



Miranda Technologies Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2011

INTRODUCTION

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") comments on the financial results and the financial situation of Miranda Technologies Inc. (the "Company") for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 and with our consolidated audited financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto and MD&A as at December 31, 2010. Additional information on Miranda Technologies Inc. can be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, as well as the Company's website at www.miranda.com. Unless otherwise indicated, all references to the terms "we", "us", "our", "Miranda", "enterprise" and "Company" refer to Miranda Technologies Inc. and its subsidiaries.

In this MD&A, financial information for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 is based on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company, which was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and is presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors reviews the contents of the MD&A and recommends its approval to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has approved this MD&A, on May 31, 2011. Disclosure contained in this document is current to that date, unless otherwise noted.

On January 1, 2011, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), IFRS became the basis of preparation of financial statements for publicly accountable enterprises in Canada. The information presented in this MD&A, including information relating to comparative periods in 2010, is presented in accordance with IFRS unless otherwise noted as being presented under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") and not IFRS. A discussion regarding the Company's transition to IFRS, including the impact of significant accounting policies choices and the selection of IFRS 1 elections and exemptions, can be found in the "International Financial Reporting Standards" section of this MD&A and in note 14 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain comments and statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements that reflect Miranda's objectives, estimates and expectations. These statements may include the use of terms such as "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "looking ahead" and "expect", as well as the use of verbs in the conditional and future tenses. By their nature, these forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties. As a consequence, results could differ materially from the Company's expectations. The MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2010, as well as our Annual Information Form under the heading Risk Factors – available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com – deals with risks which could cause significant differences between the results contained herein and Miranda's expectations. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A reflect our current assumptions and, accordingly, are subject to change. However, we disclaim all intentions and assume no obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements, whether based on new information, events or other factors, unless required to do so by applicable securities' laws.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

We use EBITDA to compare our operating results from one period to another. EBITDA is a non-IFRS financial measure related to cash earnings and is defined as net profit (loss) before interest expense less interest income, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Our method for calculating EBITDA may differ from that used by other companies under the same designation. Readers are advised that EBITDA should not be substituted for net profit (loss) as an indicator of operating results in line with IFRS, neither for cash flows from operating and investing activities as a measure of liquidity and cash flows. A reconciliation of net profit (loss) to EBITDA is presented in the section "Selected Consolidated Interim Financial Information".

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Miranda is a worldwide provider of infrastructure, playout and monitoring systems for the television broadcast, cable, satellite and IPTV industry. Our products are used by professionals throughout the broadcast value chain, including content creators (production and post-production companies), content packagers (broadcasters and specialty channels) and television service providers ("TVSPs"): cable, satellite and telecommunication companies. A good number of our clients are industry leaders such as ABC/Disney/ESPN, BBC, Canal+, CBC/Radio-Canada, CBS, Discovery, Dish Network, Fox News, Gannett, Middle East Broadcast Center, NBC Universal, RAI, Sky, Telmex, Turner, Comcast and Time Warner.

Our solutions for the television broadcast industry include the following: i) infrastructure products that use digital technology to allow transmission signals to be converted to multiple standards, including high definition formats; ii) media playout and automation products that allow television broadcasters to manage playout of live, pre-recorded and graphics content to air; iii) monitoring and control products that let users manage a large number of broadcast signals across geographically disparate infrastructures; and iv) routers that provide the core video and audio switching fabric within a broadcast facility so that any incoming signal can be delivered to any destination. Our solutions enable and enhance the transition to a multi-channel digital and HD broadcast environment. With this equipment, customers can generate additional revenue, while reducing their costs through more effective distribution and content management, as well as automating manual processes.

On March 31, 2011, the Company employed approximately 680 employees. Approximately 360 employees are located at the Head Office in Montreal, where research & development ("R&D") and manufacturing is carried out. Final assembly, testing and product development of our router products is carried out in Grass Valley (California, USA), and the Company has development centres in Grass Valley (California, USA), Loughborough (UK), Wallingford (UK) and Paris (France). Currently, Miranda has sales offices located in Loughborough (UK), Wallingford (UK), Denver (Colorado, USA), Grass Valley (California, USA), Paris (France), Tokyo (Japan), Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Singapore, Beijing (China) and Hong Kong. In addition, the Company has a worldwide network of distributors and dealers.

During the first quarter of 2011, the Company finalized the purchase price allocation of Omnibus Systems Limited ("OmniBus") which was acquired on September 8, 2010. The total purchase price was \$40.7 million (€30.4 million), net of cash acquired of \$7.9 million. The changes made in the final purchase price allocation were applied retroactively to September 8, 2010 as required by IFRS. Acquisition costs incurred in the amount of \$1.3 million have been included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period incurred.

The results of operations of OmniBus have been included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. The final allocation of the purchase consideration to the identifiable assets acquired and

liabilities assumed is included in note 6 of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for March 31, 2011.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Company measures its performance by using key performance indicators that include revenue, gross profit, working capital, net profit (loss) and earnings (loss) per share. We also consider that EBITDA constitutes a key measure of our performance.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables set out selected financial information for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. This information has been derived from the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 and the notes thereto.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)	<u>Three Months Ended March 31,</u>	
	2011	2010
Revenue	39,797	28,973
EBITDA	5,539	716
Net profit (loss)	2,322	(1,601)
Net earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	0.11	(0.07)
Diluted	0.11	(0.07)
Weighted average number of common shares:		
Basic	21,724,096	22,837,648
Diluted	21,898,136	22,837,648
Total assets	210,803	167,959
Total loans and borrowings	19,597	143
Cash dividend	-	-
Key ratios (% of revenue):		
Gross profit	60%	58%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	38%	38%
Research and development expenses	19%	22%
Research and development expenses, net of tax credits	16%	18%
EBITDA	14%	2%

Reconciliation of Net Profit (Loss) to EBITDA

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	<u>Three Months Ended March 31,</u>	
	2011	2010
Net profit (loss)	2,322	(1,601)
Interest expense (income)	154	(12)
Income taxes expense	317	366
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	944	860
Amortization of intangible assets	1,802	1,103
EBITDA	5,539	716

First Quarter 2011 Financial Summary

Revenue increased by 37% to \$39.8 million, compared to \$29.0 million for the corresponding period in 2010. Excluding the effects of foreign exchange, revenue grew by 44% over last year. During the quarter, revenue increased across all geographies with Canada, United States, United Kingdom and Other Countries growing by 31%, 38%, 212% and 23%, respectively.

Gross profit, as a percentage of revenue, was 60% for the first quarter of 2011, an increase of 2 percentage points compared to the same period in 2010.

SG&A expenses increased by 36% in the quarter to \$15.1 million compared to \$11.1 million for the same period in 2010. SG&A expenses, as a percentage of revenue, were 38% for both the first quarters of 2011 and 2010.

R&D expenses increased by 20% in the quarter to \$7.6 million compared to \$6.3 million for the first quarter of 2010. R&D expenses, as a percentage of revenue, was 19% in the first quarter of 2011 compared to 22% for the same period in 2010.

R&D expenses, net of tax credits for the quarter increased by 21% compared to same period in 2010 and represented 16% of revenue in the first quarter of 2011 compared to 18% in the corresponding period in 2010.

Net profit of \$2.3 million, compared to net loss of \$1.6 million for the first quarter of 2010, translating into fully diluted earnings per share of \$0.11, compared to fully diluted loss per share of \$0.07 for the corresponding period in 2010.

EBITDA increased by 674% to \$5.5 million, representing 14% of revenue, compared to \$0.7 million for the same period last year.

Net cash flows generated from operating activities of \$4.9 million for the first quarter of 2011, compared to \$5.1 million for the corresponding period last year.

Cash and cash equivalents and temporary investment of \$33.8 million compared to \$35.5 million as at December 31, 2010.

OPERATING RESULTS

Revenue

Segmented Geographic Information

Segmented revenue by geographic locations for the first quarter of 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Canada	3,729	2,842
United States	12,853	9,301
United Kingdom	4,036	1,292
Other Countries	19,179	15,538
	39,797	28,973

Revenue for the first quarter was \$39.8 million, up 37% from \$29.0 million during the same period in 2010, driven largely by the acquisition of OmniBus and by stronger revenue from all geographies.

Compared to the first quarter of 2010, revenue in the first quarter of 2011 from Canada was up 31% to \$3.7 million; United States was up 38% to \$12.9 million; United Kingdom was up 212% to \$4.0 million; and Other Countries was up 23% to \$19.2 million.

The distribution of revenue in the first quarter of 2011 was 10% in Canada, 32% in the United States, 10% in the United Kingdom and 48% in Other Countries. In 2010, the distribution was 10% in Canada, 32% in the United States, 4% in the United Kingdom and 54% in Other Countries. There are no individual countries within Other Countries that accounted for more than 10% of revenue in either 2011 or 2010.

Gross Profit

Gross profit is calculated by deducting the cost of sales from revenue. Cost of sales consists primarily of costs incurred to manufacture and assemble products. It also includes related overheads, such as depreciation of property, plant and equipment, certain costs related to final assembly, inventory management, sub-contractors and costs for servicing and commissioning.

The following table shows gross profit in dollars as well as a percentage of revenue for the first quarter of 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Gross profit	23,957	16,731
Gross profit as % of revenue	60%	58%

Gross profit as a percentage of revenue was 60% for the first quarter of 2011 compared to 58% for the same period in 2010. The increase in the first quarter of 2011 was due to product and customer mix, aided by the higher margin solutions associated with products acquired from the OmniBus acquisition.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the first quarter of 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Selling, general and administrative expenses	15,084	11,055
Selling, general and administrative expenses as % of revenue	38%	38%

SG&A expenses amounted to \$15.1 million in first quarter of 2011, an increase of \$4.0 million or 36% compared to the corresponding period in 2010. The increase over 2010 is largely due to the addition of OmniBus and an increase in selling expenses. SG&A as a percentage of revenue was unchanged quarter over quarter, coming in at 38%.

Research and Development Expenses

R&D expenses and R&D expenses, net of tax credits for the first quarter of 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Research and development expenses	7,602	6,333
Research and development expenses as % of revenue	19%	22%
Research and development expenses, net of tax credits	6,188	5,105
Research and development expenses, net of tax credits as % of revenue	16%	18%

R&D expenses amounted to \$7.6 million in the first quarter of 2011, an increase of \$1.3 million or 20% compared to the same period in 2010. This represented 19% of revenue for the first quarter of 2011 compared to 22% of revenue for the corresponding period in 2010.

Investment in R&D, net of tax credits reached \$6.2 million in the first quarter of 2011, an increase of \$1.1 million or 21% over 2010. Investment in R&D, net of tax credits represented 16% of revenue for the first quarter of 2011 compared to 18% of revenue for 2010.

The increase in R&D expenses, before and net of tax credits are mainly due to the addition of OmniBus.

A portion of the Company's R&D expenditures do not qualify for tax credits.

Net Finance Expense

Net finance expense is the sum of finance income and finance costs. Finance income consists of interest income, foreign exchange gains and income resulting from the remeasurement of the liabilities related to share-based payments for the non-dilutive restricted share unit ("RSU") plans, non-dilutive deferred share unit ("DSU") plan and non-dilutive stock appreciation right ("SAR") plan. Finance costs consist of interest expense, foreign exchange losses and expenses resulting from the remeasurement of liabilities related to the RSU plans, DSU plan and SAR plan and financial charges.

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Net finance expense for the first quarter of 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Finance income	(475)	(160)
Finance costs	521	1,966
Net finance expense	46	1,806
Net finance expense as % of revenue	0%	6%

In the first quarter of 2011, net finance expense was \$46 thousand, a decrease of \$1.8 million from the same corresponding period in 2010 due mainly to foreign currencies fluctuations. The Company realizes a significant portion of its transactions in foreign currencies, including the US dollar, British pound and Euro on its statement of financial position. The fluctuation of the British pound during the quarter resulted in the gain of \$0.4 million compared to a loss of \$1.9 million for the same period last year as a result of significant declines of the US dollar, British pound and Euro against the Canadian dollar.

Income Taxes Expense

Income taxes expense for the first quarter of 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Income taxes expense	317	366
Income taxes expense as % of profit (loss) before income tax	12%	30%

The Company recorded an income taxes expense of \$0.3 million in the first quarter of 2011 compared to \$0.4 million for the same quarter in 2010. The effective tax rate for the quarter is less than the Company's applicable statutory rate of 28.4% in 2011 and is mostly due to an adjustment related to the resolution of matters pertaining to prior years. For the same period in 2010, the Company applicable statutory rate was 29.9%. The higher tax percentage relative to income was mostly due to the impact of foreign exchange on translation of foreign subsidiaries and other non-deductible, non-taxable expenses as shown in the reconciling table below.

The following table reconciles the statutory taxes to the effective taxes for the first quarters of 2011 and 2010:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Income taxes based on the combined federal and provincial (Quebec) basic income tax rate of 28.4% in 2011 and 29.9% in 2010	750	(369)
Changes due to the following items:		
Differences in tax rates in subsidiaries	38	12
Non-taxable tax credits	(60)	(53)
Non-taxable, foreign exchange losses	85	736
Other ¹	(582)	41
Permanent differences	86	(1)
	317	366

¹ Comprises an adjustment related to the resolution of matters pertaining to prior years including recognized tax benefits.

Net Profit (Loss)

Net profit (loss) for the first quarter of 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Net profit (loss)	2,322	(1,601)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.11	(0.07)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.11	(0.07)
Basic weighted average number of common shares	21,724,096	22,837,648
Diluted weighted average number of common shares	21,898,136	22,837,648

Net profit for the first quarter of 2011 was \$2.3 million, compared to a net loss of \$1.6 million for 2010. This translated to fully diluted earnings per share of \$0.11, up from fully diluted loss per share \$0.07 in 2010. The main reason the Company posted a net loss in the first quarter of 2010 was due to \$1.9 million of foreign exchange loss recorded as a result of a significant decline in foreign currencies, such as the US dollar, Euro and British pound against the Canadian dollar.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and temporary investments are held in R-1 Dominion Bond Rating Service ("DBRS") rated instruments or at financial institutions having A-1 short-term Standard & Poor's ("S&P") credit ratings.

Operating Activities

Operating activities generated \$4.9 million of cash flows during the first quarter of 2011, resulting from net profit of \$2.3 million, inflows of \$3.3 million for adjustments and outflows for working capital and income taxes paid of \$0.7 million. In the first quarter of 2010, \$5.1 million of cash flows were generated, resulting from net loss of \$1.6 million, inflows of \$3.6 million for adjustments and \$3.1 million for working capital.

Investing Activities

Investing activities consist of additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, business acquisitions, changes in temporary investments. Investing activities generated \$4.4 million of cash flows in the first quarter of 2011 from the disposal of investments in temporary investments of \$5.0 million, partially offset by \$0.6 million for the additions to property, plant and equipment. In the first quarter of 2010, additions to property, plant and equipment consumed \$0.9 million of cash flows.

Financing Activities

In the first quarter of 2011, financing activities consumed \$6.0 million of cash flows, including \$5.8 million to repay some of its loans and borrowings and \$0.2 million for interest paid. In the first quarter of 2010, the Company consumed \$2 thousand for the repayment of its loans and borrowings.

CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATA

The following table shows the key statement of financial position items and ratios:

(In millions of Canadian dollars)	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Cash, cash equivalents and temporary investments	33.8	35.5
Working capital	55.4	58.5
<i>Working capital ratio</i>	2.7	2.7
Trade and other receivables	25.1	29.5
<i>Days sales outstanding in trade and other receivables</i>	46	48
Inventories	21.7	20.4
<i>Inventory turnover</i>	3.1	3.0
Long-term assets	123.6	124.5
Loans and borrowings (includes current portion)	19.6	25.4

Working Capital

As at March 31, 2011, the Company had working capital of \$55.4 million compared to \$58.5 million at December 31, 2010. The decrease in working capital was mainly due to a repayment of \$5.0 million on the term loan related to the OmniBus acquisition.

Trade and other receivables decreased by \$4.4 million during the first quarter of 2011 to \$25.1 million compared to \$29.5 million at December 31, 2010. The change was mainly due lower revenue in the first quarter of 2011 compared to the fourth quarter of 2010 as a result of seasonal fluctuation. Historically, the first quarter revenue is the weakest. The average days sales outstanding in trade and other receivables remained relatively stable for both 2011 and 2010, coming in at 46 days as at March 31, 2011 compared to 48 days as at December 31, 2010.

Inventories increased by \$1.3 million in first quarter of 2011 to close at \$21.7 million. Inventory levels increased during the quarter for the expected volume increase in the Company's normal business cycle. In addition, the Company increased raw material inventory levels to adjust to lead times required by certain suppliers. Inventory turnover remained relatively the same at 3.1 as at March 31, 2011 compared to 3.0 as at December 31, 2010. The Company constantly monitors inventory levels to ensure they are sufficient to respond to forecasted demand, without exposing the Company to undue obsolescence risks.

We believe that our cash and cash equivalents and anticipated cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet the Company's working capital, capital expenditures and corporate development program requirements for the foreseeable future. In addition, the Company has authorized but unused bank credit facilities of CA\$44.5 million and £350,000, subject to certain margin and other conditions.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment less accumulated amortization decreased by \$0.4 million in the first quarter of 2011 to reach \$30.6 million. The decrease in property, plant and equipment is mainly due to depreciation of property, plant and equipment of \$0.9 million for the quarter offset by additions to property, plant and equipment of \$0.6 million.

Share Capital Structure

The authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Common shares	21,724,096	21,724,096
Stock options granted and outstanding ¹	1,011,912	1,069,912

¹ Options granted under our employees' stock option plan. Each option granted entitles its holder to purchase one common share.

On November 26, 2010, the Company filed a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") program to redeem up to 1,694,937 common shares for cancellation between November 26, 2010 and November 25, 2011. As at March 31, 2011, no common shares were purchased under the NCIB.

Subsequent to December 31, 2010 and up to May 31, 2011 inclusively, 10,448 common shares were issued pursuant to the exercise of stock options.

Contractual Obligations

The Company's cash flow from operations is dependent on a number of factors, including fluctuations in operating results and management of working capital. As a result, the future impact of contractual obligations on liquidity and capital resources should be analyzed in conjunction with these factors.

There were no material changes affected our capital obligations during the period.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements, except for those disclosed under the "Contractual Obligations" and "Financial Instruments" sections of this MD&A, and in our MD&A presented for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Related Party Transactions

The Company has a related party relationship with its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated upon consolidation.

The Company also has a related party relationship with its key management personnel. The key management personnel of the Company are the members of the Board of Directors and certain officers which are the chief operating decision makers ("CODM").

The CODM participate in the Company's stock option plan, RSU plans, DSU plan and SAR plan.

Key management personnel compensation comprised of short-term benefits and share-based payments of \$1.1 million and \$0.8 million in the first quarters of 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Financial Instruments

The Company has access to numerous financial instruments, namely cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments, trade and other receivables, as well as trade and other payables. The book value of these financial instruments approaches their fair value because of the short time to maturity.

The Company has determined that the fair value of its loans and borrowings corresponds to their book value as a result of the variable interest rates associated with these liabilities.

We also have recourse to derivative financial instruments to manage the risks associated with fluctuations in the US dollar and the Euro. Our corporate policy is to avoid using such instruments for speculative

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purposes. These instruments have not been designated as a hedge against foreign currency fluctuations and, as a result, are marked to market. Gains and losses resulting from the changes in the fair values of the instruments are recorded to profit. As at March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company did not enter into any derivative financial instruments.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company's March 31, 2011 condensed consolidated interim financial statements are the Company's first consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34"). The comparative periods included in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been restated to IFRS and the Company has applied IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*. The Company's previously issued interim and annual financial reports for periods prior to and including year-end December 31, 2010, were prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

The following table provides a reconciliation of equity for comparative periods and of equity at the date of transition reported under Canadian GAAP to those reported under IFRS:

(Unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Total equity		
	As at January 1, 2010	As at March 31, 2010	As at December 31, 2010
Equity under Canadian GAAP	136,303	134,731	141,454
Adjustments:			
IFRS 3, <i>Business Combination</i>	-	-	(706)
IAS 16, <i>Property, Plant and Equipment and</i> IAS 23, <i>Borrowing Costs</i>	(721)	(741)	(800)
IAS 37 <i>Provisions</i>	(42)	13	132
IFRS 2, <i>Share-based Payments</i>	(12)	(30)	(118)
IAS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i>	1,697	1,757	1,499
Equity under IFRS	137,225	135,730	141,461

The following table provides a reconciliation of the Company's total comprehensive income (loss) for the comparative period under Canadian GAAP to those reported for the three-month period ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010 under IFRS:

(Unaudited, in thousands of Canadian dollars)	Total comprehensive income (loss)	
	Three-month period ended March 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2010
Comprehensive (loss) income under Canadian GAAP	(1,668)	10,574
Adjustments:		
IFRS 3, <i>Business Combination</i>	-	(706)
IAS 16, <i>Property, Plant and Equipment and</i> IAS 23, <i>Borrowing Costs</i>	(20)	(79)
IAS 37 <i>Provisions</i>	55	174
IFRS 2, <i>Share-based Payments</i>	(28)	(132)
IAS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i>	60	(198)
Comprehensive (loss) income under IFRS	(1,601)	9,633

IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of IFRS*

In preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS 1, the Company applied the mandatory exceptions and certain of the optional exemptions from full retroactive application of IFRS.

The Company elected to apply the following optional exemptions from full retroactive application:

Business combination exemption

The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 3, *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3") retrospectively to business combinations that occurred prior to January 1, 2010 (the date of transition to IFRS). Accordingly, the Company has continued with the same accounting treatment of the business combinations under Canadian GAAP. As a condition under IFRS 1 for applying this exemption, goodwill relating to business combinations that occurred prior to January 1, 2010 was tested for impairment. No impairment existed at the date of transition. See IFRS 3 below for more details.

Borrowing costs exemption

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company capitalized borrowing costs as incurred. Since the Company chose to apply IAS 23, *Borrowing Costs* to qualifying assets that occurred since the date of transition, the borrowing cost previously capitalized under Canadian GAAP need to be derecognized on the date of transition.

Share-based payment transaction exemption

The Company has elected to apply the share-based payment exemption. It applied IFRS 2 from January 1, 2010 to those stock options that were issued but that had not vested by January 1, 2010.

Designation of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has elected to re-designate cash, cash equivalents and temporary investments from held-for-trading category to loans and receivables.

IFRS 3, *Business Combination*

The Company has elected under IFRS 1 not to apply IFRS 3 retrospectively to business combinations that occurred prior to January 1, 2010. For all businesses combinations that occurred on and subsequent to January 1, 2010, these were accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 3. This required acquisition-related costs incurred in the business acquisition of OmniBus to be expensed in the period in which these expenses were incurred. Under Canadian GAAP, acquisition-related costs were capitalized and were included in the purchase price of the business acquisition.

IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*

In accordance with IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* ("IAS 16"), the Company applied component accounting to the significant separable component parts of an item of property, plant and equipment since more specific guidance is provided on evaluating the cost of a component, replacement of a component and the level at which component accounting is required. Accordingly, the Company applied component accounting to its buildings.

IAS 37, *Provisions*

In accordance with IAS 37, *Provisions* ("IAS 37"), an obligation exists to restore a leased premise to its original state upon termination of the lease. In accordance with IFRS, a provision for site restoration in respect of estimated costs is to be measured differently in comparison to Canadian GAAP.

IFRS 2, *Share-based Payments*

In accordance with IFRS 2, *Share-based Payments* ("IFRS 2"), the Company's RSU – Plan B and SAR plan which are cash-settled share-based payments which have characteristics similar to a stock option plan where the holder of a RSU and/or SAR benefits from the increase in share price but not subject to downside risk. Therefore, RSUs and SARs, are accounted for similarly to a stock option plan at estimated fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Under Canadian GAAP, the liability was recorded at the market value of share price at the reporting date.

In addition, in certain situations, stock-based awards vest in instalments over a specified vesting period. When the only vesting condition is service from the grant date to the vesting date of each tranche awarded, then each instalment should be accounted for as a separate share-based payment arrangement under IFRS, otherwise known as graded vesting. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company elected to consider the arrangement as a single award with vesting period based on the average vesting period of the instalments and recognize the compensation expense over the vesting period of the award.

IAS 12, *Income Taxes*

In accordance with IAS 12, *Income Taxes* ("IAS 12"), deferred tax assets are recognized for differences in tax rates between jurisdictions as a result of intercompany transactions. Consequently, the deferred tax is computed using the tax rate applicable to the purchaser and the tax paid by the seller is not deferred. The tax effects would not be fully eliminated if parties to the transaction have different tax rates. Alternatively, under previous Canadian GAAP, the buyer is prohibited from recognizing deferred taxes for the difference in tax bases between jurisdictions. Any income tax effects to the seller, including taxes paid and tax effects of any reversal of temporary differences that occur as a result of the intercompany sale, are deferred and recognized upon sale to a third party.

Secondly, the Company has subsidiaries for which the functional currency differ from the currency in which their taxable profit or loss is determined. In such cases, changes in the exchange rate gives rise to temporary differences that result in a recognized deferred tax asset or liability for non-monetary assets that are remeasured into the functional currency using historical exchange rates under IFRS. Under previous Canadian GAAP, the deferred tax is not recognized for those integrated foreign operations under the same circumstances.

Thirdly, the Company has recognized and measured less tax liabilities related to income tax uncertainties based on a probability-weighted average of the possible outcomes. Under previous Canadian GAAP, the Company recognized a liability for uncertain taxes only if they were probable of occurring and the probability of occurrence was not considered in the measurement of such liabilities.

Future Accounting Changes

A number of new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory but not yet effective for the period ended March 31, 2011, and have not been applied in preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the three-month period ended March 31, 2011

The following standards and interpretations have been issued by the IASB and the IFRIC with effective dates relating to the annual periods starting on or after the effective dates as follows:

International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS)	Effective Date
IFRS 7, <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	January 1, 2012
IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i>	January 1, 2013
IFRS 10, <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>	January 1, 2013
IFRS 11, <i>Joint Arrangements</i>	January 1, 2013
IFRS 12, <i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>	January 1, 2013
IFRS 13, <i>Fair Value Measurement</i>	January 1, 2013
IAS 12, <i>Income Taxes</i>	January 1, 2012

The amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* increase the disclosure requirements for transactions involving transfers of financial assets.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") applies to the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. It is the first of three phases of a project to develop standards to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments* and was initiated in response to the crisis in financial markets.

IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* ("IFRS 10") establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12, *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities* and IAS 27, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*.

IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements* ("IFRS 11") provides a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form as is currently the case. IFRS 11 replaces SIC-13, *Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers* and IAS 31, *Interests in Joint Ventures*.

IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* ("IFRS 12") is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities.

IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurements* ("IFRS 13") provides new guidance on fair value measurement and disclosure requirements.

The amendments to IAS 12, relate to the measurement of deferred taxes for investment property, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets carried at fair value.

The extent of the impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the consolidated financial statements of the Company has not been determined.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. In preparing the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, management made estimates in determining transaction amounts and statement of financial position balances. Certain policies have more importance than others. We consider them critical if their application entails a substantial degree of judgement or if they result from a choice between numerous accounting alternatives and the choice has a strong material impact on reported results of operation or financial position. The following are the Company's most significant accounting policies and the items for which critical estimates were made in the consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

Use of Estimates and Judgement

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, contingent assets and liabilities, income and expenses during the reporting period. Consequently, actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In preparing these condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by management applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimating uncertainties are expected to be the same as those to be applied in the first consolidated annual financial statements under IFRS.

The key judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are related to the estimation of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for the OmniBus acquisition and the determination of the provision for inventory obsolescence as well as the evaluation and recoverability of the deferred tax assets and research and development tax credits. The Company uses its best estimate to determine which R&D expenses qualify for R&D tax credits and in what amounts. The Company recognizes the tax credits once it has reasonable assurance that they will be realized. Recorded tax credits are subject to review and approval by tax authorities and therefore, could be different from the amounts recorded.

Other areas of judgement and uncertainty relate to estimating the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for the determination of depreciation and amortization expense, evaluation of the recoverability of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and goodwill and the fair value of financial instruments.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is derived primarily from the sale of equipment, software and services. The Company also enters into arrangements with multiple deliverables which are separated into units of accounting. These deliverables include sale of equipment, software and related services, such as training and commissioning.

Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and net of returns. Revenue is recognized upon delivery of equipment, provided that title to the goods is transferred to customers, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, there are no significant uncertainties surrounding product acceptance, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and collectability is reasonably assured.

If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognized as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognized.

The timing of transfers of risks and rewards varies depending on the individual terms of the contract of sale. For sales of equipment, usually transfer occurs when the equipment is received at the customer's warehouse; however, for some international shipments transfer occurs upon loading the goods onto the relevant carrier at the port of the seller.

The Company provides software solutions that can be specifically customized to each customer. These contracts specify a fixed price for the development and installation of software solutions, and are within the scope of IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*.

When the outcome can be assessed reliably, contract revenue and associated costs are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the

reporting date. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable in relation to that activity.

When the Company cannot measure the outcome of a contract reliably, revenue is recognised only to contract costs incurred, to the extent that such contracts costs are recoverable and contract costs are recognised in the period in which they are incurred. An expected loss on a contract is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Service revenue is recognized as services are performed. Amounts billed under contracts entered into with customers for services not yet rendered are recognized as deferred revenue.

Inventories

Inventories consist of raw materials, work in progress and finished goods. Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of inventories is based on the average cost principle and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work in process, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Impairment of Assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, and the disappearance of an active market for a security.

The Company considers evidence of impairment for receivables at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. All individually significant receivables found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred but not yet identified. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together receivables with similar risk characteristics.

In assessing collective impairment the Company uses historical trends of the probability of default, timing of recoveries and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or less than suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is reviewed. For goodwill, and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated annually on November 30.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purposes of goodwill impairment testing, CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment is tested reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit ("group of units") on a *pro rata* basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Income Taxes

Income taxes expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is possible that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance expense.

Share-based payment transactions

The grant date fair value of options granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are met.

The fair value of the amount payable to employees in respect of the non-dilutive restricted share unit ("RSU") plans, the non-dilutive deferred share unit ("DSU") plan and the non-dilutive stock appreciation right ("SAR") plan, which are settled in cash, is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period that the employees become unconditionally entitled to the payment. The liability is remeasured at each reporting date and at settlement date. Any changes in the fair value of the liability are recognized as financial expense in profit or loss.

Share-based payment arrangements in which the Company receives goods and services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions, regardless of how the equity instruments are obtained by the Company.

Business combinations

Acquisitions on or after January 1, 2010

For acquisitions on or after January 1, 2010, the Company measures goodwill at the acquisition date as the fair value of the consideration transferred less the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Acquisitions prior to January 1, 2010

As part of its transition to IFRS, the Company elected to restate only those business combinations that occurred on or after January 1, 2010. In respect of acquisitions prior to January 1, 2010, goodwill represents the amount recognised under the Company's previous accounting framework, the Canadian GAAP.

Disclosure Controls, Procedures and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of Miranda, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have designed disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to them by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared, and information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. Also, management of Miranda, have designed internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company's IFRS.

The control framework the management used to design the Company's ICFR is the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

The Company entered into a business combination with OmniBus on September 8, 2010. The Company has designed and tested the effectiveness of the disclosure controls, procedures and internal controls over financial reporting of OmniBus during the first quarter of 2011. Based on the results of these tests, management has concluded that internal controls over financial reporting of OmniBus are effective.

There were no changes made to our disclosure controls, procedures and internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2011, except for OmniBus as discussed above, that would have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company operates in an industry segment subject to various risks and uncertainties that could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its financial position and its operating results. There have been no material changes in risks and uncertainties for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 compared to December 31, 2010. We have provided detailed explanations of these risks and uncertainties in the MD&A and the Annual Information Form for December 31, 2010 which can be obtained on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, as well as the Company's website at www.miranda.com.

OUTLOOK

We had a strong first quarter and see solid long-term opportunity and growth potential ahead. Business activity is expected to remain robust, particularly in International markets. Our financial strength, combined with an expanded line-up of industry leading high growth solutions, puts us in a good position to capitalize on future opportunities, grow faster than our addressable market and drive profitable growth.

QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's main financial information is presented in the following tables for each of the last nine quarters. The financial information presented below for all periods in 2010 and 2011 were prepared in accordance with IFRS. The financial information prepared for all periods in 2009 were prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The operating results for one quarter can in no way be used as an indication of results for future periods.

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share data and ratios)	2011		2010			2009 ²			
	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31,
Revenue	39,797	44,885	37,749	32,066	28,973	35,710	31,768	31,063	33,210
Gross profit	23,957	26,714	22,041	19,384	16,731	18,962	17,395	18,825	19,636
Selling, general and administrative expenses	15,084	15,199	12,662	12,330	11,055	10,445	9,671	10,846	12,406
Research and development expenses	7,602	6,829	6,806	6,074	6,333	4,854	5,107	5,795	6,043
Research and development expenses, net of tax credits	6,188	5,552	3,086	4,175	5,105	3,692	3,951	5,494	4,560
Other ³	-	-	-	-	-	1,721	2,374	2,044	930
Results from operating activities	2,685	5,963	6,293	2,879	571	3,104	1,399	441	1,740
Finance income	(475)	(47)	(152)	(1,187)	(160)	-	-	-	-
Finance costs	521	1,267	672	42	1,966	-	-	-	-
Net finance expense (income)	46	1,220	520	(1,145)	1,806	-	-	-	-
Profit (loss) before income taxes	2,639	4,743	5,773	4,024	(1,235)	3,104	1,399	441	1,740
Income taxes expense (recovery)	317	1,411	(256)	530	366	1,012	329	(830)	653
Net profit (loss)	2,322	3,332	6,029 ¹	3,494	(1,601)	2,092	1,070	1,271	1,087
Net earnings (loss) per share:									
Basic	0.11	0.15	0.27	0.15	(0.07)	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.05
Diluted	0.11	0.15	0.27	0.15	(0.07)	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.05
Key ratios (% of sales):									
Gross profit	60%	60%	58%	60%	58%	53%	55%	61%	59%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	38%	34%	34%	38%	38%	29%	30%	35%	37%
Research and development expenses	19%	15%	18%	19%	22%	14%	16%	19%	18%
Research and development expenses, net of tax credits	16%	12%	8%	13%	18%	14%	16%	19%	18%
EBITDA	14%	18%	21%	19%	2%	15%	10%	9%	12%

¹ Comprises of an adjustment related to the resolution of matters pertaining to prior years including recognized tax benefits.

² Financial information presented for 2009 are under Canadian GAAP.

³ In 2009, interest income and expenses were included in other under Canadian GAAP.

Reconciliation of Net Profit (Loss) to EBITDA

(In thousands of Canadian dollars)	2011		2010			2009 ²			
	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sep. 30	Jun. 30	March 31,
Net income (loss)	2,322	3,332	6,029 ¹	3,494	(1,601)	2,092	1,070	1,271	1,087
Interest expense (income)	154	185	2	(30)	(12)	(3)	(42)	362	121
Income taxes (recovery) expense	317	1,411	(256)	530	366	1,012	329	(830)	653
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	944	1,119	983	1,016	860	1,024	859	847	862
Amortization of intangible assets	1,802	1,825	1,218	1,027	1,103	1,073	1,069	1,022	1,111
EBITDA	5,539	7,872	7,976	6,037	716	5,198	3,285	2,672	3,834

¹ Comprises an adjustment related to the resolution of matters pertaining to prior years including recognized tax benefits.

Revenue is subject to seasonal fluctuations and normally, first quarter revenue is the weakest. Revenue activities are spread more evenly over the remaining quarters.