

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") comments on the consolidated operations, performance and financial condition of MKS Inc. ("MKS" or the "Company") for the three months ended July 31, 2008 ("Q109") and July 31, 2007 ("Q108").

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company and related notes for the three month periods ended July 31, 2008 and July 31, 2007. All currency amounts in this MD&A are stated in US dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial information set forth in this MD&A has been derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of MKS prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP").

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

The date of this MD&A is September 2, 2008.

Forward-Looking Statements

Except for the historical information contained herein, the discussion in this MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements of the Company's plans, objectives, strategies, expectations and intentions. The words "may", "would", "could", "will", "intend", "plan", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "expect" and similar expressions, as they relate to the Company or its management, are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect the Company's views as at the date of this MD&A with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions.

Many factors could cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, development of the ALM market, fluctuations in quarterly results, currency exchange rate fluctuations, intense competition, management of growth, rapid technological change, dependence on and retention of management and key employees, international sales, importance of maintenance contracts, economic uncertainty, international sales, dependence on a limited number of products, acquisitions, distribution channels in the interoperability market, potential for undetected errors in software, protection of intellectual property, reliance on third party relationships, use of open source software, limited financial resources, litigation, concentration of ownership and market maturity in the interoperability market. See the "Risk Factors" section of this MD&A for more detailed information regarding these risks and uncertainties. Although the Company believes the expectations represented by such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that those expectations will prove to be correct. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as intended, planned, anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. The Company does not intend, and does not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

About the Company

MKS evaluates operational performance based on two operating segments: application lifecycle management ("ALM") and systems administration ("Interoperability" or "IO"). The segments are managed separately because each requires unique selling and marketing strategies and is exposed to different economic environments.

The Company's primary focus is the application lifecycle management (ALM) segment. ALM encompasses the management of all the activities and the artifacts that relate to or impact custom or packaged software applications including Requirements Management, System Design, Software Configuration Management, Change Management, Test Management and Release Management and the integration and control over a diverse array of software design, modeling and testing tools.

MKS Integrity™ is an enterprise ALM platform that provides consistent capabilities across all disciplines of the application lifecycle by defining hierarchies, relationships and change management processes for numerous user defined application artifacts. Unlike other ALM offerings that have been assembled by acquisition, MKS Integrity is a unified platform providing enterprise class scalability and multi-platform capability to support large scale software reuse initiatives, workflow-based collaboration and rich mining of application activity data to deliver higher team productivity, visibility and compliance for software engineering and IT organizations.

MKS focuses its marketing and sales efforts on enterprises with large software development organizations. The Company targets companies that deliver software within their products such as software vendors, electronics, automotive and defense companies, systems integration companies and the software development departments of major corporations which use internally developed applications to run their businesses, such as banks, pharmaceutical and telecommunications companies.

The MKS Interoperability segment encompasses products, namely MKS Toolkit®, that addresses the issues surrounding UNIX-Windows operating system co-existence, cross-platform development, application migration, systems administration and network management.

Performance Highlights

Overall, for the three months ended July 31, 2008 revenue increased by 13% to \$15.4 million, up from \$13.6 million for the three months ended July 31, 2007. Increases in all three revenue categories of license, maintenance and services revenue of 6%, 13% and 36%, for those same periods respectively, drove the increased revenue.

The Company closed deals during the quarter with both new customers as well as expanding deployment of its products in its existing installed base of customers. The Company believes that the growth in ALM license, maintenance and service revenue enjoyed by the Company over the last three fiscal years is evidence of strong overall market acceptance of its ALM products.

ALM maintenance and service revenue continued their steady growth trends from prior quarters as the Company continued to maintain its high maintenance renewal rates throughout its customer base and continued to increase the assistance provided to customers in their increasingly complex planning and rollout initiatives through professional services. MKS has strengthened its position in the ALM market based on its strong product architecture and feature set that it believes uniquely addresses the needs of the industry.

The Company experienced stable revenue and profits in its Interoperability business. In both Q109 and Q108, total revenue and operating income remained constant at \$1.9 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

Operating income increased in Q109 by \$1.5 million to \$1.2 million from an operating loss of \$0.3 million in Q108. Total operating costs for Q109 increased \$0.3 million, or 2% to \$14.2 million in Q109, compared to \$13.9 million in Q108. Costs were higher in Q109 compared with Q108 primarily due to the growth of services and their cost of delivery. Included in the Q108 operating costs was a one-time severance charge of \$0.5 million. There was an increase in the Company's Q109 costs compared with Q108 due to fluctuations in the exchange rates among the main currencies in which the Company operates, namely the Canadian dollar, US dollar, Pound Sterling and Euro. These exchange rate movements had the effect of increasing costs by \$0.5 million.

The Company experienced an unusually high rate of tax of 50% as there were losses for the quarter in jurisdictions where the Company has not recorded the benefit of the tax losses available in future years. This had the impact of inflating the income tax rate for the current quarter. As a result of the \$0.6 million in current and future taxes recorded, the Company reported a net income of \$0.6 million compared with a net loss of \$0.3 million in Q108, a quarter in which no significant taxes were recorded.

Supplementary Financial Information

(tabular amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

Selected Unaudited Consolidated Quarterly Financial Information

The following table presents selected unaudited consolidated quarterly financial information for each of the eight quarters ended July 31, 2008. The Company's quarterly operating results have historically fluctuated significantly and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, therefore, the Company believes that past operating results and period-to-period comparisons should not be relied upon as an indication of the Company's future performance. See "Risk Factors".

	Three Months Ended							
	Oct 31 2006	Jan 31 2007	Apr 30 2007	Jul 31 2007	Oct 31 2007	Jan 31 2008	Apr 30 2008	Jul 31 2008
License revenue	\$ 4,425	\$ 4,229	\$ 5,566	\$ 5,802	\$ 5,128	\$ 4,120	\$ 12,128	\$ 6,156
Maintenance revenue	5,491	5,727	5,669	6,205	6,402	6,584	6,646	7,035
Service revenue	1,593	1,594	1,411	1,600	2,098	2,086	2,386	2,174
Total revenue	\$ 11,509	\$ 11,550	\$ 12,646	\$ 13,607	\$ 13,628	\$ 12,790	\$ 21,160	\$ 15,365
Income (loss) from operations	\$ (818)	\$ (1,118)	\$ (301)	\$ (277)	\$ 634	\$ (806)	\$ 4,738	\$ 1,198
Net income (loss)	\$ (680)	\$ (1,203)	\$ (461)	\$ (320)	\$ 197	\$ (754)	\$ 4,717	\$ 619
- per share, basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.01
- per share, diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.01
Total assets	\$ 37,881	\$ 38,288	\$ 37,576	\$ 36,448	\$ 35,035	\$ 35,463	\$ 44,334	\$ 38,958
Cash dividends per share	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02

Key factors which account for the fluctuations in quarterly results include the variability in licensing revenue, the rate of sales force expansion and the impact of currency movements against the US dollar. The timing of large license transactions is uneven, with a significant impact on license revenue from quarter to quarter. In the three months ended April 30, 2008, the Company completed a \$5 million licensing transaction in its ALM segment. As the Company expands its sales force, costs increase in the short term without a corresponding increase in revenue as it generally takes several quarters for new sales representatives to become fully productive. This had a significant impact on financial results in fiscal 2007, as outlined in the Company's annual MD&A for the year ended April 30, 2008. In addition, the movement of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar has a direct impact on the Company's

financial results. As the Company's main development and administrative costs are based in Canadian dollars, as the Canadian dollar strengthens against the US dollar, the Company's cost base is increased.

As at July 31, 2008, MKS had 50,969,000 common shares and options to purchase 6,624,000 common shares outstanding.

Financial Results Analysis

This section discusses the consolidated financial results of the Company and each of its operating segments for Q109 and Q108. Revenue and operating income from operations are analyzed on a segmented basis.

Revenue

(tabular amounts in thousands)

<i>For the three months ended July 31</i>	2008	2007	% Change 2008 to 2007
ALM segment:			
License revenue	\$ 4,969	\$ 4,707	6%
Maintenance revenue	6,300	5,407	17%
Service revenue	2,174	1,600	36%
	13,443	11,714	15%
Interoperability segment:			
License revenue	1,187	1,095	8%
Maintenance revenue	735	798	(8%)
Service revenue	-	-	0%
	1,922	1,893	2%
Total revenue	\$ 15,365	\$ 13,607	13%

ALM Segment

License revenue in the ALM segment increased by 6% in Q109 compared to Q108. License revenue is derived from three primary sources: new customers, large follow-on transactions with existing customers who are rolling out new projects, and smaller incremental licensing transactions with existing customers with expanding operations. In Q109, licensing revenue was driven primarily by a good mix of licensing transactions from both existing and new customers.

There were 14 transactions valued over than \$100,000 during Q109, including 3 transactions greater than \$500,000. This compares with 12 transactions valued over \$100,000 during Q108 with only 1 transaction greater than \$500,000.

Service revenue grew 36% to \$2.2 million in Q109 compared to \$1.6 million during Q108. Service revenue was driven in Q109 by the strong backlog of services sold in prior licensing transactions. The Company continues to build its service practice through key engagements with customers in all geographic segments and increasing its penetration into key accounts. MKS is experiencing longer and more numerous services engagements as customers continue to utilize higher levels of services from MKS and its consulting partners to plan and implement more complex and comprehensive ALM implementations.

Maintenance revenue growth in Q109 was primarily attributable to the maintenance component of new transactions and the renewal of maintenance contracts by existing customers in order to gain access to product upgrades and MKS support services. In Q109, the Company continued to realize a high maintenance contract renewal rate, with over 90% of the total value of expiring annual enterprise ALM customer maintenance contracts being renewed on an annual basis. The Company experiences a much higher renewal rate on installations of its products with its large accounts compared to smaller accounts. The increasing value of the Euro and Pound Sterling relative to the US dollar in Q109 compared with Q108 had a modest positive impact on maintenance revenue.

Interoperability Segment

The markets for the Company's Interoperability products are mature and well developed and the Company believes that opportunities to develop new customers for this product line are limited. The Interoperability segment has been in long term decline due to (i) a continuing shift by the market to port UNIX applications to the Linux operating system instead of Windows NT, thus not requiring MKS Toolkit products, and (ii) increased levels of competition in this segment from both freeware and other low-cost alternatives which remain prevalent in the UNIX to Windows interoperability market. While this segment is not viewed as strategic to the Company, the segment consistently generates profits and cash flow to fund the growth of the Company's ALM business.

Overall, Interoperability segment revenues increased 2% in Q109 compared to Q108.

Interoperability license revenue increased 8% in Q109 compared to Q108 against the general declining trend. Maintenance revenue decreased 8% in Q109 compared to Q108. The decline in maintenance revenue was attributable to the non-renewal of annual maintenance contracts over the past fiscal year. Maintenance revenue is expected to continue to decline in the future in correlation with the anticipated decline in licensing revenue referred to above.

There was no service revenue from this segment in either Q109 or Q108. The Interoperability products generally do not require consulting on implementation, and the Company does not expect to generate service revenue in future quarters.

Operating Income

(tabular amounts in thousands)

For the three months ended July 31	2008	2007	% Change 2008 to 2007
Revenue			
ALM segment	\$ 13,443	\$ 11,714	15%
Interoperability segment	1,922	1,893	2%
	15,365	13,607	13%
Operating costs			
ALM segment	12,756	12,498	2%
Interoperability segment	1,411	1,386	2%
	14,167	13,884	2%
Operating income(loss)			
ALM segment	687	(784)	187%
Interoperability segment	511	507	1%
	\$ 1,198	\$ (277)	532%

MKS consolidated income from operations was \$1.2 million in Q109 compared with a loss from operations of \$0.3 million in Q108. Operating expenses were \$14.2 million in Q109, compared to \$13.9 million in Q108, a 2% increase. Costs increased in the ALM segment primarily due to the growth of services and the associated cost of delivery. The impact of the strengthening Canadian dollar against the US dollar during Q109 versus Q108 increased Canadian dollar research and development and general and administrative costs by approximately \$0.6 million but was offset by cost reductions in other areas.

Cost of Product and Support

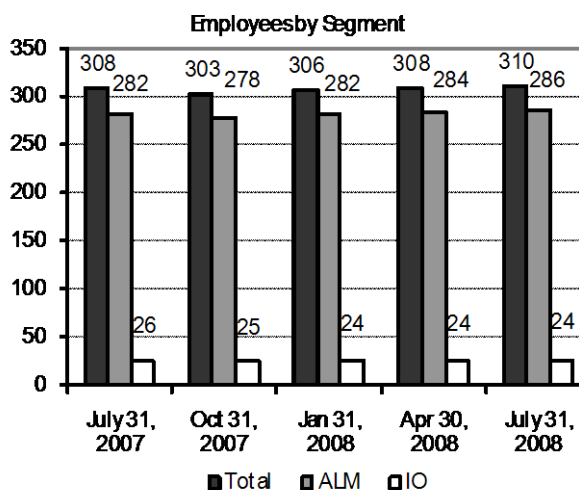
Cost of product and support consists of costs incurred to deliver the Company's product to customers, including royalty costs paid to third parties for technology embedded in the product, and to provide telephone support for customers under maintenance contracts. On a Company-wide basis, cost of product and support increased 24% in Q109 compared to Q108. Royalty costs paid to third parties continued to decrease in Q109 from Q108 as the Company continued to replace third party software in its product with internally developed alternatives. Support costs increased as new staff were added to support the Company's growing maintenance base. Average support headcount increased from 30 in Q108 to 42 in Q109.

Cost of Service

Cost of service increased 36% from \$1.3 million in Q108 to \$1.8 million in Q109. Services margins remained constant at 18% in Q109 and Q108. In Q109 and Q108, an unusually large amount of service resources were utilized on customer accounts prior to formalizing a service agreement, which had the effect of decreasing the service margin as no revenue was generated in the current quarter on those engagements. This lowered the service margin in Q109 and Q108 from the Company's historic trend. Average service headcount increased by 1 from Q108 to Q109.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing costs decreased 1% in Q109 compared with Q108. Average sales and marketing staff decreased by 9 during Q109 compared with Q108. Lower salary costs were offset by higher variable pay costs, consistent with the higher licensing volumes in Q109 compared with Q108. Investments made in the Company's sales force in prior periods were realized in Q109 as the Company generated higher productivity per sales representative compared with Q108. Marketing spending during the quarter decreased by \$0.2 million compared with Q108 due to reduction in program spending.



Research and Development

Research and development expenses decreased 14% from \$3.6 million in Q108 to \$3.1 million in Q109, primarily due to a reduction in severance costs. Since the vast majority of the Company's development takes place in Canada, a strengthening Canadian dollar increases research and developments costs. In Q109, this accounted for a \$0.1 million increase in costs which was offset by a reduction of severance costs in the amount of \$0.5 million compared with Q108. Headcount declined in Q109 by an average of 6 compared with Q108. Research and development costs for the IO segment remained constant from Q109 to Q108.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased \$0.1 million, or 6%, in Q109 compared with Q108. The majority of the \$0.1 million cost increase was due to the higher Canadian dollar versus the US dollar in Q109, when compared with Q108. Since the vast majority of the Company's general and administration takes place in Canada, a strengthening Canadian dollar increases general and administration costs. Consistent with the long term trend to expand general and administration costs at a lower rate than revenue, those costs declined as a percentage of revenue to 13% in Q109, compared with 14% in Q108. Headcount for the Company's general and administrative organization remained consistent from Q108 compared to Q109.

Interest Income

Interest was generated from short term investment grade interest-bearing securities. Low short term interest rates in Q109 and lower cash balances in Q109 than in Q108 resulted in lower overall interest income.

Income Taxes

In Q109, the Company recorded an income tax expense for accounting purposes of \$0.6 million. This expense resulted from utilization of the Company's future tax asset balances in Q109 of \$0.3 million with the remaining \$0.3 million in tax expense resulting from current taxes owing in jurisdictions with no future tax assets available.

Realization of the net future tax asset is dependent on generating sufficient future taxable income on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. Although realization is not assured, the Company believes it is more likely than not that a portion of the future tax asset will be realized, and as a result the appropriate recovery has been recorded. As factors change in the future, this estimate could change in the near term as estimated future taxable income in each legal entity changes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's cash balance as at July 31, 2008 decreased by \$1.4 million to \$11.5 million compared to April 30, 2008 due to the items discussed below.

Operating Activities

The Company generated \$1.4 million of cash from operating activities in Q109 compared with \$0.3 million in Q108. Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable at July 31, 2008 were 72 days compared to 69 days at April 30, 2008. The increase in days sales outstanding was primarily attributable to payment terms being offered on transactions during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. As payment terms come due, receivables balances will be more reflective of current quarter revenue, and average days sales outstanding will decline. Deferred revenue decreased by \$2.1 million at July 31, 2008 compared to April 30, 2008 due to the timing of maintenance renewals and the growing maintenance base of the Company. This is consistent with the decrease at July 31, 2007 from April 30, 2007. As the Company expects to renew the majority of the maintenance contracts in the last two quarters of each fiscal year, the Company believes that the usual trend of higher balances in the third and fourth quarters will continue.

As at July 31, 2008 the Company has entered into future foreign exchange contracts to purchase \$7.6 million Canadian dollars at an average rate of Cdn\$0.976 to US\$1. These contracts represent approximately 75% of future anticipated Canadian dollar requirements, and mature on a periodic basis, through to January 2009. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the Company entered into additional contracts to purchase \$7.7 million Canadian dollars at an average rate of Cdn\$0.946 to US\$1 from February 2009 through July 2009.

Investing Activities

Purchases of fixed assets amounted to \$0.2 million in Q109 compared with \$0.4 million in Q108. Capital spending relates to leasehold improvements and computer hardware and software acquisitions in order to replace aging equipment, to provide enhanced security and productivity and to support growth in operations.

Financing Activities

The Company maintains a policy to pay quarterly dividends. In the previous fiscal year, the Company declared and paid quarterly dividends on its common shares of \$0.02 per share each quarter. The dividend payment in Q109 was \$1.0 million, consistent with Q108. The Company's intention is to continue to pay a dividend, so long as the payment of the dividend does not impair the Company's financial position.

On June 26, 2008, MKS instituted a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"). Under the terms of the NCIB, the Company is permitted to purchase up to a maximum of 3.8 million of its common shares representing 10% of the total public float outstanding as at May 31, 2008 on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX").

Purchases under the NCIB were permitted to commence on June 26, 2008 and will terminate on the earlier of June 25, 2009, the date on which the Company completes its purchases pursuant to the notice of intention to make an NCIB or the date of notice by the Company of termination of the bid.

Common shares purchased under the NCIB have been and will be cancelled. Purchase and payment for the shares will be made by the Company in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the TSX and the price that the Company will pay for any shares acquired by it will be at the market price of the shares at the time of acquisition. The Company may make purchases of shares under the NCIB from time to time in the open market in accordance with the rules and policies of the TSX, and when management believes that the market price of the Company's shares is attractive and that the purchase of shares would be an appropriate use of corporate funds in light of potential benefits to remaining shareholders.

During the three months ended July 31, 2008, the Company purchased and cancelled a total of 0.7 million shares under the NCIB at an average cost of Cdn\$1.52 per share and a total cost, including commissions, of \$1.1 million.

A copy of the notice of the Company's intention to make the NCIB as filed with the TSX can be obtained, without charge, by contacting the Company at 410 Albert Street, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3V3 Attention: Corporate Secretary or by calling 519-884-2251.

The Company received \$0.3 million during Q109 from the issuance of common shares upon the exercise of stock options under the Company's employee stock option plans.

Capital Resources

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are its cash generated by operations and working capital. The Company had cash and cash equivalents totaling \$11.5 million as at July 31, 2008, compared with \$12.9 million at April 30, 2008. The Company believes that for the next twelve month period, based on current estimates, its current cash balances will be sufficient to meet any anticipated increase in working capital requirements and capital expenditure requirements. If the Company's spending plans change or the Company fails to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to support anticipated expenses, the Company may find it necessary to reduce or eliminate its quarterly dividend and to seek additional sources of equity or debt financing to support its capital needs. If the Company does need to seek additional financing, there is no assurance that this additional financing will be available in amounts or on terms favorable to the Company and not dilutive to the Company's shareholders.

The key factors that could impact the liquidity of the Company include; the Company's ability to sustain profitability, fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly a further weakening of the US dollar compared with the Canadian dollar; the long sales cycles associated with selling to Global 1000 companies, which could lead to fluctuating quarterly results; continued high levels of renewal of annual maintenance contracts with installed base customers; and the relative strength of the North American economy where the Company derives the majority of its revenue as that economic strength impacts general levels of capital procurement by large corporations. See "Risk Factors".

While not its primary strategy, the Company may make strategic investments in related products or businesses. The Company may utilize a portion of its cash balances or issue additional share capital or debt to finance such investments.

Contractual Obligations

The following table provides a summary of the Company's contractual obligations for the periods indicated.

<i>(tabular amounts in thousand)</i>	Fiscal year ended April 30							Total
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Thereafter		
Operating lease obligations	\$ 1,346	\$ 1,868	\$ 819	\$ 203	\$ 125	\$ -	\$ 4,893	
Purchase obligations ¹	1,193	105	6	-	-	-	851	
	\$ 2,539	\$ 1,973	\$ 825	\$ 203	\$ 125	\$ -	\$ 5,744	

¹ Represents commitments under certain contractual arrangements to make future payments for goods and services to be used in the normal course of business.

Outlook for Fiscal 2009

MKS is committed to profitable organic growth in its primary operating segment, ALM. The Company strives to maintain a balance between increasing current shareholder returns and funding investments for long term growth.

The steady growth of maintenance revenue offers significant potential for operating margin improvement over the long term. Similarly, increases in the scope of the Company's field sales and services teams, and in the capacity of the Company's engineering organization represent the most significant enablers to the Company's long term growth, both requiring immediate commitments of cash and recognition of costs with the future returns extending over several years.

The Company plans for slower growth in operating margins than it could otherwise achieve in order to fund investments in sales, marketing and engineering needed to achieve strong long term revenue growth. The largest uncertainty in maintaining the balance between profitability and long term revenue growth is the variability of license revenue on a quarterly basis. This variability is expected to continue as the average size of transactions may increase as quickly as license revenue.

The Company also expects a continued decline in the Interoperability business of approximately 10 percent annually.

Income tax expense is recorded in the Company's financial statements going forward at the prevailing tax rate in the jurisdiction where the income was generated to the extent a deferred tax asset has been recorded in that jurisdiction. Such rate may be higher than the average rate the Company expects to pay in the future across all jurisdictions. The Company expects the long term tax rate to be approximately 33% to 34%. This will be subject to an ongoing quarterly assessment of the valuation allowance by jurisdiction which may give rise to further increases or decreases to the existing tax asset.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements such as special purpose or variable interest entities.

Impact of New Accounting Pronouncements

The CICA's Accounting Standards Board has announced that Canadian publicly accountable enterprises will adopt International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board effective January 1, 2011. IFRS will require increased financial statement disclosures. Although IFRS uses a conceptual framework similar to Canadian GAAP, differences in accounting policies will need to be addressed. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this announcement.

Please see note 1 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2008 for more information about the accounting policies of the Company.

Related Party Transactions

During Q109, the Company did not engage in any transactions involving related parties.

Controls and Procedures

In compliance with the Canadian Securities Administrators' Multilateral Instrument 52-109 ("MI 52-109"), the Company has filed with applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities, certificates signed by its Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") that, among other things, report on the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures and the design of internal controls over financial reporting.

Disclosure controls and procedures

The CEO and CFO have designed disclosure controls and procedures, or have caused them to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company has been made known to them and has been properly disclosed in the Company's annual regulatory filings. As of July 31, 2008, an evaluation was carried out, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in MI 52-109. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective. This evaluation took into consideration the Company's disclosure policy, a sub-certification process and the functioning of its Disclosure Committee.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the first quarter of fiscal year 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the quarter ended July 31, 2008 have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Refer to note 1 in the annual consolidated financial statements for more information about the accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements. The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions. Management continually evaluates these estimates; judgments and assumptions based on past experience and other relevant factors and believe them to be reasonable based upon information available to management at the time. Because this involves varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty, the amounts currently reported in the financial statements could, in the future, prove to be inaccurate. The accounting policies that reflect management's more significant estimates, judgments and assumptions and which management believes are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating the reported financial results include the following:

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with Canadian GAAP, which, in the Company's circumstances, is not materially different from the amounts that would be determined under the provisions of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' Statement of Position ("SOP") No. 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition", as modified. Revenue is recognized from the sale of product and software licenses when delivery has occurred based on purchase orders, contracts or other documentary evidence, provided that collection of the resulting receivable is deemed probable by management. A provision is made for estimated sales returns and other insignificant vendor obligations. Revenue from post contract customer support is recognized ratably over the period that the customer support services are provided, which is generally one year. The amount of revenue allocated to this

undelivered service is based on the vendor-specific objective evidence, is recorded as unearned, and the difference between the total contract fee and the amount recorded as unearned for the undelivered service is recognized as revenue related to delivered elements of the contract. Revenue from consulting, training and other services are recognized as services are performed. Deferred revenue represents unearned income associated with support agreements, software license revenue where significant vendor obligations remain and any other situations where payments are received in advance of revenue recognition.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains allowances for losses that could result from customers who do not make the required payments. The allowance is estimated based on the likelihood of recovering the accounts receivable. This is based on past experience, taking into account current and expected collection trends.

If economic conditions worsen and customer losses increase, the allowance for doubtful accounts will increase by recording an additional expense to the statement of operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Impairment of long-lived assets is assessed when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recovered.

In the case of goodwill, the Company no longer amortizes these assets as a result of an accounting change in fiscal 2002. However, goodwill impairment is assessed annually and when events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. This involves forecasting cash flows and market multiples used to value the assets. There is uncertainty in these estimates as the related cash flows are projected for future years based on underlying assumptions such as volume growth, inflation factors, and industry trends which may or may not materialize. Management uses its best efforts to forecast these amounts, but the actual amounts may vary from the estimated numbers. The impairment test is based on a projected discounted cash flow method. The Company believes that the estimate of future cash flows and fair value are reasonable. The assumptions used are consistent with internal budgets and reflect best estimates, but they have inherent uncertainties that management may not be able to control. As a result, the amounts reported for these items could be different if different assumptions were used, or if conditions change in the future.

Income Taxes

The Company believes that it has adequately provided for income taxes based on all of the information that is currently available. Tax filings are subject to audits, which could materially change the amount of current and future income tax assets and liabilities. As outlined in note 3 in the audited annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended April 30, 2008, a valuation reserve has been taken against a portion of the future tax assets of the Company, impacting the future tax assets recorded in the Company's financial statements.

The Company assesses the realization of these future tax assets quarterly by jurisdiction to determine whether an income tax valuation allowance is required. Based on available evidence, both positive and negative, it is determined whether it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the future tax assets will be realized on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis. The main factors that provide evidence about the ability to realize the net future tax asset include the following:

- the amount of, and trends related to, cumulative earnings or losses realized over the most recent 12 quarters;
- the current period net earnings (loss);
- future earnings projections as determined through the use of internal forecasts, including the impact of sales pipeline and existing and future maintenance contracts;
- the ability of the Company to carry forward tax losses and investment tax credits, including tax planning strategies to accelerate utilization of such assets;
- industry, business, or other circumstances that may adversely affect future operations; and
- the nature of the future income required to realize the Company's future tax assets.

In evaluating the positive and negative evidence, the weight that is assigned to each type of evidence is proportionate to the extent to which it can be objectively verified.

Any future change to the valuation allowance of the future tax asset would result in an income tax expense or recovery on the income statement in that future period. Realization of the net future tax assets is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in certain legal entities. Although realization is not assured, the Company believes it is more likely than not that the net amount of the future tax asset will be realized. However, this estimate could change in the near term as estimated future taxable income in these certain legal entities changes. If the Company achieves a consistent and substantial level of profitability, the likelihood of the Company recording a future tax asset for some portion of the losses incurred in prior periods in one of its business jurisdictions will increase.

Stock Option Accounting

In accordance with CICA 3870 the Company estimates the fair value of its options for financial accounting purposes using the Black-Scholes model, which requires a number of subjective assumptions, including the expected life of the option, risk-free interest rate, dividend rate, forfeiture rate, future volatility of the price of our common shares and vesting period. The use of subjective assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimate. The Company estimates the volatility of the share price based on the historical trading information of the Company. The Company estimates the risk-free interest rate based on US Treasury rates with a yield equal to the expected life of the option. The Company bases the estimate of the expected life of the option based on historical Company data and the period for which the Company's options can be exercised. The Company

assesses our forfeiture rate through an analysis of the turnover of the Company's employees since it commenced issuing options. The fair values of the options issued are being recognized as compensation expense over the applicable vesting period of four years on a straight line basis.

Risk Factors

An investment in the securities of the Company involves risks. In addition to the other information contained in this MD&A, investors should carefully consider the risks described below before investing in the Company's securities. The risks described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks not currently known to the Company or that the Company currently believes are immaterial may also impair the business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity of the Company.

Development of the ALM Market

The Company's strategy is to focus its sales and marketing efforts on the enterprise segment of the ALM market, a segment that the Company believes is comprised of large corporations that have a need to improve the productivity, processes and governance over internally developed software in large, dispersed IT departments. This segment of the market is currently estimated to be 10% of the total ALM market of approximately \$1 billion annually. The Company believes that the enterprise segment of the ALM market will grow faster than the traditional desktop segment that has been in decline in recent years due to high levels of competition.

As part of its strategy, over the past few quarters, MKS has released technology upgrades that extend the applicability of its platform across a significantly broader user base within its target enterprise customers. While this has generated significant interest among new large enterprise customers, increasing the value of the Company's solution and promising to establish much deeper adoption of the platform by them, it has added to the complexity of sales initiatives and lengthened sales cycles.

The Company has focused its ALM strategy on penetrating Global 1000 companies. This strategy has had, and may continue to have, an effect on the size and timing of license transactions and has increased and may continue to increase the Company's operating expenses (which may adversely affect the Company's operating income and net income if revenues do not increase proportionately) and the variability of the length of the sales cycle for the Company's enterprise ALM products.

There is no assurance that the Company's strategy will be successful or that the Company will develop a profitable business from selling its products and services into this segment of the market. The Company's future financial performance will depend in large part on the continued growth in the number of businesses adopting ALM products and the expansion of the products' use on a company-wide basis.

Fluctuation in Quarterly Results

The Company's quarterly revenues and operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past and are likely to fluctuate substantially from quarter to quarter in the future. Such fluctuations may result in volatility in the price of the Company's common shares ("Common Shares"). Quarterly revenues and operating results may fluctuate as a result of a variety of factors, including demand for the Company's products, the proportion of revenues attributable to license versus maintenance and service revenues, the introduction of new products and product enhancements by the Company or its competitors, changes in the Company's pricing policies or those of its competitors, the geographical mix of the Company's sales, currency exchange rate fluctuations, unanticipated product discontinuation or deferrals by the Company's OEM customers, the fixed nature of a significant portion of the Company's operating expenses, particularly personnel, research and development and leases, general economic conditions, and competitive conditions in the ALM and Interoperability markets. In the ALM segment of its business, the Company has focused its strategy on penetrating Global 1000 companies. This strategy has had, and may continue to have, an effect on the size and timing of license transactions and has increased and may continue to increase the Company's operating expenses (which may adversely affect the Company's operating income and net income if revenues do not increase proportionately) and the variability of the length of the sales cycle for the Company's enterprise ALM products.

The Company has historically operated with little license revenue backlog because its software products are generally shipped as orders are received. In addition, the Company has often recognized a substantial portion of its revenues in the last month of a quarter and often in the last week or days of that month. As a result, license fees in any quarter are substantially dependent on orders booked and shipped in the last month or last week of that quarter. Accordingly, a small variation in the timing of recognition of revenues for specific transactions can adversely and disproportionately affect the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition because the Company establishes its expenditure levels on the basis of its expected future revenues and only a small portion of the Company's expenses varies with its revenues in the short term.

Due to all of the foregoing factors, the Company's revenues and operating results are difficult to predict and may not meet the expectations of market analysts and investors. In such an event, the trading price of the Common Shares would likely be materially adversely affected. Accordingly, the Company believes that period to period comparisons of results of operations are not necessarily meaningful and should not be relied upon as indicative of future performance.

Currency Exchange Rate Fluctuations

The Company's financial results are reported in US dollars. Recent changes in the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Canadian dollar, Pound Sterling and the Euro have had the effect of decreasing revenues and operating income earned and decreasing reported expenses incurred in Europe, while increasing reported expenses incurred in Canada, as a significant portion of the Company's expenses are incurred in non-US currencies. Future fluctuations in those exchange rates could continue to have an effect on the Company's business and results of operations. In particular, a further decline in the value of the United States dollar relative to the Canadian dollar could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and cash flows. The Company enters into foreign currency cash flow hedges to partially mitigate this risk.

A portion of the Company's sales outside of Canada and the United States are denominated in local currencies such as Pound Sterling and Euros. Fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar in relation to foreign currencies may adversely affect the ability of the Company to compete with respect to sales to foreign customers, or compel the Company to maintain price levels in local currencies, which could reduce the realized price in US dollars, thereby negatively impacting revenue and profitability of foreign operations.

Intense Competition

The markets for the Company's products and services are intensely competitive and rapidly changing and a number of companies offer products and services similar to the Company's products and services and target the same customers as the Company. The Company believes its ability to compete depends upon many factors within and outside its control, including the timely development and introduction of new products and product enhancements, product functionality, performance, price, reliability, customer service and support, sales and marketing efforts, product distribution, and product releases by competitors.

Many of the Company's competitors and potential competitors are substantially larger than the Company and have greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, public relations, sales, distribution and other resources than the Company. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products than the Company.

In addition, the Company anticipates that the quality, functionality and breadth of the Company's competitors' product offerings will improve, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete effectively with such product offerings. The Company expects that additional competition will develop, both from existing businesses in the ALM and Interoperability markets and from new entrants. Moreover, as competition increases, the prices that the Company charges for its products may decline. In addition, the Company could be materially adversely affected if there were a significant movement towards the acceptance of open source solutions or other alternative technologies that compete with the Company's products. If the Company is not able to compete successfully, the Company's business, financial condition, liquidity and operating results could be materially adversely affected. The Company's most significant direct competitors in the ALM market include IBM Corporation, Serena Software Inc., Computer Associates International, Inc. and Borland Software Corporation, and in the Interoperability market include Microsoft Corporation and Red Hat, Inc.

Management of Growth

The Company has in the past experienced significant growth in its business, including an expansion in the Company's staff and customer base, the establishment of new distribution channels and the expansion of its product lines. Such growth placed, and may continue to place, a significant strain on the Company's management and operations. The Company's ability to manage growth effectively in the future will require it to further develop and improve its operational, financial and other internal systems, and to hire, train and manage employees. If the Company is unable to manage its growth effectively, the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Rapid Technological Change

The markets for the Company's products are characterized by rapid technological advances, evolving industry standards, changes in end-user requirements and frequent new product introductions and enhancements. The introduction of products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards could render the Company's existing products, and products currently under development, obsolete and unmarketable. The Company's future success will depend upon its ability to enhance its current products, and to develop and introduce new products that keep pace with technological developments, respond to evolving end-user requirements and achieve market acceptance. The development of such new products or enhanced versions of existing products entails significant technological risks. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in marketing its existing products or be successful in developing or marketing new products or product enhancements on a timely basis, or that the Company will not experience significant delays in development in the future, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

Dependence on and Retention of Management and Key Employees

The Company's success will depend to a very significant extent on the performance and continued services of its senior management and certain other key employees, the loss of any of whom could have a material adverse effect upon the Company. In addition, the Company may continue to expand its management team in the future.

The Company believes that its future success will also depend in large part upon its ability to attract and retain highly skilled technical, managerial and marketing personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense and the Company has experienced difficulties in recruiting qualified personnel and may continue to experience such difficulties in the future. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in attracting and retaining the personnel it requires to continue to maintain and expand its business. The Company does not have key person life insurance for any of its management team.

International Sales

The Company believes that its future revenue and operating results will depend in part upon its ability to increase sales in international markets outside North America. Approximately 40% of the Company's revenue is derived from sales outside of North America, primarily Europe. Recently, the Company has expanded its Asia-Pacific sales force in order to expand its operations in that region. International sales are subject to various risks, including exposure to currency fluctuations, political and economic instability, increased difficulty of administering business and the need to comply with a wide variety of international and domestic

export laws and regulatory requirements. There are a number of risks inherent in the Company's international activities, including unexpected changes in Canadian or other governmental policies concerning the import and export of goods, services and technology and other regulatory requirements, tariffs and other trade barriers, costs and risks of localizing products for foreign languages, longer accounts receivable payment cycles, limits on repatriation of earnings and the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws. The financial stability of foreign markets could also affect the Company's international sales. There can be no assurance that such factors will not have a material adverse effect on revenues and expenses of the Company related to international sales and, consequently, the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. In addition, international income may be subject to taxation by more than one jurisdiction, which could also materially adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

Importance of Maintenance Contracts

Under the Company's annual maintenance contracts, customers are provided with telephone support to assist them in solving technical issues that arise from time to time in deploying and using the Company's software products and are supplied upgrades and patches for the Company's products for the duration of the maintenance period. The upgrades and patches provide new features and functionality as well as fixes to technical problems encountered by the customer installed base. The Company has historically experienced a high rate of renewal of customer contracts and relies on the cash flow generated from these renewals to fund operations and provide liquidity as the maintenance fees are paid at the beginning of the contract period. Deterioration in the renewal rate of maintenance contracts could materially adversely impact the business, results from operations, liquidity and financial condition of the Company.

Economic Uncertainty

The majority of the Company's revenue has been, and is expected to continue to be, derived from customers in North America. Trends in general economic activity in the United States impact spending by corporations in the area of information technology, which includes the ALM and Interoperability markets.

Dependence on a Limited Number of Products

Substantially all of the Company's revenues are currently derived from a limited number of products and services offered by the Company in the ALM and Interoperability markets. Accordingly, the Company's future results of operations will depend, in part, on maintaining and increasing market acceptance of these products and services, as well as on the Company's ability to continue to enhance these products and services to meet the evolving needs of its customers. A reduction in demand or increase in competition in the market for ALM or Interoperability solutions, or a decline in sales of such products and related services, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Acquisitions

The Company may in the future further expand its operations or product offerings through the acquisition of additional businesses, products or technologies. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to identify, acquire or profitably manage additional businesses without substantial expenses, delays or other operational or financial problems. Furthermore, acquisitions also entail numerous risks, including: difficulties in assimilating acquired operations, products and personnel; unanticipated costs, events and legal liabilities; diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers; risks of entering markets in which the Company has limited or no prior experience; and potential loss of key employees from either the Company's pre-existing business or the acquired organization. Some or all of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, there can be no assurance that acquired businesses, products or technologies, if any, will achieve anticipated revenues and income.

Acquisitions could also use a substantial portion of the Company's available cash; may result in the Company incurring substantial debt, which may not be available on favorable terms and may adversely affect the liquidity of the Common Shares; may result in the Company assuming contingent liabilities and taking substantial charges in connection with the impairment of goodwill and amortization of other intangible assets; and may result in the issuance of equity securities that would dilute existing shareholders. The failure of the Company to manage its acquisition strategy successfully could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Distribution Channels in the Interoperability Market

The Company employs a multi-channel sales and marketing strategy, using direct sales, OEMs, distributors and other resellers to address its global market for its Interoperability products. The Company expects that its Interoperability division will remain dependent upon these parties to distribute its products. In addition, the performance of OEMs, distributors and other resellers is outside the control of the Company, and the Company is unable to predict the extent to which these organizations will be successful in marketing and selling the Company's Interoperability products. The Company's failure to attract and retain sufficient direct sales personnel or to maintain its existing third-party relationships or to establish new relationships with OEMs, distributors and other resellers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Potential for Undetected Errors in Software

Software products, as complex as those offered by the Company, often encounter development delays and may contain undetected defects when introduced or when new versions are released. The Company has encountered delays and discovered previously undetected defects in the introduction of new products and product enhancements. There can be no assurance that the Company

will not encounter product development delays in the future or that, despite testing by the Company, errors will not be found in new products or product enhancements after commencement of commercial shipments, resulting in damage to the Company's reputation, loss of revenue, loss of market share, delay in market acceptance or warranty claims, any of which could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. This risk is amplified for the Company because a portion of its sales have been derived, and are expected in the future to be derived, from arrangements under which third parties embed the Company's products in their own products.

Any significant errors in the Company's products, or in the products of third parties which embed the Company's products, might discourage such third parties or other customers from utilizing the Company's products, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. Although the Company generally attempts to limit by contract its exposure to incidental and consequential damages, if a court failed to enforce the liability limiting provisions of the Company's contracts for any reason, or if liabilities arose which were not effectively limited, the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

Protection of Intellectual Property

The Company relies primarily on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secrets laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect its proprietary rights. Substantial portions of the Company's sales are derived from the licensing of the Company's products under shrink-wrap license agreements that are not signed by licensees and therefore may be unenforceable under the laws of certain jurisdictions. The Company generally enters into confidentiality agreements with its other licensees, employees and third-party distributors. Despite the Company's efforts to protect its proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy and may succeed in copying aspects of the Company's products or to obtain and use information that the Company regards as proprietary. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that others will not independently develop products similar to those of the Company.

In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect the Company's proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of Canada or the United States. There can be no assurance that the Company's competitors will not independently develop similar technology or that the Company's means of protecting its proprietary rights will be adequate, and consequently the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The Company is not aware that any of its products infringe the proprietary rights of third parties. There can be no assurance, however, that third parties will not claim infringement by the Company with respect to current or future products. The Company expects that software product developers will increasingly be subject to infringement claims as the number of products and competitors in the ALM and Interoperability markets grow and the functionality of products in these markets overlaps. Defense of such claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product shipment delays or require the Company to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all, either of which could have a material adverse effect upon the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Reliance on Third Party Relationships

The Company has a number of third-party relationships that are significant to its marketing, sales and related support activities and product development efforts. The Company relies upon relational database management systems applications, and development tool vendors, software and hardware vendors to strengthen its product offerings through integration with industry-standard tools and utilities. The Company's intent in entering into these relationships is to keep pace with the technological and marketing developments of major software vendors, to acquire technical assistance for the Company's product development efforts and to leverage the Company's sales and marketing capabilities. There can be no assurance that these companies, many of which have significantly greater financial and marketing resources than the Company, will not develop or market software products that compete with the Company's products in the future or will not otherwise discontinue their relationships with or support of the Company. The failure of the Company to maintain its existing relationships, or to establish new relationships in the future, for any reason, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Use of Open Source Software

The Company uses a variety of "open source" and "free-ware" software products in its products that are not maintained or supported by the original developers of such products. The Company has not conducted any independent investigations to determine if the sources of these third party software products have the rights necessary to permit the Company to use these products free of infringement claims by third parties. The Company could possibly be required to replace these third party software products with internally developed or commercially licensed components, which could delay the Company's product development plans or require it to pay licensing fees to third parties.

Limited Financial Resources

The Company believes that expected cash flow from operations combined with existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet the Company's cash requirements for the next twelve months. The Company does not currently have any specific plans for external investments, but may make modest strategic investments in related products or acquire customer bases, which could result in a utilization of cash balances or create a need for external financing. The Company may utilize a portion of its cash balances or issue additional share capital or debt to finance such investments. Failure to obtain such financing could result in the delay or abandonment of some or all of the Company's business plans, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations, liquidity and financial condition.

Litigation

The nature of the Company's business subjects the Company to regulatory investigations, claims, lawsuits and other proceedings in the ordinary course of the Company's business. The results of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty. There can be no assurance that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations in any future period, depending partly on the results for that period, and a substantial judgment could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results from operations, liquidity and financial condition.

From time to time, the Company may be required to enforce its rights under contractual arrangements with its customers, including for non-payment of amounts owing. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in any such action or that the Company will not incur significant expenses in the course of the litigation or be required to devote a material portion of the Company's management resources to any such action.

Concentration of Ownership

The directors and executive officers of the Company as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, approximately 25% of the Common Shares outstanding. As a result, these shareholders, if acting together, could have significant influence over matters requiring the approval of the shareholders of the Company, including the election of the Company's Board of Directors and significant transactions. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company or otherwise cause the Company to take action that may not be in the best interests of all shareholders, either of which in turn could reduce the market price per share of the Common Shares.

Market Maturity in the Interoperability Market

The Company has, in the past, derived significant growth from its products and services targeted at the Interoperability market. The Interoperability market is now considered by the Company to be mature relative to the other markets that it addresses, and is expected to undergo limited growth. The Company's license revenue from the IO segment has declined in each of the past three fiscal years and the Company expects to experience a continuing decline in license revenue from this segment. The market for Interoperability products and services generally is subject to aggressive competition, resulting in increasing downward pressure on product licensing fees and gross margins. As a result of the relative maturity of the Interoperability market and increasing competition in that market, the Company may be unable to maintain or increase its current level of revenues from its Interoperability products and services, or to achieve the same level of gross margins as it has achieved on the licensing of Interoperability products in the past, each of which may have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.