009 recorded as other income and salary to our CEO Ron Carter.

The following table and the accompanying notes provide summary information for each of the last four fiscal years concerning cash and non-cash compensation paid or accrued.

Summary Compensation Table

Name And Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Stock Awards	Option Awards($)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation ($)	Total ($)
Ronald Carter	2004	0	0	0	0	0	$0	0
Chairman of Board	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
And CEO	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	46,937	46,937
	2009	35,446	0	0	0	0	0	35,446
Gary Stevenson	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CFO	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bethiel Tesfasillasie	2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The officers have taken no salary but have taken loans to our officers and directors in lieu of salary or other compensation.. These loans are unsecured, bear a 5% interest and have five year repayment term. The total balance of loans to officers and directors was $187,172 and $157,585 in 2008 and 2009, respectively and have been recorded as "Unpaid Capital Contributions".

The Company expects these loans to be repaid on a rolling basis throughout the term of the five year loans. After subtracting re-payments made and adding in accumulated interest, the following balances were owed as of year end 2008 and 2009.

	12/31/08	12/31/09
Ron Carter	$116,499	$83,675
Garry Stevenson	30,269	31,676

Bethiel Tesfasillasie	40,404	42,234
$187,172	$157,585	

In the event that the loans are not fully repaid, any shortfall will be expensed as salary to the officers. The company does not consider these advances to be management compensation, but we have been advised by tax counsel that there is a possibility that the Internal Revenue Service may disagree with its position, in which case it will be required to book the advances as compensation and will owe applicable taxes on the entire amounts, together with possible penalties and interest.

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

The following table contains certain information as of December 31, 2009 as to the number of shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by (i) each person known by the Company to own beneficially more than 5% of the Company's Common Stock, (ii) each person who is a Director of the Company, (iii) all persons as a group who are Directors and Officers of the Company, and as to the percentage of the outstanding shares held by them on such dates and as adjusted to give effect to this Offering.

Name and Position	Shares	Current Percentage
Ron Carter President/CEO Director	10,291,960	.5251
Garry Stevenson Director	2,051,600	.1047
Bethiel Tesfasillasie	434,800	.0222
Totals	12,778,360	65.2%

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

On January 19, 2005, the company entered into a Consulting Services Agreement with Sedgefield Capital Corporation, a North Carolina management consultant firm. Sedgefield agreed to provide a range of advisory services including services related to payments of the preparation of a suitable private placement and a follow on registration statement seeking to register the shares sold in the 2005 private placement. Among other things, Sedgefield agreed to assist the company in selecting securities counsel, auditors, transfer agents, edgarizing service providers, provide assistance in the selection of accounting services. They have also introduced the company to strategic partners for marketing, public relations and distribution.

The company paid Sedgefield $150,000 and 670,00 restricted common shares, to date under the Agreement. Sedgefield owns approximately 3.42% 0f the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. These fees were to cover the costs of legal and audit expenses in connection with the public offering, initial listing in a recognized securities manual such as Standard & Poors or Mergent, registration fees and costs, costs of “Edgarization” and other services required for effectiveness. Sedgefield also assisted in the negotiations with our transfer agents, and has agreed to assist in preparation of materials and to attend meetings, roadshows and consultations with brokers and other industry professionals. A significant portion of these services will continue at least for some time after we have established a trading market. The Company expects that it will negotiate a new agreement with Sedgefield at the conclusion of the current agreement but there have been no discussions thus far. The company is therefore unable to determine whether there will be any further agreement or any fees payable for additional services.

Gene Johnston who is affiliated with Sedgefield, has agreed to assist the company with bookkeeping and to work with our tax accountants and auditor in preparing information requested. These are areas that were not a part of the agreement with Sedgefield. Mr. Johnston is not under contract, but has agreed to work on a month to month basis, until the company is in a position to staff the accounting area.

As of December 31, 2007 the Company mutually terminated a marketing and public relations agreement with Red Moon Marketing, Inc. and NexCom, both of Charlotte, North Carolina. These agreements involved marketing to a specific Fortune 1000 company, but discussions with that company ended in 2007. The company paid $83,580.10 to NexCom (Chad T. Jenkins) along with 56,000 shares of restricted common stock and $50,000 to Red Moon and 87,500 sharers of restricted common stock. Red Moon created the website for the company and provided certain maintenance and upgrades during the existence of their agreement. NexCom made introductions to Motorola Corporation to enter into a joint venture or similar manufacturing and marketing agreement. NexCom continued discussions on our behalf and believed them to be successful until Motorola decided to completely exit the security monitoring space to focus on core needs. Shortly thereafter we terminated the agreement with NexCom

Unpaid Capital Contributions

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had Loans to Shareholders of approximately $157,585 to its officers and directors. As of December 31, 2008, the outstanding loans were $187,172. The advances carry an interest rate of 5% and have been recorded as “Unpaid Capital Contributions”. In the event that the loans are not fully repaid, any shortfall will be written off as compensation expense in our income statement.

Stock Option Agreements

The Company has not entered into stock option agreements with the any individuals or companies. The management does anticipate that to secure the services of certain prospective employee that a stock option plan will need to be effective in the very near future. The company anticipates that such a plan would allow for options at competitive market rates.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009 have been audited by our auditors. Greg Lamb, CPA for year ended December 31, 2008 and by Bongiovanni & Associates, P.A. for the year ended December 31, 2009. The Chief Executive Officer pre-approves all audit and non-audit services prior to the performance of services by our independent accountants. The percentage of hours expended on the audit by persons other than full time, permanent employees of each accounting firm was 20 hours.

Audit Fees

Aggregate fees billed to us during years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 for professional services by our principal accountants, for the audit of our annual financial statements and the review of quarterly financial statements were $3,000 and $2,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

There were no fees billed to us in the previous two fiscal years for assurance and related services our principal accountants that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of our financial statements and that are not reported in the previous paragraph.

Tax Fees

Aggregate fees billed to us during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 for professional services by our principal accountants for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning were $500 and $1010, respectively.

All Other Fees

Aggregate fees billed during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 for products or other services by our principal accountants that are not reported in the previous three paragraphs were $3,133 and $5,670, respectively.

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)Documents included as part of this report:

1. The financial statements for the Registrant are included in this report.

Balance Sheets at December 31, 2008 and 2009;

Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009;

Statements of Stockholders' Deficit for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009;

Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008, and 2009;

Notes to Financial Statements

2. See the Index to Exhibits on page 38 of this Form 10-K.

(b) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

See item (a) 3 above.

REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

GREG LAMB, CPA
6409 Viking Trail
Arlington, TX 76001

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Revolutionary Concepts, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and the related statements of loss, shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

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

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has suffered recurring losses, negative cash flows from operations and has a net working capital deficiency, factors which raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are described in note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Greg Lamb, CPA
Greg Lamb, CPA

March 31, 2009

BONGIOVANNI & ASSOCIATES, C.P.A.'s
19720 Jetton Road, 3rd Floor
Cornelius, North Carolina 28031 (USA)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors of
Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Revolutionary Concepts, Inc. ("The Company") as of December 31, 2009, and the statements of loss, stockholders' accumulated deficit, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Revolutionary Concepts, Inc. as of December 31, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has suffered recurring losses, negative cash flows from operations and has a net working capital deficiency, factors which raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regards to these matters are described in note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Bongiovanni & Associates
Bongiovanni & Associates
Certified Public Accountants
Cornelius, North Carolina
The United States of America
April 13, 2010

Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

Balance Sheets
as of December 31,

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	$ -	$ -
Total Current Assets	-	-
Fixed Assets		
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,425)	(8,237)
Computer	11,331	11,331
Total Fixed Assets	906	3,094
Other Assets		
Accumulated Amortization	(64,472)	(47,950)
Security Deposits	1,500	1,500
Organizational Costs	3,070	3,070
Patent Costs	88,306	88,306
Total Other Assets	28,404	44,926
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 29,310	$ 48,020
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	$ 303,822	$ 40,806
Notes Payable	20,819	-
Accrued Payroll expenses	18,440	16,399
Total Current Liabilities	343,081	57,205
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock 10,000,000 shares authorized, none issued		
Common Stock, .001 par value, 19,581,611 shares		
issued and outstanding, 65,000,000 authorized	19,607	19,443
Paid in Capital	1,725,774	1,530,313
Unpaid Captal contributions	(157,585)	(187,172)
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(1,901,567)	(1,371,769)
	(313,771)	(9,185)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 29,310	$ 48,020

See notes to financial statements

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Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENT OF INCOME (LOSS)
For years ending December 31, 2008 and 2009
and the period from March 12, 2004 (Inception) to December 31, 2009

	Year Ending December 31, 2009	Year Ending December 31, 2008	March 12, 2004 (Inception) to December 31, 2009
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Automobile Expense	$ 4,608	$ 2,000	$ 20,879
Bank Charges	1,537	823	6,121
Compensation	35,446	-	35,446
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	18,710	19,223	74,897
Interest Expense	608	7,924	12,032
License and Permits	3,580	-	5,833
Office Expense	3,476	17	13,801
Office Supplies	1,474	1,039	13,594
Payroll taxes	4,985	6,981	21,384
Printing and Reproduction	4,455	3,802	15,050
Professional Fees	381,273	150,411	970,510
Product Research and Development	37,687	-	560,958
Taxes	600	724	1,841
Telephone Expense	4,948	1,980	20,105
Travel Expense	26,489	17,649	95,134
Website Development	2,825	7,500	13,025
Other Expenses	4,526	8,392	48,583
Total Operating Expenses	$ 537,227	$ 228,465	$ 1,929,193
OTHER INCOME			
Interest	7,429	6,981	27,626
NET (LOSS)	$ (529,798)	(221,484)	$ (1,901,567)
	-		
Weighted number of shares outstanding	18,443,890	17,990,042	18,443,890
(Loss) per weighted number of shares outstanding	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.10)

See notes to financial statements

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Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.
(A Development Stage Company)

STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDER'S ACUMULATED DEFICIT
For the years ending December 31,
2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid in Capital	Unpaid Capital Contribution	Accumulated (Deficit)	Total
BALANCE MARCH 12, 2004 (Date of Inception)	10,000	1	32,499	-	(3,991)	28,509
Contributed Capital			99,500			99,500
Unpaid capital contributions				(21,695)		(21,695)
Net (Loss)					(86,084)	(86,084)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2004	10,000	$ 1	$ 131,999	$ (21,695)	$ (90,075)	$ 20,230
Shares issued after re-domicile	15,990,000	15,999				15,999
Shares for Professional services Issued February 2005 at $.10 per share	1,000,000	1,000	99,000			100,000
Private Placement Memorandum I Issued from March 2005 to 12/31/05 at $.50 per share	850,000	850	455,151			456,001
Unpaid capital contributions				(130,532)		(130,532)
Net (Loss)					(518,270)	(518,270)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2005	17,850,000	$ 17,850	$ 686,150	$ (152,227)	$ (608,345)	$ (56,572)

Private Placement Memorandum I	150,000	150	61,994			62,144
Issued from 12/31/05 to March 2006 at $.50 per share						
Shares repurchased with cash	(144,000)	(144)	(9,500)			(9,644)
Capital contributions repaid				26,496		26,496
Net (Loss)					(77,222)	(77,222)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2006	17,856,000	$ 17,856	$ 738,644	$ (125,731)	$ (685,567)	$ (54,798)
Private Placement Memorandum II	642,200	642	320,458			321,100
Issued from May 2007 to October 2007 at $.50 per share						
Shares for Professional services	313,500	314	156,436			156,750
Capital contributions repaid				18,335		18,335
Net (Loss)					(464,718)	(464,718)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2007	18,811,700	$ 18,812	$ 1,215,538	$ (107,396)	$ (1,150,285)	$ (23,331)
Shares issued for retirement of debt	630,811	631				631
Paid in capital			314,775			314,775
Unpaid capital contributions				(79,776)		(79,776)
Net (Loss)					(221,484)	(221,484)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2008	19,442,511	$ 19,443	$ 1,530,313	$ (187,172)	$ (1,371,769)	$ (9,185)
	20,000	20	15,480			15,500164

Shares issued for warrants						
10,000 Class A @ .65/share						
10,000 Class B @ .90 / share						
Private Placement Memorandum III	111,600	112	139,388			139,500
Issued from April 21 to Sept 30, 2009						
@ $1.25 / share						
Shares for professional services	32,500	32	40,593			40,625
Unpaid capital contributions				29,587		29,587
Net (Loss)					(529,798)	(529,798)
BALANCE DECEMBER 31, 2009	19,606,611	$ 19,607	$1,725,774	$ (157,585)	$(1,901,567)	$ (313,771)

See notes to financial statements

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Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.

(A Development Stage Company)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the years ending December 31, 2008 and 2009
and the period from March 12, 2004 (Inception) to December 31, 2009

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	March 12, 2004 (Inception) to December 31, 2009
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net (Loss)	$(529,798)	(221,484)	$(1,901,567)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	18,710	19,223	74,897
(Increase) in security deposits	-	-	(1,500)
(Increase) in organizational costs	-	-	(3,070)
Common stock shares and paid in capital for services	40,625	-	297.375
Increase in (decrease) accounts payable and accrued expenses	285,,876	(26,438)	343,081
NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(184,587)	(228,699)	(1,190,784)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of equipment	-	-	(11,331)
Investment in patent costs	-	(26,001)	(88,306)
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(26,001)	(26,001)	(99,637)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of common stock shares from private placements	112		1,754
Issuance of common stock shares for warrants	20		20
Issuance of common stock shares for retirement of notes payable	-	631	631
Issuance of notes payable	-	307,500	307,500
Retirement of notes payable	-	(307,500)	(307,500)
Paid in capital from private placements and warrants	154,868	-	992,471
Capital contributions	-	314,775	462,774
Common stock shares repurchased with cash	-	-	(9,644)
Unpaid capital contributions	29,587	(79,776)	(157,585)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	184,587	235,630	1,290,421
NET INCREASE(DECREASE) IN CASH	0	(19,070)	0
CASH BALANCE BEGINNING OF PERIOD	0	19,070	0
CASH BALANCE END OF PERIOD	$0	0	$0
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES			
Interest paid	$606	7,924	$6,379

See notes to financial statements

REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS, INC.

(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as of December 31, 2009

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of operations - Revolutionary Concepts, Inc. (the "Company") was originally organized in North Carolina on March 12, 2004. On February 28, 2005 the company was reorganized and re-domiciled as a Nevada corporation. The Company is in the product development stage. Recently, the company completed the initial development of a working prototype of the Eyetalk Communicator ("EYETALK"). This technology has many applications. The EYETALK specifically provides wireless technology that offers consumers an opportunity to interact with visitors to their front door. This is initiated through a doorbell or a motion sensor, which sets off a series of events that result in a phone call to the consumer who then can interact with the visitor through both video and audio. This same wireless technology could also be made portable so that you could see a child's sporting event or school play even when you not present. The Company is also exploring other applications for the technology. The company may need to raise additional capital to further develop the EYETALK and to begin the commercialization of the EYETALK technology. They have obtained a patent on certain key components of the technology.

Basis of presentation - These financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America and have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and the discharge of liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future. The Company maintains its financial records on an accrual method of accounting. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon continued ability to obtain financing to repay its current obligations and fund working capital until it is able to achieve profitable operations. The Company will seek to obtain capital from equity financing through the exercise of warrants and through future common share private placements. The Company may also seek debt financing, if available. Management hopes to realize sufficient sales in future years to achieve profitable operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to raise sufficient debt or equity capital on satisfactory terms. If management is unsuccessful in obtaining financing or achieving profitable operations, the Company may be required to cease operations. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which could be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts differing from those reflected in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition – The Company will recognize sales revenue at the time of delivery when ownership has transferred to the customer, when evidence of a payment arrangement exists and the sales proceeds are determinable and collectable. Provisions will be recorded for product returns based on historical experience. To date, the Company's revenue is primarily comprised of interest income.

Options and warrants issued – The Company allocates the proceeds received from equity financing and the attached options and warrants issued, based on their relative fair values, at the time of issuance. The amount allocated to the options and warrants is recorded as additional paid in capital.

Stock-based compensation – The Company will account for its employee stock based compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25. "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations. As such, compensation expense for stock options, common stock and other equity instruments issued to non-employees for services received will be based upon the fair value of the equity instruments issued, as the services are provided and the securities earned. SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", requires entities that continue to apply the provisions of APB Opinion No. 25 for transactions with employees to provide pro forma net earnings (loss) and pro forma earnings (loss) per share disclosures for employee stock option grants as if the fair-value-based method defined in SFAS No. 123 had been applied to these transactions. For the period from inception (March 12, 2004) to December 31, 2007, no stock options were committed to be issued to employees.

Income taxes – Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss carry forwards that are available to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. When it is not considered to be more likely than

REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS, INC.

(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as of December 31, 2009

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

not that a deferred tax asset will be realized, a valuation allowance is provided for the excess. Although the Company has significant loss carry forwards available to reduce future income for tax purposes, no amount has been reflected on the balance sheet for deferred income taxes as any deferred tax asset has been fully offset by a valuation allowance.

Loss per share – Basic loss per share has been calculated using the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions, where applicable, that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. While actual results could differ from those estimates, management does not expect such variances, if any, to have a material effect on the financial statements.

Research and Development Costs - Research and development costs are expensed as incurred in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Research is planned search or critical investigation aimed at discovery of new knowledge with the hope that such knowledge will be useful in developing a new product or service or a new process or technique or in bringing about a significant improvement to an existing product or process. Development is the translation of research findings or other knowledge into a plan or design for a new product or process or for a significant improvement to an existing product or process whether intended for sale or use. It includes the

conceptual formulation, design, and testing of product alternatives, construction of prototypes, and operation of pilot plants. It does not include routine or periodic alterations to existing products, production lines, manufacturing processes, and other on-going operations even though those alterations may represent improvements and it does not include market research or market testing activities. Elements of costs shall be identified with research and development activities as follows: The costs of materials and equipment or facilities that are acquired or constructed for research and development activities and that have alternative future uses shall be capitalized as tangible assets when acquired or constructed. The cost of such materials consumed in research and development activities and the depreciation of such equipment or facilities used in those activities are research and development costs. However, the costs of materials, equipment, or facilities that are acquired or constructed for a particular research and development project and that have no alternative future uses and therefore no separate economic values are research and development costs at the time the costs are incurred. Salaries, wages, and other related costs of personnel engaged in research and development activities shall be included in research and development costs. The costs of contract services performed by others in connection with the research and development activities of an enterprise, including research and development conducted by others in behalf of the enterprise, shall be included in research and development costs.

Depreciation – is computed using the straight-line method over the assets' expected useful lives.

Amortization – Deferred charges are amortized using the straight-line method over six years.

NOTE 2 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The Company has reviewed all recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements and do not believe the future adoption of any such pronouncements may be expected to cause a material impact on its financial condition or the results of its operations.

FASB Accounting Standards Codification

REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS, INC.

(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as of December 31, 2009

NOTE 2 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-01)

In June 2009, FASB approved the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“the Codification”) as the single source of authoritative nongovernmental GAAP. All existing accounting standard documents, such as FASB, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, Emerging Issues Task Force and other related literature, excluding guidance from the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), have been superseded by the Codification. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification has become nonauthoritative. The Codification did not change GAAP, but instead introduced a new structure that combines all authoritative standards into a comprehensive, topically organized online database. The Codification is effective for interim or annual periods ending after September 15, 2009, and impacts the Company’s financial statements as all future references to authoritative accounting literature will be referenced in accordance with the Codification. There have been no changes to the content of the Company’s financial statements or disclosures as a result of implementing the Codification during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

As a result of the Company’s implementation of the Codification during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, previous references to new accounting standards and literature are no longer applicable. In the current annual financial statements, the Company will provide reference to both new and old guidance to assist in understanding the impacts of recently adopted accounting literature, particularly for guidance adopted since the beginning of the current fiscal year but prior to the Codification.

Subsequent Events

(Included in Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 855 “Subsequent Events”, previously SFAS No. 165 “Subsequent Events”)

SFAS No. 165 established general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date, but before the financial statements are issued or available to be issued (“subsequent events”). An entity is required to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated and the basis for that date. For public entities, this is the date the financial statements are issued. SFAS No. 165 does not apply to subsequent events or transactions that are within the scope of other GAAP and did not result in significant changes in the subsequent events reported by the Company. SFAS No. 165 became effective for interim or annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 and did not impact the Company’s financial statements. The Company evaluated for subsequent events through the issuance date of the Company’s financial statements. No recognized or non-recognized subsequent events were noted.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

(Included in ASC 350 “Intangibles — Goodwill and Other”, previously FSP SFAS No. 142-3 “Determination of the Useful Lives of Intangible Assets”)

FSP SFAS No. 142-3 amended the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under previously issued goodwill and intangible assets topics. This change was intended to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under topics related to business combinations and other GAAP. The requirement for determining useful lives must be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date and the disclosure requirements must be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date. FSP SFAS No. 142-3 became effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of FSP SFAS No. 142-3 did not impact the Company’s financial statements.

Noncontrolling Interests

(Included in ASC 810 “Consolidation”, previously SFAS No. 160 “Noncontrolling Interests in Financial Statements an amendment of ARB No. 51”)

SFAS No. 160 changed the accounting and reporting for minority interests such that they will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests and classified as a component of equity. SFAS No. 160 became effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008

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REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS, INC.

(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as of December 31, 2009

NOTE 2 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONTINUED)

with early application prohibited. The Company implemented SFAS No. 160 at the start of fiscal 2009 and no longer records an intangible asset when the purchase price of a noncontrolling interest exceeds the book value at the time of buyout. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 did not have any other material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities — Amended

(To be included in ASC 810 "Consolidation", SFAS No. 167 "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)")

SFAS No. 167 amends FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities regarding certain guidance for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity and modifies the methods allowed for determining the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The amendments include: (1) the elimination of the exemption for qualifying special purpose entities, (2) a new approach for determining who should consolidate a variable-interest entity, and (3) changes to when it is necessary to reassess who should consolidate a variable-interest entity. SFAS No. 167 is effective for the first annual reporting period beginning after November 15, 2009, with earlier adoption prohibited. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 167 in fiscal 2010 and does not anticipate any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTE 3 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Board of Directors have authorized the officers of the company to receive advances from the company for the foreseeable future, in lieu of taking compensation, under terms of promissory notes bearing 5% interest, beginning January 1, 2006. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009 the advances totaled $187,182 and $157,585, respectively. These advances are described as unpaid capital contributions for financial reporting purposes.

NOTE 4 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable consist of the following:	12/31/08	12/31/09
Professional fees	$ 9,125	$ 94,235
Overdrawn bank accounts	1,298	247
Accrued payroll taxes	16,399	18,348
Legal fees	10,100	67,792
Consulting fees	20,283	123,200
$57,205	$303,822	

NOTE 5 – COMITMENTS AND CONTENGINCIES

Liabilities for loss contingencies, arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation can be reasonably estimated. Recoveries from third parties, which are probable of realization are separately recorded, and are not offset against the related liability, in accordance with FASB No. 39, "Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts." The Company is the plaintiff in a lawsuit seeking damages against the law firm retained to file for "EYETALK" product patent.

The Company alleges professional malpractice by a patent agent, professional malpractice by attorneys, failure to supervise a non-attorney employee, respondent superior, misappropriation of funds and breach of contract. The outcome of this lawsuit cannot be determined at this time and attorneys fees associated with the lawsuit are contingent upon a successful outcome in this case.

REVOLUTIONARY CONCEPTS, INC.

(A Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as of December 31, 2009

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL FINANCING

The Company, though a Private Placement Memorandum ("PPM") dated April 24, 2007, has raised additional capital of $321,100. The PPM offered 642,200 shares of common stock at a price of $.50 per share. Expenses of this offering, $18,000, were paid from the proceeds and included legal and accounting expenses, filling fees, printing costs and other offering costs. No commission, discount, finder's fee or other similar remuneration or compensation was paid, directly or indirectly to any person for soliciting any prospective purchaser. This was a non-contingent offering and there was no minimum number of shares required to be sold, except the minimum of $1,000 (2,000 shares) per purchaser was required to accredited investors. During 2009, the company raised $139,500 in a private placement priced at $1.25 per share for a total of 111,600 shares and had 10,000 Class A warrants exercised at $0.65 per share and 10,000 Class B warrants exercised at $0.90 per share, for 20,000 common shares.

NOTE 7 – ITELLECTUAL PROPERTY

The patent no. US 7,193644 B2, for the prototype was successfully obtained on March 20, 2007. In accordance with FASB 86, the Company has established a technological feasibility date on July 21, 2004, the date that Phase I was delivered and presented. The software development costs have been analyzed and it has been determined that all software development costs were incurred subsequent to the feasibility date. The useful life of capitalized software costs has been assumed to be 5 years. Total software development costs were $32,200 and the appropriate minimum amortization has been taken, also in accordance with FASB 86.

NOTE 8 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are comprised of software development costs and legal fees incurred in order to obtain the patent. The software development costs are capitalized in accordance with FASC 985-20-25-4 Costs of producing product masters incurred subsequent to establishing technological feasibility shall be capitalized. Those costs include coding and testing performed subsequent to establishing technological feasibility. Software production costs for computer software that is to be used as an integral part of a product or process shall not be capitalized until both (a) technological feasibility has been established for the software and (b) all research and development activities for the other components of the product or process have been completed. The fees incurred in order to obtain the patent are capitalized in accordance with FASC 350-30-15-3. This Statement applies to costs of internally developing identifiable intangible assets that an entity recognizes as assets APB Opinion 17, paragraphs 5 and 6. The carrying value of software development costs and patent costs are $32,200 and $56,001 respectively as of 12/31/09 and these intangible assets are amortized over an estimated useful life of 5 years.

NOTE 9 – COMMON STOCK SHARES FOR SERVICES

In January 2005, the Company issued one million shares of common stock for professional, legal and consulting fees. This transaction was recorded in accordance with FASB 123R at $.10 per share. These initial shares for services were issued before the Company raised any capital by private offering and was therefore valued at the value of services provided. In the year ending December 31, 2007, the Company issued 313,500 shares of common stock for professional services. These transactions were also recorded in accordance with FASB 123R at $.50 per share based on the value indicated from the shares sold in recent private placement memorandum. In the year ended December 31, 2009, the company issued 32,500 shares for professional services. This transaction was recorded in accordance with

FASB 123R at $1.25 per share.

NOTE 10 – CONVERSION OF DEBT TO EQUITY

On April 24, 2008 the Company issued two notes payable in the amount of $7,500 to unrelated parties. On May 5, 2008 the Company issued another note payable $300,.000 to another non-related party at 4% interest which begin to come due in October, 2008. These promissory notes were secured by a pledge of up to 612,000 shares of restricted common stock from our authorized but unissued shares. The Company has issued 630,811 shares of restricted common stocks to the note holders in exchange for the retirement of debt and interest payable.

NOTE 11 – GOING CONCERN

The losses sustained by the company raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event the Company cannot continue in existence.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Revolutionary Concepts, Inc.

By:/s/ Ron Carter Ron Carter President and Chief Executive Officer	May 17, 2010
By: /s/ Garry Stevenson Garry Stevenson Chief Financial Officer, Principal Accounting Officer and Director	May 17, 2010

Exhibit Index

The following is a list of Exhibits on file with the commission:

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
3.1*	Articles of Incorporation
3.2*	Bylaws
4.1*	Form of Stock Certificate
4.2*	Form of Class A Warrant Certificate
4.3*	Form of Class B Warrant Certificate
4.4*	Warrant Agreement
10.1*	Agreement with Absolutely New
10.2*	Agreement with Dr. Jones
10.3*	Agreement with Tillman Wright
10.4*	Agreement with JDSL
10.7*	Consulting Agreement with Sedgefield Capital
10.8*	Additional Services Agreement with Sedgefield Capital
14.1*	Code of Ethics
31.1	Certification of our Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(2)
31.2	Certification of our Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(2)
32.1	Certification of our Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(2)
32.2	Certification of our Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.(2)
99.2*	US Patent

- Previously filed as an Exhibit to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration No. 333-151177) and incorporated herein by reference.