

EMTEC INC/NJ
Form 10-K
December 01, 2008

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2008

OR

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

For the transition period from to .

Commision File Number: 0-32789

EMTEC, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation or Organization)

87-0273300
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

525 Lincoln Drive
5 Greentree Center, Suite 117
Marlton, New Jersey 08053

(Address of Principal Executive Offices, Including Zip Code)

(856) 552-4204

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

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

Title of Class

Common Stock \$0.01 par value

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of February 28, 2008 was approximately \$3,589,044 computed by reference to the closing price of the common stock for that date.

As of November 14, 2008, there were outstanding 14,849,591 shares of the registrant's common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the following document are incorporated by reference in the Part of this report indicated below:

Part III Registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2009 Annual Meeting of Stockholders

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References in this Annual Report to we, us, or our are to Emtec, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context specifies or requires otherwise.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

You should carefully review the information contained in this Annual Report and in other reports or documents that we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). In this Annual Report, we state our beliefs of future events and of our future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify those so-called forward-looking statements by words such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipates, believes, predicts, potential, or continue or the negative of those words and other comparable words. You should be aware that those statements are only our predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. In evaluating those statements, you should specifically consider various factors, including the risks discussed in this Annual Report for the year ended August 31, 2008 and other reports or documents that we file from time to time with the SEC. Those factors may cause our actual results to differ materially from any of our forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

Assumptions relating to budgeting, marketing, and other management decisions are subjective in many respects and thus susceptible to interpretations and periodic revisions based on actual experience and business developments, the impact of which may cause us to alter our marketing, capital expenditure, or other budgets, which may in turn affect our business, financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Introduction

Emtec, Inc. (the Company) is an information technology (IT) company, providing consulting, services and products to commercial, educational institutions, U.S. federal, state and local government clients. Our services and products address the technology needs of our clients including communications, data management, enterprise computing, managed services, storage and data center planning and development. Our solutions are crafted to enable our clients to become more efficient and effective, thereby making them more profitable and giving them a competitive advantage. To date, the most significant portion of our revenues has been derived from our activities as a reseller of IT products, such as workstations, servers, microcomputers, application software and networking and communications equipment. However, we are actively endeavoring to increase the portion of our revenues that are derived from IT services.

Our primary business objective is to become a leading single-source provider of high quality and innovative IT consulting, services and products. Through our strategic partners, we have an expanded array of products and technology solutions to offer our clients.

Over the past two decades, we have built strong relationships with leading manufacturers, such as Sun Microsystems, IBM, LENOVO, HP, Dell, CISCO, Microsoft, Samsung, Symantec and Citrix, thereby enabling us to provide cutting-edge, scalable, reliable and secure solutions. This development along with our background in information technology, positions us as a single-source provider of information systems and network solutions.

Our clients are primarily large business organizations, federal, state and local governments, local school districts, and other large and mid-sized companies located throughout the United States. We service our client base from leased facilities in California, Georgia, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Virginia as well as three sales offices in the southern and western United States.

Our executive offices are located at 525 Lincoln Drive, 5 Greentree Center, Suite 117, Marlton, New Jersey; telephone: (856) 552-4204. Our website is *www.emtecinc.com*. We have made available free of charge through our website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, other reports and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material was electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. The information on our website is not part of this Annual Report.

Recent Acquisitions

On March 20, 2008, we acquired through our subsidiary, Emtec Global Services LLC, (EGS) all of the outstanding stock of Luceo, Inc. (Luceo) headquartered in Naperville, Illinois. The purchase price consisted of (i) cash at closing in an aggregate amount equal to \$1,795,000; (ii) a subordinated promissory note in a principal amount of \$820,000 which is payable in two equal installments of \$410,000 each on the 12 month and 18 month anniversaries of the closing and (iii) contingent payments of additional cash consideration each year for the next three years on the anniversary of the closing if certain performance goals are met. The purchase price may be reduced pursuant to a post-closing working capital adjustment. During the year ended August 31, 2008, the purchase price was reduced by \$68,489 in connection with the working capital adjustment. Luceo offers a broad range of software consulting services, including Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software implementation, applications development, systems management, support, database and systems administration. Luceo's clients span a range of vertical markets including high tech, pharmaceutical, and insurance.

On August 13, 2008, we acquired through EGS, all of the outstanding stock of eBusiness Applications Solutions, Inc. (eBAS) and Aveeva, Inc. (Aveeva) headquartered in Fremont, California, and their Indian subsidiary, Aviance Software India Private Limited (Aviance), headquartered in Bangalore, India. The purchase price consisted of (i) cash at closing in an aggregate amount equal to \$7,313,500 and (ii) the potential right to receive contingent consideration of \$1 million each year for the next three years on the

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anniversary of the closing if certain performance goals are met. Aveeva and eBAS offer a broad range of software consulting services, including business analysis, quality assurance, testing, and training as well as SAP, CRM, Oracle Apps and Java based solutions.

Industry Background

The broad market in which we compete is the provision of IT services and products. This marketplace consists of traditional IT services such as hardware and software procurement, lifecycle services, and network consulting, as well as internet services such as web enablement, remote network monitoring, help desk services and information security.

As the market for IT products has matured over the past several years, price competition has intensified. That factor, combined with abbreviated product lifecycles, has forced IT product manufacturers to pursue lower cost manufacturing and distribution strategies. Resellers who were able to serve the needs of corporate end users requiring

diverse brands of products and related IT services were initial beneficiaries of this heightened competition. More recently, however, continuing competition and manufacturers' renewed efforts to improve their cost structures have led to both consolidations and business failures among resellers. Manufacturers have shifted from exclusive distribution partners to open sourcing and some have begun direct selling efforts with a view toward capturing market share from resellers.

At the same time that the market for IT products is consolidating, the market for IT services is expanding. Many companies have become increasingly dependent on the use of IT as a competitive tool in today's business environment. The need to distribute and access data on a real-time basis throughout an organization and between organizations has led to the rapid growth in network computing infrastructures that connect numerous and geographically dispersed end users through local and wide area networks. This growth has been driven by the emergence of industry standard hardware, software, and communications tools, as well as the significant improvement in the performance, capacity, and utility of such network-based equipment and applications.

The decision-making process that confronts companies when planning, selecting, and implementing IT infrastructure and services continues to grow more complex. Organizations are continually faced with technology obsolescence and must design new networks, develop improved technology and upgrade and migrate to new systems. Many companies today face intense competitive pressure and rapidly changing market dynamics, driven by such factors as changes in government regulations, globalization and technology innovation. In response to these challenges, many organizations are focused on improving productivity, increasing service levels and lowering costs and expediting delivery times. In order to achieve these goals, companies are focusing on improving IT to facilitate faster, more responsive, lower-cost business operations. The development, integration and on-going maintenance of improved operations can present major challenges and require highly skilled professionals trained in diverse technologies, and many companies are now outsourcing these function to independent providers of IT services. Additionally, companies also require additional technical resources to maintain, enhance and re-engineer their core legacy IT systems to address application maintenance projects. Increasingly, many IT departments have shifted all or a portion of their IT development, integration and maintenance requirements to outside service providers operating with on site and/or offshore IT resources. Global demand for high quality, lower cost IT services from outside providers has created a significant opportunity for IT service providers that can successfully leverage the benefits of and address the challenges in using offshore talent. India is a leader in IT services; it is regarded as having one of the largest and highest quality pools of IT talent in the world.

Regarding the federal government business, the U.S. federal government is one of the largest purchasers of IT products and services in the world and one of the largest users of outside contractors. The use of outside contractors is driven primarily by an effort to address specific skills needed by the federal government. There is a high demand requirement for certain service capabilities such as security, storage, networking and integration. Engagements support mission-specific goals rather than routine and deferrable office automation efforts. While the government will likely always support small and disadvantaged businesses, efforts toward shared data and IT functions across agencies should increase the need for vendors with scale as prime contractors. U.S. federal government IT spending growth is expected to outpace the growth of private sector spending.

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Our Strategy

Our business objective is to maximize shareholder value and to be considered by our clients as one of their most trusted advisors as well as being recognized as the premier IT infrastructure services company by our partners. Emtec is dedicated to optimizing our client's technology infrastructure to support their organizational, financial and service

level objectives. Through our recent acquisitions of Luceo and eBAS/Aveeva, we believe we have created a strong, stable platform for growth and management depth. Through our strategic partners, we have an expanded array of products and technology solutions to offer our clients. We believe that by working with a single-source provider, organizations will be able to adapt more quickly to technological changes and reduce their overall IT costs. To this end, we are pursuing the following strategies:

Pursuing Strategic Acquisitions

We are seeking to expand our service offerings. We plan to enhance our base of technical and sales personnel, and to nurture and expand client relationships by means of acquisitions of companies whose businesses complement our businesses and, in particular, expand into the area of software consulting services. We intend to focus on companies with management teams who are willing to commit to long-term participation in our organization and who share our vision of continued growth.

Capitalizing on Existing Relationships

We have invested in training and committed resources to obtain company certifications from key industry manufacturers, and have entered into agreements with most of these manufacturers, such as Sun Microsystems, IBM, LENOVO, HP, Dell, CISCO, Microsoft, Samsung, Symantec and Citrix. These agreements grant us a nonexclusive right to purchase the manufacturer's hardware and license its software for our internal business use and for commercial integration and resale. Typically, our agreements with such manufacturers, such as those with Sun Microsystems, IBM, LENOVO, CISCO, Microsoft, and Citrix, provide for a one-year term, renewable by the parties for successive one-year terms and are terminable by either party on prior written notice ranging from 30 to 45 days. They generally do not contain financial terms for resale of the manufacturer's products; such terms are separately governed by purchase orders.

Moreover, we believe that our history of satisfying the IT product requirements of our larger clients is facilitating the marketing of our broad range of services to this important segment of our clientele. The addition of Luceo and eBAS/Aveeva has expanded our service offerings in areas of ERP and programming technologies along with enriching our client base in a variety of industry verticals including technology, telecommunications, financial services, pharmaceutical, insurance and manufacturing.

Our Business

IT Reseller

We are an authorized reseller of the products of many leading IT manufacturers, such as 3Com, CISCO, HP, LENOVO, IBM, Intel, Microsoft, NEC, Symantec, Samsung, Dell, and Sun Microsystems. Such products include workstations, servers, networking and communications equipment, enterprise computing products and application software. Our business depends in large part upon our ongoing access to well established aggregators, as well as directly with manufacturers to enable us to acquire IT products at competitive prices and on reasonable terms for resale to our clients. Typically, we have not entered into any long-term supply contacts with any of our suppliers as we purchase computers, computer systems, components and parts on a purchase order basis. In general, our agreements with any of our suppliers including manufacturers can be terminated by such companies at any time upon 30 to 45 days prior notice.

Through our vendor alliances, we provide our clients with competitive pricing and value-added services such as electronic product ordering, product configuration, testing, warehousing, and delivery. Our relationships with our suppliers allow us to minimize inventory risk by ordering products primarily on an as-needed basis. We believe that in

most cases our ability to acquire products on a cost-plus basis affords us the opportunity to avail ourselves of prices lower than those that could be obtained independently from manufacturers or other vendors. We utilize electronic ordering and pricing systems that provide real-time status checks on the aggregators' inventories and maintain electronic data interchange links to other suppliers. Our sales team is thereby able to schedule shipments more accurately and to provide electronically-generated client price lists.

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We receive manufacturer rebates resulting from certain equipment sales. In addition, we receive volume discounts and other incentives from various suppliers. Our accounting policy is to reduce the cost of revenues for rebates, discounts and other incentives received from these suppliers. Except for products in transit or products awaiting configuration at our facility, we generally do not maintain large inventory balances. Our primary vendors limit price protection to that provided by the manufacturer (generally less than 30 days) and they restrict product returns, other than defective returns, to a percentage (the percentage varies depending on the vendor and when the return is made) of products purchased. Those returns must occur during a defined period, at the lower of the invoiced price or the current price, subject to the specific manufacturer's requirements and restrictions.

Our IT reseller activities accounted for approximately 86.4%, 87.4% and 87.6% of our total revenues for the twelve months ended August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

IT Services

Managed Services and Staff Augmentation Solutions: We manage and support clients' networks through the utilization of help desk and network monitoring services as well as through our own on-site engineering resources. This allows organizations to focus the majority of their efforts on their businesses rather than managing their IT infrastructures. Services to clients include business analysis, quality assurance as well as SAP, CRM, Oracle Apps, and Java based solutions. Clients span a range of vertical markets including technology, telecommunications, financial services, pharmaceuticals, insurance and manufacturing.

Enterprise Computing Solutions: We offer a full spectrum of IT product acquisition and support services needed to support client/server environments, including product sourcing, network design and implementation, technical support, server consolidation, virtualization, and clustering and load balancing for high availability.

Data Communications Solutions: We offer Local Area Network/Wide Area Network and data wireless connectivity, voice over IP and structured cabling solutions that are designed to enhance communication capabilities, while decreasing costs.

Data Access Solutions: We enable on-demand access to information from anywhere over any network; our mobility, messaging, and management solutions provide secure data access, which we believe will increase business productivity, and reduce IT costs for our clients.

Data Storage Solutions: We offer storage needs assessments, solution recommendations with hardware, software and implementation project requirements, implementation and integration services, post-sales training, maintenance and support services.

Data Center: We consult and design a data center plan that addresses facility needs. We organize servers and workstations with modular universal racking systems that take into consideration long-term needs for air flow, security, power distribution and cable management.

Lifecycle Management Services: Our lifecycle management services are designed to provide clients with continuous availability of service and support throughout the lifecycle of their IT investments, including the full spectrum of IT product acquisition and support services needed to support server environments. Our services include:

evaluation and prioritization of business objectives to determine the best course of action for our clients;
consultation with clients to identify the right IT products and services for their needs;
leveraging our vendor relationships to quickly source the right combination of products;
providing logistical support needed to deploy a major technology roll out; and
providing continuous support to enable a client to improve end-user satisfaction, minimize downtime, and lower the total cost of ownership.

K-12 Specialized Services for Student and Faculty Needs: We integrate top-quality curriculum software and computer products into the classroom. We have significant experience in building local area networks that

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link many campuses together. We also provide district-wide support and sustain Internet access to educational resources worldwide. We tailor our array of services to make the best use of limited funds.

Manufacturers Support Services Contracts: We offer manufacturer support service contracts that provide our clients with extended technical support, onsite hardware service and access to new software releases at a fixed price.

Training: We offer a dynamic IT training program that keeps abreast of industry trends and market requirements. Areas of study include: software quality assurance, software development life cycle, IT project management, unified modeling language, software test automation, IT business analysis, data warehousing and business intelligence, ERP and web application development.

Our IT services activities accounted for approximately 13.6%, 12.6% and 12.4% of our total revenues for the twelve months ended August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Backlog

Since the majority of our revenue is on a purchase/work order basis, we do not have a significant backlog of business. Accordingly, backlog is not material to our business or indicative of future sales.

Distribution

Through our vendor alliances, we provide our clients with competitive pricing and value-added services such as electronic product ordering, product configuration, testing, warehousing, and delivery. Our relationships with our suppliers allow us to minimize inventory risk by ordering products primarily on an as-needed basis. We believe that in most cases our ability to acquire products on a cost-plus basis affords us the opportunity to avail ourselves of prices lower than those that could be obtained independently from manufacturers or other vendors. We utilize electronic ordering and pricing systems that provide real-time status checks on the aggregators' inventories and maintain electronic data interchange links to other suppliers. Our sales team is thereby able to schedule shipments more accurately and to provide electronically-generated client price lists. Typically, our agreements with any of our suppliers including manufacturers can be terminated by such companies at any time upon 30 days prior notice.

Marketing

Our marketing efforts are focused on:

broadening our public image as an IT service provider;
promoting our offerings to current clients, prospects, partners, and investors;
maintaining a constant flow of marketing communications to increase and maintain our market presence;
driving prospects to our web site; and
increasing overall inquiries and sales from all sources.

Our marketing division is charged with sales lead generation. Through diverse efforts that include print and electronic advertising, seminars, tradeshows, direct mail, public relations, telemarketing, a bi-monthly newsletter, and through our website we create multiple and frequent touches of our prospective clients. The primary goal is to increase the number of face to face meeting opportunities between our account team and prospective clients, and to drive additional opportunities through our sales pipeline. During the fiscal year 2009, a major marketing effort will focus on promoting our IT services capabilities with both current and prospective clients as a result of our recent acquisitions of Luceo and eBAS/Aveeva.

Customers

Our clients are primarily large business organizations, federal, state and local governments, local school districts and other large and mid-sized companies located throughout the United States. The majority of our sales are drawn from various civilian and military U.S. governmental departments and agencies. We service our client base from leased facilities in California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia as well as three sales offices in the southern and western United States.

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Our governmental agency clients include the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Commerce and the General Service Administration (GSA). Our state and local government clients include various agencies in the State of New Jersey and other local government units. Educational institution clients primarily include K-12 school districts in Georgia and Florida.

The government utilizes a variety of contracting methods when purchasing from us, including negotiated bids, pre-negotiated blanket purchase agreement contracts and open-market procurements when purchasing from us. We participate in formal government bids for all contract types, and also processes orders received on existing contracts on an ongoing basis.

Substantially all of these bids are awarded on a best value to the government basis (which depending on the bid can be a combination of price, technical expertise, past performance on other government and commercial contracts and other factors). We seek to use partner contacts, purchasing power, distribution strength, value-added services and procurement expertise to compete successfully on these bids. These major procurements can generate millions of dollars in annual revenue, span multiple years and provide government personnel with an expedited method of purchasing from us.

We hold a GSA contract for the sale of IT products and services. Schedule 70 contracts are multi-award schedule contracts managed by the GSA IT Acquisition Center. The current contract is operating under an extension through

December 31, 2008, which may be extended through March 2018 at the option of GSA IT Acquisition Center. Additionally, we hold two Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) contracts that are valid for all federal government agencies. An Army Desktop and Mobile Computing-2 (ADMC-2) prime contract issued to us by the Army Small Computer Program provides all military departments (and other authorized government agencies) the ability to purchase desktops, laptops, thin clients/server-based computing, ruggedized computers, peripheral devices and related accessories. The ADMC-2 contract is valid thru April 2016. A National Aeronautics and Space Administration Solutions for Enterprise-Wide Procurement IV (SEWP IV) prime contract issued to us by NASA provides all governmental agencies with the means to purchase a wide variety of IT products and related integration and installation services. Specifically for the SEWP IV contract, we are considered a large business; and the SEWP IV contract is valid through April 2014.

Our subsidiary, Emtec Federal, Inc. (Emtec Federal), maintains a small-business designation with the federal government under certain contracts based upon our size. As a small business, Emtec Federal enjoys a number of benefits, including being able to compete for small business orders, qualifying as a small business subcontractor, bidding pursuant to small purchase procedures directed to non-manufacturer small business, and offering government agencies an avenue to meet their internal small business purchase goals.

It is expected that federal government business revenues will continue to represent a large portion of our total revenues as we continue to strive to penetrate wider and deeper into various civilian and military agencies. During the three fiscal years ended on August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, U.S. governmental department and agency related sales accounted for approximately 52.1%, 52.3%, and 52.6% of our total revenues, respectively. The federal government business typically experiences increased activity during the months of August through November.

Government Contracts Potentially Subject to Termination

Our contracts with the U.S. federal state and local government clients are generally subject to termination, in whole or part, at the convenience of the government parties or if funding becomes unavailable.

Competition

The IT services industry is highly competitive. Our competitors include established computer product manufacturers (some of which supply products to us), distributors, computer resellers, systems integrators, and other IT service providers. In addition, many computer product manufacturers also sell to clients through their direct sales organizations and certain of them have announced their intention to enhance such direct sales efforts.

Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories and substantially greater financial, sales, marketing, technical and other resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able

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to adapt more quickly to changes in client needs or to devote greater resources than we can to the sales of IT products and the provision of IT services. Such competitors could also attempt to increase their presence in our markets by forming strategic alliances with our other competitors or with our clients, offering new or improved products and services to our clients or increasing their efforts to gain and retain market share through competitive pricing. Although we hold a GSA designated Schedule 70 contract, an ADMC-2 prime contract, a SEWP IV prime contract, and have contracts with the State of New Jersey, State of New York, Gwinnett County School System, Duval County School System and Tiffany & Co., we typically have no ongoing written commitments from any clients to purchase products,

and all product sales are made on a purchase-order basis.

We are also in direct competition with local, regional, and national distributors of microcomputer products and related services as well as with various IT consulting companies. These competitors run the gamut from consulting companies to the established consulting arms of nationwide accounting and auditing firms. Several of these competitors offer most of the same basic products as we do. We also encounter competition from microcomputer suppliers that sell their products through direct sales forces, rather than through resellers such as ourselves, and from manufacturers and distributors that emphasize mail order and telemarketing sales.

Depending on the client, the principal areas of competition may include price, pre-sale and post-sale technical support and service, availability of inventory, and breadth of product line. We have an insignificant market share of sales in the microcomputer industry and of the service markets that we serve. Most of our competitors at the regional and national levels are substantially larger, have more personnel, have materially greater financial, technological and marketing resources, and operate within a larger geographic area than we do.

Employees

As of November 4, 2008, we employed 574 individuals, including 388 IT services and consulting staff including support personnel, 101 sales, marketing and related support personnel, 54 operations and administration personnel, and 31 employees in accounting, finance, and human resources. We believe that our ability to recruit and retain highly skilled technical and other management personnel will be critical to our ability to execute our business model and growth strategy. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Available Information

The public may read and copy any materials filed by us with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information about the operation of the SEC's public reference rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a website at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information about issuers such as us that file electronically with the SEC.

In addition, we make available free of charge on our website at www.emtecinc.com our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) under the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practical after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

We cannot assure you that we can successfully increase the portion of our revenues derived from IT services. If we are unsuccessful, our future results may be adversely affected.

Our transition from an emphasis on reselling IT products to an emphasis on providing IT services has placed significant demands on our managerial, administrative and operational resources. Our ability to manage this transition

effectively is dependent upon our ability to develop and improve operational, financial, and other internal systems, as well as our business development capabilities, and to attract, train, retain, motivate, and manage our employees. If we are unable to do so, our ability to effectively deliver and support our services may be adversely affected. Further, our transitional efforts to access higher-margin services and consulting revenues may result in reduced IT product sales. If

we successfully expand our IT services offerings, periods of variability in utilization may continue to occur. In addition, we are likely to incur greater technical training costs during such periods. Historically, our IT reseller activities accounted for approximately 86.4%, 87.4% and 87.6% of our total revenues for the year ended August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. In contrast, our IT services activities accounted for approximately for 13.6%, 12.6% and 12.4% of our total revenues for the year ended August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Our new services have not achieved widespread client acceptance. If they do not achieve market acceptance, our profit potential may be adversely affected.

We have limited experience in developing, marketing, or providing these services. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully market such services to either new or existing clients, that our services will achieve market acceptance, or that we will be able to effectively hire, integrate, and manage additional technical personnel to enable us to perform these services to our clients' expectations.

Our business will suffer if we fail to develop new services and enhance our existing services in order to keep pace with the rapidly evolving technological environment.

The IT services market is characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, changing client preferences and new product and service introductions. Our future success will depend on our ability to develop solutions that keep pace with changes in the IT services market. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in developing new services addressing evolving technologies on a timely or cost-effective basis or, if these services are developed, that we will be successful in the marketplace. In addition, we cannot assure you that products, services or technologies developed by others will not render our services non-competitive or obsolete. Our failure to address these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may not be able to compete effectively in the highly competitive IT services industry.

The IT services business is highly competitive. Our competitors include established computer product manufacturers, some of which supply products to us, distributors, computer resellers, systems integrators and other IT service providers.

Many computer product manufacturers also sell to clients through their direct sales organizations and certain of them have announced their intentions to enhance such direct sales efforts. Many of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories and financial, sales, marketing, technical, and other resources substantially greater than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to adapt more quickly to changes in client needs or to devote greater resources than we can to the sales of IT products and the provision of IT services and we may not have the resources to compete effectively.

Our inability to maintain high personnel-utilization rates may adversely impact our profit potentiality.

We cannot assure you that we can successfully increase the portion of our revenues derived from IT services. If we

The most significant cost relating to the services component of our business is personnel expense, which consists of salaries, benefits and payroll related expenses. Thus, the financial performance of our service business is based primarily upon billing margins (billable hourly rates less the costs to us of service personnel on an hourly basis) and utilization rates (billable hours divided by paid hours). The future success of the services component of our business will depend in large part upon our ability to maintain high utilization rates

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at profitable billing margins. The competition for quality technical personnel has continued to intensify, resulting in increased personnel costs. This intense competition has caused our billing margins to be lower than they might otherwise have been. Our utilization rates for service personnel likely will also be adversely affected during periods of rapid and concentrated hiring.

Competition for highly skilled technical personnel is intense and the success of our business depends on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled professionals.

Our future success will depend to a significant extent on our ability to attract, train and retain highly skilled IT development professionals. In particular, we need to attract, train and retain project managers, IT engineers and other senior technical personnel. We believe there is a shortage of, and significant competition for, IT development professionals in the United States with the advanced technological skills necessary to perform the services we offer. We have subcontracted, to a limited extent in the past, and may do so in the future, with other service providers in order to meet our obligations to our clients. Our ability to maintain and renew existing engagements and obtain new business will depend, in large part, on our ability to attract, train and retain technical personnel with the skills that keep pace with continuing changes in information technology, evolving industry standards and changing client preferences. Further, we must train and manage our growing work force, requiring an increase in the level of responsibility for both existing and new management personnel. We cannot assure you that the management skills and systems currently in place will be adequate or that we will be able to train and assimilate new employees successfully. Our failure to attract, train and retain current or future employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our growth may be hindered by United States Citizenship and Immigration Services restrictions.

Our future success will depend on our ability to attract and retain employees with technical and project management skills from developing countries, especially India. The vast majority of our IT professionals in the United States are Indian nationals. The ability of Indian nationals to work in the United States depends on obtaining the necessary visas and work permits.

The H-1B visa classification enables U.S. employers to hire qualified foreign workers in positions that require an education at least equal to a Baccalaureate Degree in the United States in specialty occupations such as IT systems engineering and systems analysis. The H-1B visa usually permits an individual to work and live in the United States for a period of up to six years. Under certain circumstances, H-1B visa extensions after the six-year period may be available. There is a limit on the number of new H-1B petitions that United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, or USCIS, one of the successor agencies to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, may approve in any federal fiscal year. In years in which this limit is reached, we may be unable to obtain H-1B visas necessary to bring foreign employees to the United States. In the current federal fiscal year, the limit is 65,000. The federal fiscal year

Our inability to maintain high personnel-utilization rates may adversely impact our profit potentiality.

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2009 cap was reached in April 2008. The fiscal year 2009 cap of 20,000 for graduates of U.S. advanced degree programs was also reached in April 2008. We were able to file H-1B applications against the fiscal year 2009 cap beginning on April 1, 2008 for work in H-1B status beginning on October 1, 2008. Each year the H-1B cap is reached at an earlier point prior to the beginning of the fiscal year for which the H-1B s will be available. In addition, there are strict labor regulations associated with the H-1B visa classification. Larger users of the H-1B visa program are often subject to investigations by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor. A finding by the United States Department of Labor of willful or substantial failure by us to comply with existing regulations on the H-1B classification may result in back-pay liability, substantial fines, and/or a ban on future use of the H-1B program and other immigration benefits. We are currently subject to such an investigation.

We also process immigrant visas for lawful permanent residence for employees to fill positions for which there are no able, willing and qualified U.S. workers available to fill the positions. Compliance with existing U.S. immigration and labor laws, or changes in those laws making it more difficult to hire foreign nationals or limiting our ability to successfully obtain permanent residence for our foreign employees in the United States, could require us to incur additional unexpected labor costs and expenses or could restrain our ability to retain the skilled professionals we need for our operations in the United States. Any of these restrictions or limitations on our hiring practices could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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Our revenues and expenses are unpredictable. A decrease in revenues or increase in expenses could materially adversely affect our operating results.

Our operating results have been, and will continue to be, impacted by changes in technical personnel billing and utilization rates. Moreover, we expect that downward pricing pressure will persist due to the continued commoditization of computer products. Further, there are numerous other factors, which are not within our control that can contribute to fluctuations in our operating results, including the following:

- patterns of capital spending by clients;
- the timing, size, and mix of product and service orders and deliveries;
- the timing and size of new projects, including projects for new clients; and
- changes in trends affecting outsourcing of IT services.

We also believe that, to a limited degree, our business is seasonal with a greater proportion of our product sales occurring in the first quarter of our fiscal year due to the capital budgeting and spending patterns of some of our larger clients. Operating results have been, and may in the future also be, affected by the cost, timing, and other effects of acquisitions, including the mix of product and service revenues of acquired companies.

Failure to comply with the financial covenants under our credit facility would allow our lender to call for repayment of our outstanding borrowings.

Our credit facility contains financial covenants. As of August 31, 2008, the Company was in compliance with its net income financial covenant and the Company had \$8.58 million outstanding under the revolving portion of the credit facility, and balances of \$2.05 million (included in the Company s accounts payable) outstanding plus \$444,700 in open approvals under the floor plan portion of the credit facility with the lender. Net availability of \$14.44 million was available under the revolving portion of the credit facility, and \$6.49 million was available under the floor plan portion of the credit facility, as of August 31, 2008. However, there can be no assurance that we will be in compliance with all of our financial covenants in future and the lender will not immediately call for repayment of the outstanding

borrowings under the credit facility.

Our lenders may have suffered losses related to the weakening economy and may not be able to fund our borrowings.

Our lenders, including the lender for our credit facility, could have suffered losses related to their lending and other financial relationships, especially because of the general weakening of the national economy and increased financial instability of many borrowers. As a result, lenders may become insolvent or tighten their lending standards, which could make it more difficult for us to borrow under our credit facility or to obtain other financing on favorable terms or at all. Our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected if we were unable to draw funds under our credit facility because of a lender default or to obtain other cost-effective financing.

Reduction in or elimination of our credit facilities with our primary trade vendors could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

As of August 31, 2008, our open terms credit lines with our primary trade vendors, including aggregators and manufacturers was \$32.2 million. Under these credit lines, we are typically obligated to pay each invoice within 30-45 days from the date of such invoice. These credit lines could be reduced or eliminated without a notice, and this action could have a material adverse affect on our business, result of operations, and financial condition.

Our revenues are derived from a few major clients, the loss of any of which could cause our results of operations to be adversely affected.

A large portion of our revenues is drawn from various civilian and military U.S. governmental departments and agencies. These clients include the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, Department of

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Commerce and the GSA. During the last three fiscal years ended on August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, U.S. governmental department and agency related sales accounted for approximately 52.1%, 52.3%, and 52.6% of our total revenues, respectively.

Either of the following additional risk factors could have a material negative impact on our business:

seasonality of federal government related business makes future financial results less predictable; and due to our dependence on governments demand for IT products, a material decline in overall sales to the government as a whole, or to a certain key agency thereof, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Adverse changes in U.S. Federal Government fiscal spending could have a negative effect on our sales, gross margin, and cash flow.

Changes in U.S. Federal Government spending policies or budget priorities could directly affect our financial performance. Among the factors that could materially harm our business are:

a significant decline in spending by the U.S. Federal Government in general or by specific departments or agencies in particular, which may occur if lower tax revenues are received by the government as a result of any economic

Failure to comply with the financial covenants under our credit facility would allow our lender to call for repayment of

slow-down;

changes in the structure, composition and/or buying patterns of the U.S. Federal Government;
the adoption of new laws or regulations changing procurement practices; or
delays in the payment of our invoices by government payment offices.

These or other factors could cause U.S. Federal Government agencies and departments to reduce their purchases under contracts, to exercise their right to terminate contracts, or not to exercise options to renew contracts, any of which would cause us to lose future revenue.

Any issue that compromises our relationship with agencies of the U.S. Federal Government would cause serious harm to our business.

Our sales are highly dependent on the government's demand for IT products. We believe that U.S. Federal Government contracts will continue to be a source of the majority of our sales for the foreseeable future. For this reason, any issue that compromises our relationship with agencies of the U.S. Federal Government would cause serious harm to our business. A material decline in overall sales to the U.S. Federal Government as a whole, or to certain key agencies thereof, could have a materially adverse effect on our results of operations. Among the key factors in maintaining our relationships with U.S. Federal Government agencies are:

our performance on individual contracts and delivery orders;

the strength of our professional reputation;

the relationships of our key executives with client personnel; and

our compliance with complex procurement laws and regulations related to the formation, administration and performance of U.S. Federal Government contracts.

To the extent that our performance does not meet client expectations, or our reputation or relationships deteriorate, this would cause a negative effect on our sales, profitability and cash flow. Noncompliance with government procurement regulations or contract provisions could result in substantial monetary fines or damages, suspension or debarment from doing business with the U.S. Federal Government and civil or criminal liability.

We may not qualify as a small business for new contract awards.

Emtec Federal maintains a small-business designation with the federal government under certain contracts based upon our size status. As a small business, Emtec Federal enjoys a number of benefits, including being able to compete for small business orders, qualifying as a small business subcontractor, bidding pursuant to small purchase procedures directed to non-manufacturer small business, and offering government agencies an avenue to meet their internal small business purchase goals.

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A company's size status under a contract is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code referenced in the subject's contract solicitation. Depending on the NAICS Code referenced in a solicitation, Emtec Federal may or may not qualify as a small business for new contract awards. Additionally, Federal Acquisition Regulations, effective June 30, 2007, requires a small business contractor to recertify its size status prior to an extension of a contract with a term of longer than five years, and in other specific circumstances.

We are subject to regular review and audit by our government clients, government auditors and others, and these reviews can lead to the non-renewal or termination of existing contracts, legal actions, fines and

Adverse changes in U.S. Federal Government fiscal spending could have a negative effect on our sales, gross margin

liabilities and other remedies against us.

From time to time, we are subject to review and audit by governmental agencies relating to our governmental business as well as our taxes. Given the demands of working for governmental agencies, we expect that from time to time we will have disagreements or experience performance issues with the various government clients for which we work. If performance or other issues arise as a result of any investigative process, the government retains the right to pursue remedies, which could include fines or the threatened termination, termination or non-renewal under any affected contract. If any fines are levied or contract so terminated or not renewed, our ability to secure future contracts could be adversely affected. Further, the negative publicity that could arise from disagreements with the government could have an adverse effect on our reputation in the industry, reduce our ability to compete for new contracts, and may also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

If we are unable to generate sufficient revenues, we may have to further down size.

For fiscal years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, revenues decreased to \$211.0 million from \$217.0 million. If we are unable to increase our revenues in future periods, whether due to the effects of the economic downturn on our commercial business or otherwise, then we may be forced to consolidate our operations to reduce operating expenses sufficiently to achieve profitable operations. There can be no assurances that we will be able to generate sufficient new business or that our cost containment measures in place will provide us the ability to attain profits in the future.

We have a significant amount of goodwill and intangible assets, the value of which could become impaired.

We have recorded significant portions of the purchase price of certain acquisitions as goodwill and/or intangible assets. At August 31, 2008, we had approximately \$10.70 million and \$11.30 million of goodwill and intangible assets, respectively. Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and as a result, goodwill is not amortized but tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. We have set an annual impairment testing date of June 1. If we determine that the carrying values of our goodwill and/or intangible assets are impaired, we may incur a non-cash charge to earnings, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for the period in which the impairment occurs.

Our quarterly sales and cash flows are volatile, which makes our future financial results difficult to forecast.

Our sales, operating results and cash flows have been, and are expected to continue to be, subject to significant fluctuations from quarter to quarter due to a number of factors including:

- the seasonality of our business due to the U.S. Federal Government's buying and funding patterns;
- fluctuations in our gross margins due to variations in the mix of products and services sold;
- the number, size and scope of orders from our clients;
- availability of price protection, purchase discounts and rebate programs from vendors;
- contractual terms and degree of completion of projects;
- changes in our sales cycles as we move towards solution selling; and

changes in accounting rules, such as recording expenses for employee stock option grants and tax accounting principles.

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Our recent level of gross margins may not be sustainable. In addition, changes in services gross margin may result from various factors such as changes in the mix between technical support services and advanced services, as well as the timing of service contract initiations, renewals and utilization of service personnel. As a consequence, sales volumes and operating results for future periods are difficult to predict and, therefore, prior results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in future periods.

We must maintain our status as an authorized reseller/service of IT products. The loss of any one such authorization could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

We are materially dependent on our continued status as an approved reseller of IT products and our continued authorization as an IT service provider. Without such authorizations, we would be unable to provide the range of products and services we currently offer, including warranty services and manufacturers support services contracts. Our resale agreements with manufacturers generally are terminable by manufacturers upon 30 days prior written notice. The loss of one or more of such authorizations could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We have no long-term sales commitments from any of our suppliers. A loss of any of our principal suppliers would material adversely affect our IT reseller business.

Our IT reseller business depends on large part upon our access to aggregators and manufacturers, to supply us with products at competitive prices and on reasonable terms for resale by us to our clients. Certain agreements may be terminated by such companies upon 30 days prior written notice. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue to obtain products from the aggregators and manufacturers at prices or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

Our client engagements entail significant risks and a failure to meet a client s expectations could materially adversely affect our reputation and business.

Many of our engagements involve projects that are critical to the operations of our clients businesses and provide benefits that may be difficult to quantify. Our failure or inability to meet a client s expectations in the performance of our services could result in a material adverse change to the client s operations and therefore could give rise to claims against us or damage our reputation, adversely affecting our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Holders of our common stock may face a lack of liquidity.

Our common stock is currently traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board market. Given the fact that our common stock is thinly traded, there can be no assurance that the desirable characteristics of an active trading market for such securities will ever develop or be maintained. Therefore, each investor s ability to control the timing of the liquidation of the investment in our common stock will be restricted and an investor may be required to retain his investment in our common stock indefinitely.

The market price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be volatile, which may make it difficult for shareholders to resell common stock when they want to and at prices they find attractive.

Our quarterly sales and cash flows are volatile, which makes our future financial results difficult to forecast²⁰

Our share price has been volatile due, in part, to the general volatility of the securities market. Factors other than our operating results may affect our share price may include the level of perceived growth of the industries in which we participate, market expectations of our performance success of the partners, and the sale or purchase of large amounts of our common stock.

Compliance with changing regulations of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and new SEC regulations, are creating uncertainty for companies such as ours. These new or changed laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and as a result their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in higher costs necessitated by

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ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. As a result, our efforts to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased selling, general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. In particular, our efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the related regulations regarding our required assessment of internal control over financial reporting and our external auditors' audit of that assessment require the commitment of significant financial and managerial resources. Further, our Board of Directors (Board), Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer could face an increased risk of personal liability in connection with the performance of their duties. As a result, we may have difficulty attracting and retaining qualified Board members and executive officers, which could harm our business.

Pursuing strategic acquisitions may not be successful and could increase our selling, general and administrative expenses significantly.

We are seeking to expand our service offerings. We plan to enhance our base of technical and sales personnel, and to nurture and expand client relationships by means of acquisitions of companies whose businesses complement our businesses and, in particular, expand into the area of software consulting services. We intend to focus on companies with management teams who are willing to commit to long-term participation in our organization and who share our vision of continued growth. For the year ended August 31, 2007, our selling, general and administrative expenses included potential acquisition-related costs of \$1.10 million. \$678,116 of these costs were due to the termination of the Stock Purchase Agreement with Configuration Management, Inc., which included \$500,000 in advance payments made against the purchase price and \$178,116 in professional fees and other related expenses, and the remaining \$424,140 were associated with other potential acquisition-related due-diligence fees and fees charged by the potential lender.

If we make future acquisitions of companies, technology and other assets we may be exposed to numerous risks such as difficulty integrating acquired companies, technologies and assets or generating an acceptable return on our investment.

We may pursue opportunities to acquire companies, technologies and assets that would complement our current

The market price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be volatile, which may make it difficult for

service offerings, expand the breadth of our markets, enhance our technical capabilities, or that may otherwise offer growth opportunities as we have done in the past. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including the following:

- difficulties in integrating the system with our current operations;
- diversion of management's attention away from normal daily operations of our business;
- difficulty in entering markets in which we have no or limited direct prior experience and where competitors in such markets have stronger market positions;
- initial dependence on an unfamiliar system while training personnel in its use;
- insufficient revenues to offset increased expenses associated with acquisitions; and
- the potential loss of key employees of the acquired companies.

Acquisitions may also cause us to:

issue common stock or preferred stock or assume stock option plans that would dilute current shareholder's percentage ownership;

- use cash, which may result in a reduction of our liquidity;
- assume liabilities;

record goodwill and other intangible assets that would be subject to impairment testing and potential periodic impairment charges;

- incur amortization expenses related to certain intangible assets;
- incur large and immediate write-offs; and
- become subject to litigation.

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Mergers and acquisitions of companies in our industry and related industries are inherently risky, and no assurance can be given that our acquisition strategy will be successful, that we will have the resources to pursue this strategy, and that such acquisitions will not materially adversely affect our business, operating results, or financial condition. Failure to manage and successfully integrate acquisitions could harm our business and operating results in a material way. Even when an acquired company has already developed and marketed products or services, there can be no assurance that product enhancements will be made in a timely fashion or that all pre-acquisition due diligence will have identified all possible issues that might arise with respect to such products or services.

Restrictions in non-competition agreements with former shareholders of acquired companies may not be enforceable.

We have entered into non-competition agreements with former shareholders of acquired companies. We cannot be assured, however, that the restrictions in these agreements prohibiting such former shareholders from engaging in activities that are competitive with the businesses that we have acquired are enforceable.

A significant or prolonged economic downturn could have a materially adverse effect on our revenues and profit margins.

Our financial results are impacted by the level of business activity of our clients, in particular our commercial clients. Continued economic downturns may cause reductions in technology and discretionary spending by our clients, which may result in reductions in the growth of new business as well as reductions in existing business. If our commercial clients enter bankruptcy or liquidate their operations, our revenue could be adversely affected. There can be no assurance that weakening economic conditions throughout the world will not adversely impact our results of operations and/or financial position.

If we make future acquisitions of companies, technology and other assets we may be exposed to numerous risks such

We could find it challenging to obtain financing for future acquisitions in today s environment.

The current state of the global credit markets could hinder our ability to secure financing for future acquisitions and/or could make obtaining the necessary financing cost prohibitive. The tightening of credit markets could limit our ability to fully execute our growth strategy and expand our business because there will be fewer acquisition opportunities available or only smaller acquisition opportunities that can still be financed.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

We lease space in ten locations. Our corporate headquarters is currently located in Marlton, New Jersey. The following table contains information about each of our leased facilities:

Address	(Size in Square Feet)	Monthly Rent	Expiration Date
525 Lincoln Drive, 5 Greentree Center, Marlton, NJ 08053	2,920	\$ 4,034	November 30, 2009
500 Satellite Blvd. Suwanee, GA 30024	26,284	\$ 15,832	November 30, 2009
7843 Bayberry Road Jacksonville, FL 32256	3,340	\$ 2,435	February 28, 2009
40 Shuman Blvd. Suite 268 Naperville, IL 60563	987	\$ 1,102	April 30, 2009
11 Diamond Road Springfield, NJ 07081	42,480	\$ 15,000	April 30, 2009
14121 Parke Long Court Suite 200 Chantilly, VA 20151	5,837	\$ 9,407	August 31, 2010
352 Seventh Avenue New York, NY 10001	1,600	\$ 8,855	May 31, 2009
44150 S. Grimmer Blvd. Fremont, CA 94538	20,000	\$ 20,000	August 31, 2011
55 Hightstown Rd. Princeton, NJ 08550	2,000	\$ 3,300	Monthly
Bangalore India	2,500	\$ 1,150	September 15, 2009

We lease eleven guesthouses that are utilized by our consultants during training. The aggregate monthly rent for these guesthouses is \$16,350. The leases for these guesthouses expire between January 31, 2009 and April 30, 2009.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is occasionally involved in various lawsuits, claims, and administrative proceedings arising in the normal course of business. The Company believes that any liability or loss associated with such matters, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Not Applicable.

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Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information as to each of our executive officers:

Name	Age	Positions and Offices Presently Held
Dinesh R. Desai	58	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
Brian McAdams	66	Director and Vice Chairman
Keith Grabel	56	Director and President Sales and Marketing
Stephen C. Donnelly	50	Chief Financial Officer
Ronald A. Seitz	61	President Emtec Systems
Frank Blaul	43	Executive Vice President Sales and Marketing
Sam Bhatt	41	Vice President of Finance and Secretary

Dinesh R. Desai. Since August 5, 2005, Mr. Desai has been Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company. Prior to August 2005 and from 1986, Mr. Desai has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of DARR Global Holdings, Inc., a management consulting firm. Since 2004, he has served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of two private corporations, Westwood Computer Corporation and DARR Westwood Technology Corporation. Mr. Desai was a President, Chief Executive Officer, Co-Chairman of the Board of Directors and an owner of a privately-held manufacturer, Western Sky Industries (Western Sky), of highly engineered, proprietary component parts used primarily in aerospace applications. Western Sky grew from approximately \$3 million in revenues to over \$170 million in revenues during the 1990's prior to being sold to McKechnie P.L.C. in 1999. Prior to 1986, Mr. Desai spent twelve years with American Can and Arco Chemical in various management positions, including marketing, manufacturing, finance, planning and research and development. Mr. Desai has also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Enterprise Center, a Nonprofit Organization. Mr. Desai holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in chemical engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology in Bombay, India, and a Masters of Science Degree in both chemical and industrial engineering from Montana State University. He earned a Masters in Business Administration from Temple University in 1978.

Brian McAdams. Since August 5, 2005, Mr. McAdams has been Director and Vice Chairman of the Company. Prior to August 2005 and from 2001, Mr. McAdams served as a Senior Partner with DARR Global Holdings, as the Vice Chairman of Westwood Computer Corporation, the Chief Executive Officer of Passport Express Services, Inc., and the Chief Executive Officer of My Help Desk, Inc. He has held prior positions as Director at two public companies: Crusader Bank Corporation and National Media Corporation, where he served as both Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer.

Keith Grabel. Since August 5, 2005, Mr. Grabel has been Director and President of Sales and Marketing of the Company. Prior to August 2005 and from 2000, Mr. Grabel has held the positions of President and Director of Westwood Computer Corporation. He has also served as President and Director of DARR Westwood Technology Corp. Mr. Grabel graduated from the University of Miami School of Business in 1974.

Stephen Donnelly. Since August 5, 2005, Mr. Donnelly has been the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Prior to August 5, 2005 and since 2002, Mr. Donnelly has been the Chief Financial Officer of DARR Global Holdings, Inc., a management consulting firm. Since 2004, he has served as an officer for Westwood Computer Corporation. Between 1993 and 2002, Mr. Donnelly worked as a Manager and Managing Director for Acquisition Management Services, Inc., a merger and acquisition advisory firm. Prior to that, he has worked as a Director of Operations for a privately-held human resource and employee benefits software developer and as a Financial Manager for a healthcare organization. Mr. Donnelly began his career with the accounting firm of PriceWaterhouse. He is a Certified Public Accountant with a Bachelor's degree in Accounting from Villanova University, which he obtained in 1980.

Ronald A. Seitz. Since March 2006, Mr. Seitz has been President of Emtec Systems. Between August 5, 2005 and March 2006, Mr. Seitz was President of Emtec Southeast Operations. Prior to August 5, 2005, he was our President and Chief Operating Officer since February 2003 and Executive Vice-President and a Director since January 17, 2001 and Executive Vice President of Emtec-NJ since March 1996. Prior to March 1996, he was the Chief Operating Officer of Emtec-NJ. He has been a Director of Emtec-NJ since April 1995. Mr.

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Seitz was the founder (in 1980) of Charleston, South Carolina-based Computer Source, Inc. (CSI). CSI primarily provided microcomputer systems, network integration, and data communications to mid-size and Fortune 1000 corporations. In April 1995, CSI merged with Landress Information Systems of Mt. Laurel, New Jersey to become Emtec-NJ. Prior to founding CSI, Mr. Seitz was employed for six years as an engineer with the U.S. government in Washington, DC. He graduated from North Carolina State University with a Bachelor of Science degree and from George Washington University with an MBA in computer science. Mr. Seitz also holds a DMD degree from the Dental School at the Medical University of South Carolina.

Frank Blaul. Since July 15, 2007, Mr. Blaul has been Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing. Prior to joining Emtec, Mr. Blaul was Vice President of Global Government Sales and Marketing for the global centralized-computing-solutions provider Clear Cube technologies, headquartered in Austin Texas. From 1997 to 2006, Mr. Blaul held Senior Sales, Marketing, and Business Development Leadership with EDS, IBM, and ViON Corporation, an exclusive US Federal, state and local Marketing arm for Hitachi Data Systems (HDS). During this period, Mr. Blaul was credited with total contract awards in excess of \$1 billion, resulting in \$500 million in new revenue growth, while continually building and developing high performance teams. From 1991 through 1997, Mr. Blaul was the President and General Manager of a Mid-Atlantic regional office-products master distributor, a value-added reseller of microcomputer and network-integration solutions serving a broad range of Fortune 500, Government, and SMB client segments. Prior to 1986, Mr. Blaul spent five years with Ruben H. Donnelley Corporation, receiving numerous top-sales-production awards during his tenure. Mr. Blaul continues to remain active with the Armed Forces Electronics Association (AFCEA), Industry Advisory Council (IAC), Potomac Officers Club, and The Northern Virginia Technology Council (NVTC). Mr. Blaul attended Frostburg State University, where he studied Business and Computer Science.

Sam Bhatt. Since August 5, 2005, Mr. Bhatt has been Vice President of Finance and Secretary. Prior to August 5, 2005, he was our Vice President of Finance and Treasurer of Emtec since January 17, 2001 and of Emtec-NJ since July 2000. Prior to that and from July 1997, he was Director of Accounting for Emtec-NJ. He also held the positions at Emtec-NJ of Accounting Manager (from 1994 to July 1997) and of Senior Accountant (from 1992 to 1994). Mr.

Bhatt holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in business administration from Drexel University in Pennsylvania and a Diploma in Hotel Management from the Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology in Mumbai, India.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board market under the symbol "EMTEC". The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of our common stock for the periods indicated:

Three Months Ended	High	Low
August 31, 2008	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.52
May 31, 2008	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.80
February 29, 2008	\$ 1.21	\$ 0.70
November 30, 2007	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.51
August 31, 2007	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.70
May 31, 2007	\$ 1.09	\$ 0.79
February 28, 2007	\$ 1.59	\$ 0.95
November 30, 2006	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.00

The above quotations represent prices between dealers and do not include retail mark-ups, markdowns or commissions. They do not necessarily represent actual transactions.

As of November 14, 2008, there were 488 record holders of our common stock, although we believe that beneficial holders approximate 850.

We have not previously declared any dividends. It is not likely that dividends on shares of our common stock will be declared in the foreseeable future. Under our current loan agreement, we may not declare any dividends without the consent of our lenders. However, even if our lenders consented, the determination and payment of dividends with respect to the shares in the future will be within the discretion of the Board and will depend on our earnings, capital requirements and operating and financial condition, among other factors.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph illustrates the cumulative total stockholder return (rounded to the nearest whole dollar) of our common stock during the period from March 31, 2004 through August 31, 2008 and compares it to the cumulative total return on (i) the NASDAQ Composite Index and (ii) the Peer Group Index (capitalization weighted). The comparison assumes a \$100 investment on March 31, 2004 in our common stock and in each of the foregoing indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends, if any. This table is not intended to forecast future performance of our common stock.

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EMTEC, INC.

RELATIVE MARKET PERFORMANCE

TOTAL RETURN MARCH 31, 2004 AUGUST 31, 2008

	3/04	3/05	8/05	8/06	8/07	8/08
Emtec, Inc	100.00	100.74	177.78	74.07	54.07	73.33
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	101.20	109.00	113.64	135.16	121.90
Peer Group	100.00	93.94	93.76	85.82	108.14	73.82

(1) Graph assumes \$100 invested on March 31, 2004 in the Company's Common Stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the Peer Group Index (capitalization weighted).

(2) Cumulative total return assumes reinvestment of dividends, if any.

The Company has constructed a Peer Group Index consisting of computer systems integrators that also provide information technology services and products to their clients, including MTM Technologies, Inc., Pomeroy IT Solutions, Inc., TransNet Corporation, GTSI Corporation, Enpointe Technologies, Inc., Halifax Corporation and Insight Enterprises, Inc. The Company believes that these companies most closely resemble the Company's business mix and that their performance is therefore representative of the industry.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements including the accompanying notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, both elsewhere in this Report. The data as of August 31, 2008 and 2007 and for each of the three years ended August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, which are contained elsewhere in this Report. The data as of August 31, 2005, and 2004 and for the periods from September 1, 2003 to April 16, 2004 (Darr Predecessor Period) and from April 17, 2004 to August 31, 2004 (Darr Successor Period) have been derived from our audited financial statements, which are not contained in this Report.

	Years Ended August 31,				(Successor Period) 2004	(Predecessor Period) 2004
	2008	2007	2006	2005		
Net revenues	\$211,156,374	\$216,980,138	\$224,511,942	\$162,632,042	\$41,641,604	\$88,229,719
Net Income (loss)	\$1,321,767	(\$2,279,987)	\$197,915	\$826,985	\$122,281	\$885,837
Net Income per common share (basic & diluted)	\$0.09	(\$0.16)	\$0.01	\$0.08	\$0.01	\$0.09

	At August 31,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Total assets	\$62,474,040	\$57,806,769	\$52,024,813	\$70,009,918	\$21,737,638
Total long-term debt	754,578	\$2,745,514	\$2,290,862	\$3,010,219	\$2,405,084
Total preferred stock*					\$1,030,000
Total redeemable common stock				\$5,500,000	

* Liquidation value of \$1,030,000

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Reference is made to the Risk Factors outlined in Item 1A for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ from expectations and any of our forward-looking statements contained herein. The following discussion as of August 31, 2008 and 2007 and the corresponding data for the years ended August 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 have been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, our audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, which are contained elsewhere in this Report.

Overview

We are an IT company providing consulting, services and products to commercial, educational institution, U.S. federal, state and local government clients. Our services and products address the technology needs of our clients including communications, data management, enterprise computing, managed services, storage and data center planning and development. Our solutions are crafted to enable our clients to become more efficient and effective, thereby making them more profitable and giving them a competitive advantage. To date, the most significant portion of our revenues has been derived from our activities as a reseller of IT products, such as workstations, servers, microcomputers, application software and networking and communications equipment. However, we are actively endeavoring to increase the portion of our revenues that are derived from IT services.

We have historically not been adversely affected by inflation; technological advances and competition within the IT industry have generally caused the prices of the products we sell to decline, and product life-cycles tend to be short. These factors require that our growth in unit sales exceed any declines in prices in order for us to increase our net sales.

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Factors that may affect gross profits in the future include changes in product margins, volume incentive rebates and other incentives offered by various manufacturers, changes in technical employee utilization rates, the mix of products and services sold, the mix of client type and the decision to aggressively price certain products and services.

Factors that may in the future have a negative impact on our selling, general and administrative expenses to both divisions include costs associated with marketing and selling activities, potential merger and acquisition related costs, technological improvement costs, compliance costs associated with SEC rules and increases in our insurance costs.

Our financial results can be impacted by the level of business activity of our clients, in particular our commercial clients. The current economic downturn may continue to cause reductions in technology and discretionary spending by our clients. Furthermore, business activity from our government clients may also decrease as their spending will be impacted by declining tax revenues associated with this economic downturn.

On March 20, 2008, we acquired through our subsidiary EGS all of the outstanding stock of Luceo, headquartered in Naperville, Illinois. Luceo offers a broad range of consulting/contracting services to clients throughout the United States, which specializes in providing IT project management services, packaged software implementation, web technologies/client server application development and support.

On August 13, 2008, we acquired through our subsidiary EGS all of the outstanding stock of eBAS and Aveeva headquartered in Fremont, California and Aveeva's Indian subsidiary Aviance, headquartered in Bangalore, India. eBAS and Aveeva offer a broad range of software consulting services including business analysis, quality assurance, testing, and training as well as SAP, CRM, Oracle Apps, and Java based solutions.

Our primary business objective is to become a leading single-source provider of high quality and innovative IT consulting, services and products. Through our strategic partners, we have an expanded array of products and technology solutions to offer our clients.

Quarterly Financial Summary

The consolidated quarterly financial information for the year ended August 31, 2008 includes the accounts and transactions of Luceo and eBAS/Aveeva as of the respective acquisition dates of March 20, 2008 and August 13, 2008.

	Year Ended August 31, 2008				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal 2008
Revenue	\$74,640,186	\$44,068,502	\$38,929,191	\$53,518,495	\$211,156,374
Gross Profit	8,644,977	4,971,243	5,695,549	7,624,505	26,936,274
Net Income (Loss)	\$1,246,202	\$(391,378)	\$(151,782)	\$618,725	\$1,321,767
Net Income (Loss) per share: Basic and Diluted	\$0.09	\$(0.03)	\$(0.01)	\$0.04	\$0.09

	Year Ended August 31, 2007				
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Fiscal 2007
Revenue	\$64,939,143	\$41,154,373	\$44,163,067	\$66,723,555	\$216,980,138
Gross Profit	6,058,647	4,351,968	4,669,424	8,074,149	23,154,188
Net Income (Loss)	\$33,051	\$(2,695,744)	\$(465,248)	\$847,954	\$(2,279,987)
Net Income (Loss) per share: Basic and Diluted	\$0.00	\$(0.19)	\$(0.03)	\$0.06	\$(0.16)

Overview of Financial Statements Presented Herein

The consolidated financial statements for the years ended August 31, 2008 includes the accounts and transactions of Luceo and eBAS/Aveeva as of the respective acquisition dates of March 20, 2008 and August 13, 2008.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Years Ended August 31, 2008 and 2007

The following discussion and analysis provides information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our Results of Operations for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007.

EMTEC, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS Years Ended August 31,

	2008	2007	Change	%
Revenues	\$211,156,374	\$216,980,138	\$(5,823,764)	-2.7 %
Cost of revenues	184,220,100	193,825,950	(9,605,850)	-5.0 %
Gross profit	26,936,274	23,154,188	3,782,086	16.3 %
Percent of revenues	12.8 %	10.7 %		
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	21,892,485	21,830,037	62,448	0.3 %
Management fee related party		145,834	(145,834)	-100.0 %
Amended employment agreements and management agreement charges		2,329,800	(2,329,800)	-100.0 %
Rent expense related party	376,957	357,300	19,657	5.5 %
Depreciation and amortization	1,335,695	1,171,815	163,880	14.0 %
Total operating expenses	23,605,137	25,834,786	(2,229,649)	-8.6 %
Percent of revenues	11.2 %	11.9 %		
Operating income (loss)	3,331,137	(2,680,598)	6,011,735	224.3 %
Percent of revenues	1.6 %	-1.2 %		
Other expense (income):				
Interest income other	(88,741)	(105,507)	16,766	-15.9 %
Interest expense	997,714	1,079,209	(81,495)	-7.6 %
Other	605	(462)	1,067	-230.9 %
Income (loss) before income taxes (benefits)	2,421,559	(3,653,838)	6,075,397	166.3 %
Provision for income taxes (benefits)	1,099,792	(1,373,851)	2,473,643	180.1 %
Net income (loss)	\$1,321,767	\$(2,279,987)	\$3,601,754	158.0 %
Percent of revenues	0.6 %	-1.1 %		

Total Revenues

Our total revenues, by segments, are comprised of the following:

	For the Year Ended August 31,	
	2008	2007
Revenues		
Systems Division	\$204,190,240	\$216,980,138

Global Services Division
Total Revenue

6,966,134
\$211,156,374 \$216,980,138

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Systems Division

Our Systems Division's revenues, by client types, are comprised of the following:

	For the Years Ended			
	August 31, 2008		August 31, 2007	
Departments of the United States				
Government	\$ 110,069,255	54.0 %	\$ 113,462,452	52.3 %
State and Local Governments	11,443,786	5.6 %	13,807,391	6.4 %
Commercial Companies	49,919,930	24.4 %	49,286,075	22.7 %
Education and other	32,757,269	16.0 %	40,424,220	18.6 %
Total Revenues	\$204,190,240	100.0 %	\$216,980,138	100.0 %

Systems Division's revenues decreased \$12.79 million, or 5.9%, to \$204.19 million for the year ended August 31, 2008, compared to \$216.98 million for the year ended August 31, 2007. This decrease is primarily due to an overall decrease in our clients' IT spending, particularly various governmental agencies in the State of New Jersey and in various civilian and military U.S. governmental departments and agencies and a slow-down in various computer roll-out projects in our education business during the quarter ended August 31, 2008. We believe that this decrease in revenues can be attributed to the current economic downturn.

During the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, U.S. governmental department and agency related revenues represented approximately 54.0% and 52.3% of total revenues, respectively. These clients include the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and the General Service Administration. Revenues from various civilian and military U.S. governmental departments and agencies decreased by approximately \$3.4 million during the year ended August 31, 2008 compared with the year ended August 31, 2007. This is mainly due to a decrease in our volume of business with various civilian and military U.S. governmental departments and agencies due to ordinary course of business reductions by these departments and agencies and the delayed timing of certain projects with these departments and agencies.

We expect that federal government business revenues will continue to represent a large portion of our total revenues as we continue to strive to penetrate wider and deeper into various civilian and military agencies. We have broadened the number of multi-year contracts in which we are participating, and in fiscal 2007, we were one of nine awardees of a U.S. Army contract that contemplates the awardees participating in government purchases that may approximate \$5.0 billion in the aggregate for all the awardees over 10 years. Additionally, in fiscal 2007, we were awarded a NASA SEWP IV contract under which we will be able to participate in possible government purchases of IT products and associated services, and we continue to bid on new contracts. Furthermore, during the three months ended August 31, 2008, we were awarded a contract under the Air Force Quarterly Enterprise Buy (QEB) program to provide approximately 70,000 monitors and 1,000 convertible personal computer tablets. Under a series of delivery orders, we will manage staged deployments of the systems to various agencies across all United States Air Force Organizations worldwide over the next several months. The federal business typically experiences increased activity during the months of August through November.

The state and local government business remains uncertain due to the tight budgetary pressures within governmental agencies in the State of New Jersey as a result of decreasing tax revenues associated with the slowing economy.

Revenues from commercial clients increased by approximately \$633,000 during the years ended August 31, 2008 compared with the year ended August 31, 2007. This increase is primarily attributable to an increase in our ordinary course business with various existing commercial clients.

During the year ended August 31, 2008, revenues from our education business decreased by approximately \$7.66 million compared with the year ended August 31, 2007. This decrease is mainly due to the major various computer roll-out projects that we implemented during the three months ended August 31, 2007 compared with recent three months ended August 31, 2008.

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Global Services Division

Our Global Services Division's revenues for period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008, were \$6.97 million. Global Services Division consists of revenues from our recently acquired companies Luceo on March 20, 2008 and Aveeva and eBAS on August 13, 2008.

Gross Profit

Our total gross profit, by segments, is comprised of the following:

	For the Year Ended August 31,	
	2008	2007
Gross Profit		
Systems Division	25,703,980	23,154,188
Global Services Division	1,232,294	
Gross Profit	26,936,274	23,154,188

Systems Division

Aggregate gross profit for the Systems Division increased \$2.55 million, or 11.0%, to \$25.70 million for the year ended August 31, 2008 as compared to \$23.15 million for the year ended August 31, 2007. This increase is primarily attributable to certain pricing strategies, various volume and other incentive rebates offered by certain manufacturers and distributors, and mix of client type that made up our Systems Division's revenue for the year ended August 31, 2008.

Measured as a percentage of revenues, our gross profit margin for the Systems Division increased to 12.6% of total revenues for the year ended August 31, 2008 from 10.7% for the year ended August 31, 2007. This increase is primarily attributable to pricing strategies, volume incentive rebates received, the mix of product and services sold, the mix of client type and higher utilization of our technical engineers during this period. We also receive special pricing rebates from various manufacturers. The application of the special pricing rebates to gross profit is also impacted by the price to a client, the cost to purchase the product and the size of the applicable special pricing rebate.

Global Services Division

Our Global Services Division's gross profit for the period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008, was \$1.23 million. Measured, as a percentage of revenues, Global Services Division's gross profit margin was 17.7% of its

revenue for the period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Systems Division

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the Systems Division decreased by \$655,889, or 3.0% to \$21.17 million for the year ended August 31, 2008, compared to \$21.83 million for the year ended August 31, 2007. This decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended August 31, 2008 is primarily attributable to following: merger and acquisition related costs expensed during the year ended August 31, 2008 which were approximately \$137,000 compared with \$1.10 million incurred during the year ended August 31, 2007; stock compensation expense related to the issuance of stock options and non-vested stock which was \$287,236 for the year ended August 31, 2008 compared with \$427,037 for the year ended August 31, 2007; severance costs of approximately \$242,000 which were incurred during the year ended August 31, 2007; office consolidation costs of approximately \$125,000 which were incurred during the year August 31, 2007; and provision for doubtful accounts of approximately \$274,000 which was recorded during the year ended August 31, 2007.

Excluding the above listed decreases, our selling, general and administrative expenses for the Systems Division increased by approximately \$1.09 million for the year ended August 31, 2008 compared with the year ended August 31, 2007. This increase in selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended August 31, 2008 is mainly due to an increase in sales commission and bonus expense of approximately

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\$476,000, which is directly related to the increase in our gross profit, as discussed in the gross profit section. The remainder of the approximately \$687,000 increase is mainly due to compensation expense related with our investments in building a sales team.

Global Services Division

Our Global Services Division's selling, general and administrative expenses for the period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008, were \$718,337.

Management Fee-Related Party

Systems Division

The Management Services Agreement with DARR Global Holdings, Inc. (DARR Global), a related party, was terminated on February 5, 2007. Under the terms of the agreement, DARR Global charged the Company a monthly management fee of \$29,167.

Rent Expense-Related Party

Systems Division

We occupy approximately 42,000 square feet of office and warehouse space in Springfield, New Jersey. This space is leased from a limited liability company owned by certain directors and officers of the Company and their related family members. The lease term is through April 2009 with monthly base rent of \$15,000. During the year ended

August 31, 2008 and 2007, we recorded \$180,000 in expense under this lease.

We occupy approximately 26,000 square feet of office and warehouse space in a 70,000 square foot building in Suwannee, GA. This space is leased from a limited liability company in which certain officers of our company are passive investors, owning approximately a 20% equity interest. The lease term is for 5 years with monthly base rent of \$15,832. During the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company recorded expense under this lease totaling to \$184,699 and \$177,300, respectively.

Global Services Division

We occupy approximately 20,000 square feet of office space in Fremont, CA. This space is leased from the spouse of the President of eBAS/Aveeva. The lease term is for 3 years with monthly base rent of \$20,000. During the period ended from August 13, 2008 through August 31, 2008, we recorded \$12,258 in expense under this lease.

Management believes the leases noted above are being leased at a rate consistent with the market rate.

Depreciation and Amortization

Systems Division

Depreciation and Amortization expense for the Systems Division increased by 4.7%, or \$54,854, to \$1.23 million for the year ended August 31, 2008, compared to \$1.17 million for the year ended August 31, 2007. This increase in depreciation expense is mainly due to depreciation expense associated with computer equipment purchased during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2007.

Intangible assets of the Systems Division at August 31, 2008 and August 31, 2007 consisted of the value ascribed to customer relationships of \$8,661,712 less accumulated amortization of \$1,809,288 and \$1,228,936, respectively. The assets ascribed to customer relationships are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 13 to 15 years. Amortization expense of the Systems Division was \$580,351 for each of the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007.

Global Services Division

Our Global Services Division's depreciation expense for the period from March 20, 2008 through May 31, 2008, was \$2,023.

Intangible assets of the Global Services Division at August 31, 2008 consisted of the estimated value ascribed to customer relationships of \$4,200,000 less accumulated amortization of \$95,192, and estimated value ascribed to non-compete of \$370,000 less accumulated amortization of \$11,811. The assets ascribed to

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customer relationships are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 to 9 years and non-compete covenants are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 years. Amortization expense for the Global Services Division was \$107,003 for the period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008.

Operating Income (Loss)

Systems Division

Operating income for the Systems Division increased \$5.62 million, to \$2.94 million for the year ended August 31, 2008, compared to operating loss of \$2.68 million for the year ended August 31, 2007. This increase in operating income is primarily attributable to reasons discussed in the sections above including increased gross profit; decreased selling, general and administrative expenses; and the non-recurrence of charges in the year ended August 31, 2008 that were incurred in the year ended August 31, 2007 as a result of the amended employment agreements and management agreement entered into in February 2007.

Global Services Division

Our Global Services Operating income for the period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008, was \$392,673.

Interest Expense

Systems Division

Interest expense for the Systems Division decreased by 16.6%, or \$179,460, to \$899,749 for the year ended August 31, 2008, compared to \$1,079,209 for the year ended August 31, 2007. This is primarily attributable to lower balance on various notes payable and a lower average interest rate charged on the line of credit attributable to decreasing prime rate during this period.

Global Services Division

Our Global Services Division's interest expense for the period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008, was \$97,965.

Provision for Income Taxes

Systems Division

We recorded an income tax expense for the Systems Division of \$963,641 during the year ended August 31, 2008 as compared to income tax benefit of \$1.37 million for the year ended August 31, 2007. The effective tax rate for the Systems Division was 45.3% for the year ended August 31, 2008 versus an effective tax rate of 37.6% for the year ended August 31, 2007. The higher current tax rate was primarily the result of FIN 48 interest expense recorded in the current period classified as income taxes and a tax benefit shortfall from stock compensation grants in the current period that increased income tax expense.

Global Services Division

We recorded an income tax expense for the Global Services Division of \$136,151 for the period from March 20, 2008 through August 31, 2008. The effective tax rate for the Global Services Division for this period was 46.2%.

Comparison of Years Ended August 31, 2007 and 2006

The following discussion and analysis provides information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our Results of Operations for the fiscal years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006.

EMTEC, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS Years Ended August 31,

	2007		2006	Change	%	
Revenues	\$216,980,138		\$224,511,942	\$(7,531,804)	-3.4	%
Cost of revenues	193,825,950		199,382,350	(5,556,400)	-2.8	%
Gross profit	23,154,188		25,129,592	(1,975,404)	-7.9	%
Percent of revenues	10.7	%	11.2	%		
Operating expenses:						
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	21,830,037		22,098,186	(268,149)	-1.2	%
Management fee related party	145,834		350,000	(204,166)	-58.3	%
Amended employment agreements and management agreement charges	2,329,800			2,329,800	N/A	
Rent expense related party	357,300		355,731	1,569	0.4	%
Depreciation and amortization	1,171,815		945,685	226,130	23.9	%
Total operating expenses	25,834,786		23,749,602	2,085,184	8.8	%
Percent of revenues	11.9	%	10.6	%		
Operating income (loss)	(2,680,598)	)	1,379,990	(4,060,588)	-294.2	%
Percent of revenues	-1.2	%	0.6	%		
Other expense (income):						
Interest income other	(105,507)	)	(52,013)	(53,494)	102.8	%
Interest expense	1,079,209		1,064,703	14,506	1.4	%
Other	(462)	)	(38,619)	38,157	N/A	
Income (loss) before income taxes (benefits)	(3,653,838)	)	405,919	(4,059,757)	-1000.1	%
Provision for income taxes (benefits)	(1,373,851))	208,004	(1,581,855)	-760.5	%
Net income (loss)	\$(2,279,987))	\$197,915	\$(2,477,902)	-1252.0	%
Percent of revenues	-1.1	%	0.1	%		

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Total Revenues

Systems Division

Our revenues, by client types, are comprised of the following:

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	For the Years Ended			
	August 31, 2007		August 31, 2006	
Departments of the United States Government	\$ 113,462,452	52.3 %	\$ 118,167,014	52.6 %
State and Local Governments	13,807,391	6.4 %	25,299,178	11.3 %
Commercial Companies	49,286,075	22.7 %	51,606,516	23.0 %
Education and other	40,424,220	18.6 %	29,439,234	13.1 %
Total Revenues	\$ 216,980,138	100.0%	\$ 224,511,942	100.0%

Total revenues decreased \$7.53 million, or 3.4%, to \$216.98 million for the year ended August 31, 2007, compared to \$224.51 million for the year ended August 31, 2006. This decrease is mainly due to an overall decrease in our clients IT spending, particularly various governmental agencies in the State of New Jersey and in various civilian and military U.S. governmental departments and agencies.

During the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, U.S. governmental department and agency related revenues represented approximately 52.3% and 52.6% of total revenues, respectively. These clients include the Department of Defense, Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce and the GSA.

The state and local government business remains uncertain as to the tight budgetary pressures continues with governmental agencies in the State of New Jersey.

Our commercial sector has a solid well-established client base to build upon. We expect to expand our product and service offerings to existing clients as well as develop new relationships in the sizable New Jersey/New York marketplace.

During the year ended August 31, 2007, our education business increased to approximately \$40.4 million from \$29.4 million for the year ended August 31, 2006. This increase was primarily attributable to various computer roll-out projects we began to implement in May 2007.

We have historically not been adversely affected by inflation; technological advances and competition within the IT industry have generally caused the prices of the products we sell to decline, and product life-cycles tend to be short. These factors require that our growth in unit sales exceed any declines in prices in order for us to increase our net sales.

Gross Profit

Systems Division

Aggregate gross profit decreased \$1.98 million, or 7.9%, to \$23.15 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 as compared to \$25.13 million for the year ended August 31, 2006. This decrease is mainly due to a decrease in revenue as discussed in the Total Revenues section.

Measured as a percentage of revenues, our gross profit margin decreased to 10.7% of total revenues for the year ended August 31, 2007 from 11.2% for the year ended August 31, 2006. This decrease is mainly due to competitive pressure, aggressive pricing strategies, a decline in state and local revenues, the mix of product and services sold, the mix of client type and utilization of our technical engineers.

Factors that may affect gross profits in the future include changes in product margins, rebates and other incentives offered by various manufacturers, changes in technical employee utilization rates, the mix of products and services sold, the mix of client type and the decision to aggressively price certain products and services.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Systems Division

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$268,149, to \$21.83 million for the year ended August 31, 2007, compared to \$22.10 million for the year ended August 31, 2006. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended August 31, 2007 include the following expenses:

Acquisition related costs of \$1.10 million. \$678,116 of these costs were due to the termination of the Stock Purchase Agreement with Configuration Management, Inc., which included \$500,000 in advance payments made against the purchase price and \$178,116 in professional fees and other related expenses and the remaining \$424,140 were associated with other potential acquisition related due diligence fees and fees charged by the potential lender; stock compensation expense related to the issuance of stock options and non-vested stock was \$427,037 for the year ended August 31, 2007;

approximately \$335,000 in costs for the marketing activities associated with the name change of our subsidiary to Emtec Federal, Inc. from Westwood Computer Corporation were incurred during this period;

severance costs paid during the period of approximately \$242,000; and

approximately \$125,000 in costs associated with office consolidation incurred during this period.

Excluding the above listed expenses, our selling, general and administrative expenses would have decreased by approximately \$2.50 million to \$19.60 million for the year ended August 31, 2007 as compared with \$22.10 million for the year ended August 31, 2006. This decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses is mainly due to the following:

sales commission expense decreased by approximately \$428,000, which is directly related to the decrease in our gross profit resulting from lower revenues;

an overall decrease of approximately \$1.69 million in compensation and benefits expenses;

a decrease of approximately \$363,000 in professional fees due to reduced reliance on outside professionals and a full year with our current auditors;

approximately \$387,000 of reduced costs resulting from decreases in a variety of areas including insurance, rent, utilities, building expense, travel, entertainment and others.

Management Fee-Related Party

Systems Division

Management fees paid to a related party for the year ended August 31, 2007 compared to the year ended August 31, 2006 decreased by \$204,166. This decrease is due to the termination of the Management Services Agreement dated February 5, 2007. Under the terms of the agreement, DARR Global charged the Company a monthly management fee of \$29,167.

Amended Employment Agreements and Management Agreement Charges

Systems Division

On February 5, 2007, in connection with the entry into amended and restated employment agreements with Keith Grabel and Mary Margaret Grabel, and in connection with the termination of the Management Services Agreement, Westwood issued subordinated promissory notes to Mr. Grabel, Mrs. Grabel and DARR Global in the principal

amount of \$671,300, \$655,600, and \$1,002,900, respectively. The total principal amount of these notes equaling \$2,329,800 has been recorded as amended employment agreements and management agreement charges on the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended August 31, 2007.

Rent Expense-Related Party

Systems Division

We occupy approximately 42,000 square feet of office and warehouse space in Springfield, New Jersey. This space is leased from a limited liability company, owned by certain directors and officers of the Company

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and their related family members. The lease term is through April 2009 with monthly base rent of \$15,000. During the year ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, we recorded \$180,000 in expense under this lease.

We also occupy approximately 21,000 square feet of office and warehouse space in a 70,000 square foot building in Suwanee, GA. This space is leased from a limited liability company, in which certain officers of our company are passive investors, owning approximately a 20% equity interest. The lease term is for 5 years with monthly base rent of \$12,500. During the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, we recorded \$177,300 and \$175,731 in expense under this lease, respectively.

Management believes the leases noted above are being leased at a rate consistent with the market rate.

Depreciation and Amortization

Systems Division

Depreciation and Amortization expense increased by 23.9%, or \$226,130, to \$1.17 million for the year ended August 31, 2007, compared to \$945,685 for the year ended August 31, 2006. This increase in depreciation expense is primarily attributable to \$583,945 of increased investment in property and equipment and higher depreciation rate for assets purchased in prior years. These capital assets acquisitions were primarily for computer equipment for internal use, the purchase of software licenses and integration related costs to upgrade our accounting systems.

Intangible assets at August 31, 2007 and August 31, 2006 consisted of the value ascribed to customer relationships of \$8,661,712 less accumulated amortization of \$1,228,936 and \$648,585, respectively. The assets ascribed to customer relationships are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 13 to 15 years. Amortization expense was \$580,351 and \$579,717 for the years ended August 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Operating Income (Loss)

Systems Division

Operating loss for the year ended August 31, 2007 was \$2.68 million, which included potential acquisition-related costs of \$1.10 million and amended employment agreements and management agreement charges of \$2.33 million.

Without these potential merger-related costs and amended employment agreements and management agreement charges our operating income would have been \$749,202 for the year ended August 31, 2007.

Interest Expense

Systems Division

Interest expense increased by 1.4%, or \$14,506, to \$1.08 million for the year ended August 31, 2007, compared to \$1.06 million for the year ended August 31, 2006. This is mainly due to a higher average balance on our line of credit and a higher interest rate due to an increasing prime rate, higher days sales outstanding during the period and interest charges associated with new promissory notes.

Provision for Income Taxes

Systems Division

We recorded an income tax benefit of \$1.37 million during the year ended August 31, 2007. This income tax benefit is primarily due to recording deferred tax assets associated with net operating loss carryforwards and amended employment agreements and management agreement charges associated with loss of \$3.65 million for the year ended August 31, 2007. We estimate that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets recorded as of August 31, 2007 will be realized in future periods, and accordingly no valuation allowance related to our deferred tax assets has been recorded.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). This Statement defines fair value,

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establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides enhanced guidance to other pronouncements that require or permit assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those years. The standard is effective for the Company as of the beginning of its first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007, or September 1, 2008. The FASB, on February 12, 2008, issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS No. 157-2. This FSP permits a delay in the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The delay is intended to allow the FASB and constituents additional time to consider the effect of various implementation issues that have arisen, or that may arise, from the application of SFAS No. 157. On February 14, 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-1 to exclude SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, and its related interpretive accounting pronouncements from the scope of SFAS No. 157. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS No. 159). SFAS No. 159 provides all entities with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value. The objective of SFAS No. 159 is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply the complex provisions of hedge accounting. SFAS No. 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 159 does not eliminate disclosure requirements included in other accounting standards. The standard is effective for the Company as of the beginning of its first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007, or September 1, 2008. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 159 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an Amendment of ARB 51,* (SFAS 160). This statement amends ARB 51 to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest (minority interest) in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Upon its adoption, effective as of the beginning of the Company's fiscal 2010, noncontrolling interests will be classified as equity in the Company's financial statements and income and comprehensive income attributed to the noncontrolling interest will be included in the Company's income and comprehensive income. The provisions of this standard must be applied retrospectively upon adoption. The Company does not currently expect that the adoption of this pronouncement will have any effect on its financial statements since all of its existing subsidiaries are wholly owned.

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)). SFAS 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer in a business combination recognizes and measures the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquire. The provisions of SFAS 141(R) are effective for our business combinations occurring on or after September 1, 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash at August 31, 2008 of \$2.02 million represented a decrease of \$226,254 from \$2.25 million at August 31, 2007. We are a net borrower; consequently, we believe our cash balance must be viewed along with the available balance on our line of credit. Borrowings under our line of credit at August 31, 2008 increased to \$8.58 million from \$5.85 million at August 31, 2007. As of August 31, 2008, our net working capital (defined as the excess of our current assets over our current liabilities) was approximately \$4.58 million less than it was at August 31 2007. The decrease in working capital and increase in line of credit is

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mainly due to the acquisition of Luceo on March 20, 2008 and acquisition of eBAS/Aveeva on August 13, 2008. The purchase price for the acquisition of Luceo consisted of cash paid at closing in an aggregate amount of \$1,795,000,

which was funded through the borrowings under the Credit Facility and the issuance of a subordinated promissory notes in a principal amount of \$820,000 which is payable in two equal installments of \$410,000 each on the 12 month and 18 month anniversaries of the closing. The purchase price for the acquisition of eBAS and Aveeva consisted of consisted of cash at closing in an aggregate amount equal to \$7,313,500, which was funded through the borrowings under the Credit Facility. These decreases in working capital were offset by our positive operating income of \$3.33 million for the year ended August 31, 2008.

In December 2006, the Company, Emtec NJ, Emtec LLC, and Emtec Federal (collectively, the Borrower), entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with De Lage Landen Financial Services, Inc. (the Lender) pursuant to which the Lender provides the Borrower a with a revolving credit loan and floor plan loan (the Credit Facility). The Credit Facility provides for aggregate borrowings of the lesser of \$32.0 million or 85% of Borrower s eligible accounts receivable, plus 100% of unsold inventory financed by the Lender, minus a \$5.0 million reserve. The floor plan loan portion of the Credit Facility is for the purchase of inventory from approved vendors and for other business purposes. The Credit Facility subjects the Borrower to mandatory repayments upon the occurrence of certain events as set forth in the Credit Facility.

Borrowings under the Credit Facility bear interest at an annual rate equal to the rate of interest published in the Money Rates section of the Wall Street Journal minus 0.5% (4.50% as of August 31, 2008) for revolving credit loans. Floor plan loans do not bear interest until the Borrower is in default, unless a floorplan loan is unsubsidized, then, such floor plan loan will accrue interest once made, at the rate agreed to by the parties. Interest on outstanding floor plan loans accrues at the rate of 2.5% per annum in excess of the interest rate published in the Money Rates section of the Wall Street Journal (7.50% as of August 31, 2008).

To secure the payment of the obligations under the Credit Facility, the Borrower granted the Lender a security interest in all of Borrower s assets, including inventory, equipment, fixtures, accounts, chattel paper, instruments, deposit accounts, documents, general intangibles, letters of credit rights, and all judgments, claims and insurance policies.

In addition, the Lender and Avnet, Inc., one of our trade creditors, entered into an inter-creditor agreement in which the Lender agreed to give Avnet a first lien position on all future unbilled service maintenance billings and which provides that, as regards to Avnet, all debt obligations to the Lender are accorded priority.

As of August 31, 2008, we had an outstanding balance of \$8.58 million under the revolving portion of the Credit Facility and \$2.63 million of outstanding (included in the Company s accounts payable) balances plus \$444,700 in open approvals under the floor plan portion of the Credit Facility with Lender. As of August 31, 2008, we had net availability of \$14.44 million under the revolving portion of the Credit Facility and net availability of \$6.49 million under the floor plan portion of the Credit Facility.

As of August 31, 2008, the Company determined that it was in compliance with its financial covenants with the Lender.

The Company is currently in the process of negotiating a two year renewal of its Credit Facility with the Lender, and anticipates the renewal will be completed prior to December 6, 2008, which is the expiration date of the existing Credit Facility.

As of August 31, 2008, we had open term credit facilities with our primary trade vendors, including aggregators and manufacturers, of approximately \$32.20 million with outstanding principal of approximately \$17.92 million. Under these lines, we are typically obligated to pay each invoice within 30-45 days from the date of such invoice. These credit lines could be reduced or eliminated without notice and this action could have a material adverse affect on our business, result of operations, and financial condition.

Capital expenditures of \$309,557 during the year ended August 31, 2008 related primarily to the purchase of computer equipment for internal use, software costs to upgrade our accounting systems, furniture and a delivery truck for our Georgia location. We anticipate our total capital expenditures for our fiscal year ending August 31, 2009 will be approximately \$600,000, of which approximately \$250,000 will be for the upgrade of

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our organizational computer system and the remaining \$350,000 will primarily be for the purchase of computer equipment for internal use, furniture, delivery trucks and leasehold improvements.

The following are our long-term contractual obligations for leases, debt and other long-term liabilities as of August 31, 2008.

Contractual Obligations:	Payments Due by Period:				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Long-Term Debt Obligations	\$ 3,565,515	\$ 2,810,937	\$ 754,578	\$	\$
Operating Lease Obligations	1,851,743	952,597	781,329	117,817	
Total	\$ 5,417,258	\$ 3,763,534	\$ 1,535,907	\$ 117,817	\$

We anticipate that our primary sources of liquidity in fiscal year 2009 will be cash generated from operations, trade vendor credit and cash available to us under our Credit Facility. Our future financial performance will depend on our ability to continue to reduce and manage operating expenses as well as our ability to grow revenues. Any loss of clients, whether due to price competition or technological advances, will have an adverse affect on our revenues. Our future financial performance could be negatively affected by unforeseen factors and unplanned expenses. See Forward Looking Statements and Risk Factors .

We have no arrangements or other relationships with unconsolidated entities or other persons that are reasonably likely to materially affect liquidity or the availability of or requirements for capital resources.

We believe that funds generated from operations, trade vendor credit and bank borrowings should be sufficient to meet our current operating cash requirements through the next twelve months. However, there can be no assurance that all of the aforementioned sources of cash can be realized. Our lenders, including the lender for our credit facility, may have suffered losses related to their lending and other financial relationships, especially because of the general weakening of the national economy and increased financial instability of many borrowers. As a result, lenders may become insolvent or tighten their lending standards, which could make it more difficult for us to borrow under our credit facility or to obtain other financing on favorable terms or at all. Our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected if we were unable to draw funds under our credit facility because of a lender default or to obtain other cost-effective financing.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles that are generally accepted in the United States. The methods, estimates, and judgments we use in applying our most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on the results we report in our financial statements. The SEC has defined critical accounting policies as policies that involve critical accounting estimates that require (i) management to make assumptions that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and (ii) different estimates that could have been reasonably used for the current period, or changes in the estimates that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, which would

have a material impact on the presentation of our financial condition, changes in financial condition or in result of operations. Based on this definition, our most critical policies include: revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation reserve, the assessment of recoverability of long-lived assets, the assessment of recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets, rebates, and income taxes.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from the sales of products when risk of loss and title passes which is upon client acceptance.

Revenue from the sale of warranties and support service contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Technical Bulletin No. 90-1, *Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Maintenance Contracts* (FTB 90-1).

We may also enter into sales arrangements with clients that contain multiple elements. We recognize revenue from sale arrangements that contain both products and manufacturer warranties in accordance with

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Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 00-21, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables, based on the relative fair value of the individual components. The relative fair value of individual components is based on historical sales of the components sold separately.

Product revenue represents sales of computer hardware and pre-packaged software. These arrangements often include software installations, configurations, and imaging, along with delivery and set-up of hardware. We follow the criteria contained in EITF 00-21 and Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 (SAB 104) in recognizing revenue associated with these transactions. We perform software installations, configurations and imaging services at our locations prior to the delivery of the product. Some client arrangements include set-up services performed at client locations where our personnel perform the routine tasks of removing the equipment from boxes, and setting up the equipment at client workstations by plugging in all necessary connections. This service is usually performed the same day as delivery.

Revenue is recognized on the date of acceptance, except as follows:

In some instances, the set-up service is performed after date of delivery. We recognize revenue for the hardware component at date of delivery when the amount of revenue allocable to this component is not contingent upon the completion of set-up services and, therefore, our client has agreed that the transaction is complete as to the hardware component. In instances where our client does not accept delivery until set-up services are completed, we defer all revenue in the transaction until client acceptance occurs.

There are occasions when a client requests a transaction on a bill & hold basis. We follow the SAB 104 criteria and recognize revenue from these sales prior to date of physical delivery only when all the criteria of SAB 104 are met. We do not modify our normal billing and credit terms for these clients. The client is invoiced at the date of revenue recognition when all of the criteria have been met.

We have experienced minimal client returns. Since some eligible products must be returned to us within 30 days from the date of the invoice, we reduce the product revenue and cost of goods in each accounting period based on the actual returns that occurred in the next 30 days after the close of the accounting period.

Service and consulting revenue include time billings based upon billable hours charged to clients, fixed price short-term projects, hardware maintenance contracts, and manufacturer support service contracts. These contracts generally are task specific and do not involve multiple deliverables. Revenues from time billings are recognized as services are delivered. Revenues from short-term fixed price projects are recognized using the proportionate performance method by determining the level of service performed based upon the amount of labor cost incurred on

the project versus the total labor costs to perform the project because this is the most readily reliable measure of output. Revenues from hardware maintenance contracts are recognized ratably over the contract period.

Revenues from the sale of third party manufacturer warranties and manufacturer support service contracts where the manufacturer is responsible for fulfilling the service requirements of the client are recognized immediately on their contract sale date. Manufacturer support service contracts contain cancellation privileges that allow our clients to terminate a contract with 90 days written notice. In this event, the client is entitled to a pro-rated refund based on the remaining term of the contract, and we would owe the manufacturer a pro-rated refund of the cost of the contract. However, we have experienced no client cancellations of any significance during our most recent 3-year history and we do not expect cancellations of any significance in the future. As the Company is not obligated to perform these services, we determined it is more appropriate to recognize the net amount of the revenue and related payments as net revenue at the time of sale, pursuant to the guidelines of Emerging Issues Task Force 99-19, Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent.

Trade Receivables

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our clients to make required payments. We base our estimates on the aging of our accounts receivable balances and our historical write-off experience, net of recoveries. If the financial condition of our clients were to

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deteriorate, additional allowances may be required. We believe the accounting estimate related to the allowance for doubtful accounts is a critical accounting estimate because changes in it can significantly affect net income.

Inventories

Inventory is stated at the lower of average cost or market. Inventory is entirely finished goods purchased for resale and consists of computer hardware, computer software, computer peripherals and related supplies. We provide an inventory reserve for products we determine are obsolete or where salability has deteriorated based on management's review of products and sales.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We have adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). As a result, amortization of goodwill was discontinued. Goodwill is the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in a business combination accounted for under the purchase method. We test goodwill and indefinite-lived assets for impairment at least annually (on June 1) in accordance with SFAS 142.

Intangible assets at August 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the value ascribed to customer relationships and non-compete covenants. The assets ascribed to customer relationships are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 5 to 15 years and five years for non-compete covenants. Intangible assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. Recoverability of long-lived assets is assessed by a comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If estimated undiscounted future net cash flows are less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired and a loss would be recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

Rebates

Rebates are recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of income as a reduction of the cost of revenues in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Abstract No. 02-16, *Accounting by a Client (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor* (EITF 02-16).

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under an asset and liability approach that requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our financial statements or tax returns. In estimating future tax consequences, we generally consider all expected future events other than the enactment of changes in tax laws or rates. A valuation allowance is recognized if, on weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. On September 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements and provides guidance on de-recognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition issues.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Under SEC regulations, in certain circumstances, we are required to make certain disclosures regarding the following off-balance sheet arrangements, if material:

- any obligation under certain guarantee contracts;
- any retained or contingent interest in assets transferred to an unconsolidated entity or similar arrangement that serves as credit, liquidity or market risk support to that entity for such assets;
- any obligation under certain derivative instruments; and
- any obligation arising out of a material variable interest held by us in an unconsolidated entity that provides financing, liquidity, market risk or credit risk support to us, or engages in leasing, hedging or research and development services with us.

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We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that are required to be disclosed pursuant to these regulations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We do not engage in trading market risk sensitive instruments and do not purchase hedging instruments or other than trading instruments that are likely to expose us to market risk, whether interest rate, foreign currency exchange, commodity price or equity price risk. We have issued no debt instruments, entered into no forward or future contracts, purchased no options and entered into no swaps. Our primary market risk exposures are those of interest rate fluctuations. A change in interest rates would affect the rate at which we could borrow funds under our revolving credit facility. Our average balance on the line of credit during fiscal year August 31, 2008 was approximately \$6.5 million. Assuming no material increase or decrease in such balance, a one percent change in the interest rate would change our interest expense by approximately \$65,000 annually.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Emtec, Inc.
Marlton, New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Emtec, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) as of August 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, cash flows, and stockholders' equity for each of the two years in the period ended August 31, 2008. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Emtec, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of August 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended August 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We were not engaged to examine management's assessment of the effectiveness of Emtec, Inc. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2008, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion thereon.

/s/ McGladrey & Pullen, LLP

Blue Bell, Pennsylvania
November 26, 2008

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EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

August 31, 2008 and 2007

	2008	2007
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$2,025,098	\$2,251,352
Receivables:		
Trade, less allowance for doubtful accounts	32,178,967	28,774,286
Others	2,285,542	2,756,815
Inventories, net	659,994	5,021,516
Prepaid expenses and other	1,006,686	331,062
Deferred tax asset - current	900,028	653,820
Total current assets	39,056,315	39,788,851
Property and equipment, net	1,108,327	1,308,582
Intangible assets, net	11,315,422	7,432,776
Goodwill	10,697,516	9,014,055
Restricted cash		150,000
Deferred tax asset - long term	171,985	
Other assets	124,475	112,505
Total assets	\$62,474,040	\$57,806,769
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Line of credit	\$8,583,552	\$5,847,494
Accounts payable	24,824,365	26,578,127
Current portion of long term debt - related party	2,810,937	1,280,660
Income taxes payable	315,111	9,255
Accrued liabilities	5,418,625	4,172,008
Due to former stockholders	631,415	631,415
Customer deposits	500	183,220
Deferred revenue	1,323,177	1,362,333
Total current liabilities	43,907,682	40,064,512
Deferred tax liability	2,298,650	1,307,155
Accrued liabilities	342,708	
Long term debt - related party	754,578	2,745,514
Total liabilities	47,303,618	44,117,181
Commitments and contingent liabilities (Note 14)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock \$0.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; 17,714,180 and 17,249,875 shares issued and 14,849,591 and 14,385,286, outstanding at August 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	177,142	172,499
Additional paid-in capital	20,635,972	20,348,736
Accumulated deficit	(46,645)	(1,235,600)
	20,766,469	19,285,635
Less: treasury stock, at cost, 2,864,589 shares	(5,596,047)	(5,596,047)
Total stockholders' equity	15,170,422	13,689,588
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$62,474,040	\$57,806,769

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these consolidated financial statements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended August 31, 2008 and 2007**

	2008	2007
Revenues	\$211,156,374	\$216,980,138
Cost of revenues	184,220,100	193,825,950
Gross profit	26,936,274	23,154,188
Operating expenses:		
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	21,892,485	21,830,037
Management fee – related party		145,834
Amended employment agreements and management agreement charges		2,329,800
Rent expense – related party	376,957	357,300
Depreciation and amortization	1,335,695	1,171,815
Total operating expenses	23,605,137	25,834,786
Operating income (loss)	3,331,137	(2,680,598)
Other expense (income):		
Interest income – other	(88,741)	(105,507)
Interest expense	997,714	1,079,209
Other expense	605	(462)
Income (loss) before income taxes (benefit)	2,421,559	(3,653,838)
Provision for income taxes (benefit)	1,099,792	(1,373,851)
Net income (loss)	\$1,321,767	\$(2,279,987)
Net income (loss) per common share		
Basic and Diluted	\$0.09	\$(0.16)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding		
Basic	14,519,049	14,385,286
Diluted	14,664,955	14,385,286

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these consolidated financial statements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Years Ended August 31, 2008 and 2007

	2008	2007
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income (loss)	\$1,321,767	\$(2,279,987)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used In) Operating Activities		
Depreciation and amortization	648,342	591,464
Amortization related to intangible assets	687,354	580,351
Deferred income taxes	157,834	(1,496,087)
Stock-based compensation	291,879	427,037
Amended employment agreements and management agreement charges		2,329,800
Changes In Operating Assets and Liabilities		
Receivables	5,105,002	(1,628,360)
Inventories	4,361,522	(3,726,152)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	849,361	336,014
Accounts payable	(3,299,266)	2,968,835
Customer deposits	(183,220)	(510,163)
Income taxes payable	(304,160)	(76,477)
Accrued liabilities	(2,383,872)	728,179
Deferred compensation		(272,332)
Deferred revenue	(39,156)	293,313
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	7,213,387	(1,734,565)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(309,557)	(583,957)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(8,735,482)	
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(9,045,039)	(583,957)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Net increase (decrease) in line of credit	2,736,058	4,966,035
Decrease in restricted cash	150,000	
Repayment of debt	(1,280,660)	(1,313,844)
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	1,605,398	3,652,191
Net increase (decrease) in Cash	(226,254)	1,333,669
Beginning Cash	2,251,352	917,683
Ending Cash	\$2,025,098	\$2,251,352
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$1,333,980	\$50,457
Interest	\$1,539,987	\$1,031,839
Supplemental Schedule of Non Cash Investing and Financing Activities		
Subordinated note issued in connection with Luceo acquisition	\$820,000	

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these consolidated financial statements.

EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Years Ended August 31, 2008 and 2007

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Treasury Stock, at Cost	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at August 31, 2006	17,249,875	\$172,499	\$19,921,699	\$1,044,387	\$(5,596,047)	\$15,542,538
Stock-based compensation			427,037			427,037
Net loss				(2,279,987)		(2,279,987)
Balance at August 31, 2007	17,249,875	172,499	20,348,736	(1,235,600)	(5,596,047)	13,689,588
Stock-based compensation	464,305	4,643	287,236			291,879
Adoption of FIN 48 September 1, 2007				(132,812)		(132,812)
Net income				1,321,767		1,321,767
Balance at August 31, 2008	17,714,180	\$177,142	\$20,635,972	\$(46,645)	\$(5,596,047)	\$15,170,422

The accompanying notes are integral parts of these consolidated financial statements.

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EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization

Business

Emtec, Inc., a Delaware Corporation, (the Company) is an information technology (IT) company, providing consulting, services and products to commercial, federal, education, state and local government clients. The Company's areas of specific practices include communications, data management, enterprise computing, managed services and staff augmentation solutions, training, storage and data center planning and development. The Company's client base is comprised of departments of the United States Federal Government, U.S. state and local governments, schools and commercial businesses throughout the United States. The most significant portion of the Company's revenue is derived from activities as a reseller of IT products, such as workstations, servers, microcomputers, and

application software and networking and communications equipment.

On March 20, 2008, the Company acquired, through its subsidiary Emtec Global Services LLC (EGS), all of the outstanding stock of Luceo, Inc. (Luceo) headquartered in Naperville, IL. Luceo offers a broad range of consulting/contracting services to clients throughout the United States including IT project management services, packaged software implementation, web technologies/client server application development and support.

On August 13, 2008, the Company acquired, through its subsidiary EGS, all of the outstanding stock of eBusiness Application Solutions, Inc. (eBAS), and Aveeva, Inc. (Aveeva) headquartered in Fremont, CA and their Indian subsidiary Aviance Software India Private Limited (Aviance), headquartered in Bangalore, India. eBAS and Aveeva offers a broad range of a broad range of software consulting services, including business analysis, quality assurance, testing, and training as well as SAP, CRM, Oracle Apps, and Java based solutions throughout the United States.

With the acquisitions of Luceo, eBAS and Aveeva, the Company divides its operating activity into two operating segments for reporting purposes: Emtec Systems Division (Systems Division) and Emtec Global Services Division (Global Services Division). Systems Divisions is the Company s historical business and Global Services Division is the Company s IT Staffing Augmentation Solutions and Training business including Luceo, eBAS and Aveeva.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Emtec, Inc., a New Jersey Corporation (Emtec NJ), Emtec Viasub LLC (Emtec LLC), Emtec LLC s wholly owned subsidiary Emtec Federal, Inc. (Emtec Federal), EGS, EGS s wholly owned subsidiaries Luceo, eBAS, Aveeva and Aveeva s subsidiary Aviance. Significant intercompany account balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period, including, but not limited to, receivable valuations, impairment of goodwill and other long-lived assets and income taxes. Management s estimates are based on historical experience, facts and circumstances available at the time, and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company reviews these matters and reflects changes in estimates as appropriate. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Restricted Cash

The Company has restricted cash from time to time during the year. The Company recorded restricted cash related to a letter of credit required as a security deposit for a real estate lease of \$150,000 at August 31, 2007.

Concentration of Credit Risk, Significant Clients and Trade Receivables

The Company typically maintains cash at major financial institutions. At times throughout the year, bank account balances exceed FDIC insurance limits, which are now up to \$250,000 per account.

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist principally of trade receivables. The Company's revenues, by client type, consist of the following:

	For the Years Ended			
	August 31, 2008		August 31, 2007	
Departments of the U.S. Government	\$ 110,069,255	52.1 %	\$ 113,462,452	52.3 %
State and Local Governments	11,443,786	5.4 %	13,807,391	6.4 %
Commercial Companies	56,886,064	27.0 %	49,286,075	22.7 %
Education and other	32,757,269	15.5 %	40,424,220	18.6 %
Total Revenues	\$211,156,374	100.0%	\$216,980,138	100.0%

Sales to one of the school districts in Georgia accounted for approximately \$21.5 million or 10.2% and \$20.40 million or 9.4% of the Company's total revenues for years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company reviews a client's credit history before extending credit. The Company does not require collateral or other security to support credit sales. The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the credit risk of specific clients, historical experience and other identified risks. Trade receivables are carried at original invoice less an estimate made for doubtful receivables, based on review by management of all outstanding amounts on a periodic basis. Trade receivables are considered delinquent when payment is not received within standard terms of sale, and are charged-off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when management determines that recovery is unlikely and ceases its collection efforts.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, other receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses and client deposits approximate fair value because of their short-term nature. The carrying amount of the Credit Facility and the carrying value of other long-term debt approximates its fair value due to its short term nature because the interest rates reflect rates the Company would be able to obtain on debt with similar terms and conditions.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sales of products when risk of loss and title passes, which is upon client acceptance.

Product revenue represents sales of computer hardware and pre-packaged software. These arrangements often include software installations, configurations, and imaging, along with delivery and set-up of hardware. We follow the criteria contained in EITF 00-21 and Staff Accounting Bulletin 104 (SAB 104) in recognizing revenue associated with these

transactions. We perform software installations, configurations and imaging services at our locations prior to the delivery of the product. Some client arrangements include set-up services performed at client locations where our personnel perform the routine tasks of removing the equipment from boxes and setting up the equipment at client workstations by plugging in all necessary connections. This service is usually performed the same day as delivery.

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EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In some instances, the set-up service is performed after the date of delivery. We recognize revenue for the hardware component at the date of delivery when the amount of revenue allocable to this component is not contingent upon the completion of set-up services and, therefore, our client has agreed that the transaction is complete as to the hardware component. In instances where our client does not accept delivery until set-up services are completed, we defer all recognition of revenue in the transaction until client acceptance occurs.

There are occasions when a client requests a transaction on a bill and hold basis. We follow the SAB 104 criteria and recognize revenue from these sales prior to date of physical delivery only when all the criteria of SAB 104 are met. We do not modify our normal billing and credit terms for these clients. The client is invoiced at the date of revenue recognition when all of the criteria have been met. At August 31, 2008 and 2007, there were no bill and hold transactions.

Revenue from the sale of warranties and support service contracts is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Technical Bulletin No. 90-1, *Accounting for Separately Priced Extended Warranty and Product Maintenance Contracts* (FTB 90).

The Company has experienced minimal client returns. Since all eligible products must be returned to the Company within 30 days from the date of the invoice, the Company reduces the product revenue and cost of goods in each accounting period based on the actual returns that occurred in the next 30 days after the close of the accounting period.

Service and consulting revenue include time billings based upon billable hours charged to clients, fixed price short-term projects, hardware maintenance contracts, and manufacturer support service contracts. These contracts generally are task-specific and do not involve multiple deliverables. Revenues from time billings are recognized as services are delivered. Revenues from short-term fixed price projects are recognized using the proportionate performance method by determining the level of service performed based upon the amount of labor cost incurred on the project versus the total labor costs to perform the project because this is the most readily reliable measure of output. Revenues from hardware maintenance contracts are recognized ratably over the contract period.

Revenues from the sale of third party manufacturer warranties and manufacturer support service contracts where the manufacturer is responsible for fulfilling the service requirements of the client are recognized immediately on their contract sale date. Manufacturer support service contracts contain cancellation privileges that allow our clients to terminate a contract with 90 days written notice. In this event, the client is entitled to a pro-rated refund based on the remaining term of the contract, and we would owe the manufacturer a pro-rated refund of the cost of the contract.

However, we have experienced no client cancellations of any significance during our most recent 3-year history and we do not expect cancellations of any significance in the future. Since the Company is not obligated to perform these services, revenue is recognize the net amount of the revenue and related payments as net revenue at the time of sale, pursuant to the guidelines of Emerging Issues Task Force 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*.

Rebates

Rebates received on purchased products are recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations as a reduction of the cost of revenues, in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Abstract No. 02-16, *Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor* (EITF 02-16). At August 31, 2008 and 2007, approximately \$1,390,000 and \$2,298,000, respectively, of rebates receivable were recorded in Receivable-other in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

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EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of average cost or market. Inventories consist of finished goods purchased for resale, including computer hardware, computer software, computer peripherals and related supplies.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization are provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which generally are three to five years. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. The cost and accumulated depreciation relating to property and equipment retired or otherwise disposed of are eliminated from the accounts, and any resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to income.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents costs in excess of fair values assigned to the underlying net assets of acquired companies. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* , goodwill is not amortized but tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The Company has set an annual impairment testing date of June 1. An impairment charge will be recognized only when the implied fair value of a reporting unit, including goodwill, is less than its carrying amount.

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended August 31, 2008 are as follows:

Balance at August 31, 2007	\$9,014,055
Increase in goodwill arising from acquisition of Luceo	1,671,068
Increase in goodwill arising from acquisition of eBAS/Aveeva	47,660
Reduction in goodwill arising from adoption of FIN 48	(35,267)
Balance at August 31, 2008	\$10,697,516

For the year ended August 31, 2007, the Company determined that segment reporting of its business activities was not required under SFAS 131 due to the similarity in economic and business characteristics of its operating segments that allow for aggregation as one business unit. Therefore, the entire Company was considered one reporting unit for purposes of impairment testing under SFAS 142. The Company performed an impairment test as of June 1, 2007, based on the estimate of discounted present value of the operating cash flows, and based on a market approach that uses our market capitalization at that date as the fair value of the Company. Under this method, the Company compares the fair value of the reporting unit to its carrying value inclusive of goodwill. The fair value of the Company exceeded the carrying value, thus, the Company determined that there was no impairment.

For the year ended August 31, 2008, the Company determined that it had two reporting segments as a result of its acquisition of Luceo on March 20, 2008. Further, the Company determined that it had two reporting units under SFAS 142; Systems Divisions and Luceo, as of the impairment testing date of June 1, 2008. Based on the estimate of discounted present value of the operating cash flows of the Systems Division, there was no goodwill impairment for the reporting unit. Since the acquisition of Luceo was proximal to the testing date, the Company believes that the acquisition value approximates the fair value as of the testing date. Accordingly, there was no impairment for the Luceo reporting unit.

The Company recorded \$10.70 million of goodwill from its merger-related activities during 2005 and 2008. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill is not amortized but rather tested for impairment annually on June 1. Impairment testing consists of comparing the fair value of the acquired reporting units with their carrying amounts, including goodwill. An impairment loss would be recorded to the extent the carrying value of the goodwill exceeds the fair value of the goodwill. The Company did not have any impairment loss based on its goodwill impairment testing at June 1, 2008. At August 31, 2008, Emtec's market capitalization was

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EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

less than the total shareholders' equity, which is one factor the Company considered when determining whether goodwill should be tested for impairment between annual tests. The Company doesn't believe that the reduced market capitalization represents a goodwill impairment indicator as of August 31, 2008 but if current market conditions persist, it is possible that we will have a goodwill impairment charge against earnings in a future period.

Identifiable Intangible Asset

At August 31, 2008 and 2007, the components of identifiable intangible asset are as follows:

	Year Ended August 31,	
	2008	2007
Customer relationships	\$12,861,712	\$8,661,712
Non-compete agreements	370,000	
	13,231,712	8,661,712
Accumulated amortization	(1,916,290)	(1,228,936)
	\$11,315,422	\$7,432,776

Customer relationships represent the value ascribed to customer relationships purchased in 2005 and the acquisitions of Luceo and eBAS/Aveeva in fiscal 2008. The amounts ascribed to client relationships are being amortized on a straight-line basis over 5-15 years.

Non-compete agreements represent the value ascribed to covenants not to compete employment agreements with certain members of Luceo and eBAS/Aveeva's management entered into at the date of the respective acquisitions. The amounts ascribed to non-compete are being amortized on a straight-line basis over five years.

Amortization expense was \$687,354 and \$580,351 for the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Future amortization for the next 5 years ending August 31, 2009 through 2013 will be approximately \$1,370,000 per year.

Long-lived assets, including client relationships and property and equipment, are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with SFAS No. 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. Recoverability of long-lived assets is assessed by a comparison of the carrying amount to the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If estimated undiscounted future net cash flows are less than the carrying amount, the asset is considered impaired, and a loss would be recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset. No impairment of long-lived assets occurred during the fiscal years ended 2008 and 2007.

Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was \$1,233,768 and \$1,097,475 for the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Advertising expense is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. We receive marketing development funds from various manufacturers, which are also included as a reduction in selling, general and administrative expense.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. The Company files a Federal consolidated tax return that includes all U.S. entities. The Company also files several combined/consolidated state tax returns and several separate state tax returns. Deferred taxes are provided based upon a review of the tax bases of assets and liabilities, whereby deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported

EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are recognized for tax loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. Deferred taxes result from timing differences primarily relating to bad debts, inventory reserves, deferred revenue, fixed asset depreciation, compensation expenses, and intangible amortization.

On September 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements and provides guidance on de-recognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition issues. As a result of the implementation of FIN 48 on September 1, 2007, the Company recorded a liability for unrecognized tax obligations of \$539,580. In accordance with FIN 48, the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle was required to be treated as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company's adoption of FIN 48 resulted in a decrease in retained earnings of \$132,812. Subsequent to the initial adoption of FIN 48, our policy is to recognize interest and penalty expense associated with uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated statements of operations. During the year ended August 31, 2008, the Company recorded interest associated with uncertain tax positions in the amount of \$46,267, as an increase to current income tax expense. The total liability for unrecognized tax positions increased to \$692,532 as of August 31, 2008. A significant portion of this liability related to an ongoing IRS tax audit, which was subsequently settled in October 2008.

During the fiscal 2006 year, Emtec Federal, formerly Westwood Computer Corporation (Westwood), was audited by the IRS. The IRS audited the two-predecessor tax years ended April 16, 2004. With one exception, all tax matters identified by the IRS were settled in fiscal 2006, with appropriate adjustments recorded in the current tax expense for the year ended August 31, 2006. The other matter involved a disagreement with the IRS over the valuation of real property sold by Westwood to a related party during Westwood's 2003 fiscal year. The IRS had asserted that the Company's property valuation and resulting taxable gain was understated by \$1.5 million, which could have resulted in approximately \$521,000 in federal income tax liability plus potential interest and penalties. At August 31, 2008, the liability for unrecognized tax positions included \$260,404 for federal income tax liability related to this matter. In October 2008, the Company settled this matter with the Appeals Office of the IRS. The settlement agreement resulted in a federal income tax liability of \$104,162 plus interest of approximately \$50,000.

Under the provisions of the merger agreement executed in connection with its acquisition of Westwood, the liability recognized in connection with the dispute with the IRS is subject to indemnification coverage by the former owners of Westwood. As of May 31, 2008, the Company recorded a \$341,165 other receivable on the balance sheet to record this potential recovery under the indemnification provisions. The accounting effect of recording the \$341,165 in other receivable was to decrease goodwill by \$341,165. The Company shall recognize the accounting effects of the income tax settlement with IRS in the first quarter of fiscal 2009.

We conduct business nationally and, as a result, file income tax returns in the U.S federal jurisdiction and various state and local jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, we are no longer subject to federal, state or local income tax examinations for tax returns filed for fiscal years 2004 and prior.

TABLE OF CONTENTS**EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)****Reconciliation of Unrecognized Tax Benefits for the Year Ended August 31, 2008:**

Balance at September 1, 2007 (adoption of FIN 48)	\$ 539,580
Unrecognized tax postions of prior periods:	
Increase	1,002
Decrease	
Unrecognized tax postions of current year:	
Increase	157,462
Decrease	(5,512)
Decrease in unrecognized tax benefits due to settlements	
Decrease in unrecognized tax benefits due to lapse of statute of limitations	
Balance at August 31, 2008	\$ 692,532
Total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate	\$ 84,213
Accrued interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits as of August 31, 2008 balance sheet	\$ 186,702
Interest and penalties classified as income tax expense- for year ended August 31, 2008	\$ 46,267

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common stockholders (the numerator) by the weighted average shares outstanding (the denominator), during the period. Shares issued during the period are weighted for the portion of the period that they were outstanding.

The computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share is similar to the computation of basic earnings (loss) per share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if dilutive options, restricted stock awards and warrants had been exercised as end of the period. Potentially diluted shares consist of stock options, restricted stock awards and warrants totaling 144,339 and 289,889 shares for the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Diluted shares for the year ended August 31, 2007 were not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share because the affect of the inclusion would be anti-dilutive. In addition outstanding stock warrants to purchase 1,649,955 and 1,598,365 common shares as of August 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share for the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2007, because the exercise price was greater than the average market price of the Company's common shares over those periods.

Stock-Based Employee Compensation

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R), which requires stock-based compensation to be measured based on the fair value of the award on the date of grant and the corresponding expense to be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. In March 2005, the SEC issued SAB No. 107 *Share Based Payment* (SAB No. 107), relating to SAFS No. 123R. We have applied the provisions of SAB No. 107 in our adoption of SFAS No. 123R.

Effective September 1, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* , utilizing the modified-prospective approach. Under the modified prospective transition approach, the Company was required to recognize compensation cost for 1) all share-based payments granted prior to, but not vested as of, September 1, 2006 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123; and 2) for all share-based payments granted on or after September 1, 2006

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EMTEC, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with SFAS 123R. In accordance with the modified prospective method, the Company has not restated prior period results. All outstanding options at September 1, 2006 were fully vested and, therefore, no compensation was recognized after August 31, 2006 relating to these options.

The Company has a stock-based employee compensation plan which is more fully described in Note 11 Stock-Based Compensation and Warrants.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS No. 157). This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides enhanced guidance to other pronouncements that require or permit assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those years. The standard is effective for the Company as of the beginning of its first fiscal year beginning after November 15, 2007, or September 1, 2008. The FASB, on February 12, 2008, issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS No. 157-2. This FSP permits a delay in the effective date of SFAS No. 157 to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, for non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The delay is intended to allow the FASB and constituents additional time to consider the effect of various implementation issues

that have arisen, or that may arise, from the application of SFAS No. 157. On February 14, 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-1 to exclude SFAS No. 13, *Accounting for Leases*, and its related interpretive accounting pronouncements from the scope of SFAS No. 157. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 157 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial