

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.
Form 10-Q
February 11, 2019

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2018

Or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: **001-35918**

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware **84-1108035**
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. employer
incorporation or organization) identification no.)

Two Valley Square, Suite 220, 512 Township Line Road, Blue Bell, PA 19422

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(610) 336-9045**

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

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

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The registrant had 12,604,670 shares of its common stock outstanding as of February 6, 2019.

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PART I—FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Unless the context indicates or requires otherwise, (i) the term “MAM” refers to MAM Software Group, Inc. and its principal operating subsidiaries; (ii) the term “MAM Ltd.” refers to MAM Software Limited; (iii) the term “MAM NA” refers to MAM Software, Inc.; (iv) the term “Origin” refers to Origin Software Solutions, Ltd.; (v) the term “MAM UK” collectively refers to MAM Ltd. and Origin; and (vi) the terms “we,” “our,” “ours,” “us” and the “Company” refer collectively to MAM Software Group, Inc.

Item 1. Financial Statements

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MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets***(In thousands, except per share data)*

	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2018
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,908	\$4,171
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$243 and \$224, respectively	4,786	5,010
Inventories	173	170
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,295	1,270
Total Current Assets	10,162	10,621
Property and Equipment, Net	445	480
Other Assets		
Goodwill	8,072	8,280
Intangible assets, net	508	568
Software development costs, net	9,685	8,889
Deferred income taxes	1,413	1,251
Other long-term assets	491	545
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 30,776	\$30,634
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,163	\$1,318
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	1,097	1,201
Accrued payroll and related expenses	1,244	2,146
Current portion of long-term debt	2,025	1,811
Current portion of deferred revenues	2,210	1,885
Sales tax payable	857	910
Income tax payable	721	669
Total Current Liabilities	9,317	9,940

Long-Term Liabilities

Deferred revenues, net of current portion	1,386	1,146
Deferred income taxes	730	789
Income tax payable, net of current portion	232	232
Long-term debt, net of current portion	3,590	4,581
Other long-term liabilities	305	426
Total Liabilities	15,560	17,114

Commitments and Contingencies**Stockholders' Equity**

Preferred stock: Par value \$0.0001 per share; 2,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock: Par value \$0.0001 per share; 18,000 shares authorized, 12,633 shares issued and 12,588 shares outstanding at December 31, 2018 and 12,593 shares issued and 12,588 shares outstanding at June 30, 2018	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	15,123	14,768
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,723)	(3,236)
Retained earnings	4,138	2,003
Treasury stock at cost, 45 and 5 shares at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, respectively	(323)	(16)
Total Stockholders' Equity	15,216	13,520
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 30,776	\$30,634

The Accompanying Notes Are an Integral Part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income****(Unaudited)***(In thousands, except per share data)*

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	December 31, 2018	2017	December 31, 2018	2017
Net revenues	\$8,956	\$8,500	\$18,256	\$17,138
Cost of revenues	4,066	3,999	8,131	7,806
Gross Profit	4,890	4,501	10,125	9,332
Operating Expenses				
Research and development	1,431	1,192	2,646	2,195
Sales and marketing	1,000	986	1,773	1,739
General and administrative	1,499	1,442	3,084	2,932
Depreciation and amortization	54	58	111	116
Total Operating Expenses	3,984	3,678	7,614	6,982
Operating Income	906	823	2,511	2,350
Other Income (Expense)				
Interest expense, net	(92)	(109)	(183)	(213)
Total other expense, net	(92)	(109)	(183)	(213)
Income before provision for income taxes	814	714	2,328	2,137
Provision for income taxes	110	793	413	1,102
Net Income (Loss)	\$704	\$(79)	\$1,915	\$1,035
Earnings (loss) per share attributed to common stockholders – basic	\$0.06	\$(0.01)	\$0.16	\$0.09
Earnings (loss) per share attributed to common stockholders – diluted	\$0.06	\$(0.01)	\$0.16	\$0.09
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	12,156	11,825	12,150	11,820
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	12,199	11,825	12,207	12,151
Net Income (Loss)	\$704	\$(79)	\$1,915	\$1,035

Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(315)	95	(487)	360
Total Comprehensive Income	\$389	\$16	\$1,428	\$1,395

The Accompanying Notes Are an Integral Part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(Unaudited)***(In thousands)*

	For the Six Months Ended December 31, 2018 2017	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 1,915	\$ 1,035
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Bad debt expense	76	5
Depreciation and amortization	248	283
Amortization of debt issuance costs	17	22
Deferred income taxes	(65)	744
Stock-based compensation expense	364	231
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	110	392
Prepaid expenses and other assets	133	140
Income tax receivable	-	170
Accounts payable	(132)	(395)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(967)	(297)
Income tax payable	(203)	358
Deferred revenues	267	422
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,763	3,110
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(50)	(60)
Capitalized software development costs	(567)	(864)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(617)	(924)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of long-term debt	(794)	(667)
Repayment of contingent consideration	(86)	-
Repurchase of common stock for treasury	(307)	-
Common stock surrendered to pay for tax withholding	(27)	-
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,214)	(667)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(195)	31
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(263)	1,550

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,171	1,260
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$3,908	\$2,810

The Accompanying Notes Are an Integral Part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	December 31, 2018	2017
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Issuance of common stock in settlement of accrued liabilities	\$ 49	\$ 48

The Accompanying Notes Are an Integral Part of these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The condensed consolidated financial statements included herein have been prepared by MAM Software Group, Inc. (“MAM” or the “Company”), without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Certain information normally included in the condensed consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US”) has been omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. However, the Company believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting primarily of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

Operating results for the six months ended December 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. It is suggested that the condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2018, which was filed with the SEC on September 14, 2018.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, *Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting*, which provides guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in ASC Topic 718. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. The Company adopted ASU 2017-09 on July 1, 2018, and adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (Topic 606), which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in *Revenue Recognition* (Topic 605) and Subtopic 985-605 *Software - Revenue Recognition*. Topic 605 and Subtopic 985-605 are collectively referred to as "Topic 605" or "prior GAAP." Under Topic 606, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. In addition, Topic 606 requires enhanced disclosures, including disclosure of the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The Company adopted Topic 606 on July 1, 2018, the first day of fiscal 2019, using the modified retrospective transition method. Under this method, the Company evaluated contracts that were in effect at the beginning of fiscal 2019 as if those contracts had been accounted for under Topic 606. The Company did not evaluate individual modifications for those periods prior to the adoption date, but the aggregate effect of all modifications as of the adoption date and such effects are provided below. Under the modified retrospective transition method, periods prior to the adoption date were not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with historical, pre-Topic 606 accounting. A cumulative catch-up adjustment was recorded to beginning retained earnings to reflect the impact of all existing arrangements under Topic 606.

The most significant impacts of the adoption of Topic 606 are as follows:

Revenue related to professional services for perpetual license contracts are recognized on percentage of hours incurred on the contract compared to the estimated total hours to complete, as compared to upon completion under prior GAAP. At adoption, the Company increased retained earnings and accounts receivable by \$0.1 million related to this item.

Rental contracts, for which customers pay a monthly fee for an on-premise software license and support/maintenance are accounted for as perpetual licenses contracts with a financing component, rather than on a monthly subscription basis under prior GAAP. At adoption, the Company increased retained earnings, and other current assets and other long-term assets by \$0.2 million related to this item.

Set-up fee revenue and associated costs pertaining to implementation of rental customers are no longer deferred over the life of the customer contract. At adoption, the Company increased retained earnings by \$0.1 million and decreased deferred revenue by \$0.2 million, and decreased other assets by \$0.1 million related to this item.

Funded software development from a customer related to a capitalized software development project is now recognized as deferred revenue until the customer implements the software, and recognized over the life of the customer contract, as compared to an offset to capitalized software costs under prior GAAP. At adoption, the Company increased deferred revenue and increased capitalized software by \$0.5 million related to this item.

The tax impact of the above adjustments was assessed and, at adoption, the Company decreased retained earnings and decreased deferred tax liability by \$0.15 million each and increased taxes payable by \$0.3 million.

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2018****(Unaudited)***Adjustments to beginning consolidated balance sheet accounts*

The following table presents the cumulative effect adjustments, net of income tax effects, to beginning consolidated balance sheet accounts for Topic 606 adopted by the Company on the first day of fiscal 2019 (in thousands):

	June 30, 2018	Topic 606	July 1, 2018
ASSETS			
Accounts receivable, net	\$5,010	\$64	\$5,074
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$1,270	\$94	\$1,364
Total Current Assets	\$10,621	\$158	\$10,779
Software development costs, net	\$8,889	\$516	\$9,405
Deferred income taxes	\$1,251	\$121	\$1,372
Other long-term assets	\$545	\$41	\$586
TOTAL ASSETS	\$30,634	\$836	\$31,470
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current portion of deferred revenues	\$1,885	\$556	\$2,441
Income tax payable	\$669	\$272	\$941
Total Current Liabilities	\$9,940	\$828	\$10,768
Deferred revenues, net of current portion	\$1,146	\$(213)	\$933
Total Liabilities	\$17,114	\$616	\$17,730
Stockholders' Equity			
Retained earnings	\$2,003	\$220	\$2,223
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$13,520	\$220	\$13,740
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$30,634	\$836	\$31,470

The following table summarizes the effects of adopting Topic 606 on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet accounts as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

Adjustments

	As Reported		Balances Under
	Under Topic 606		Prior GAAP
ASSETS			
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 4,786	\$ (82	) \$ 4,704
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 1,295	\$ (111	) \$ 1,184
Total Current Assets	\$ 10,162	\$ (193	) \$ 9,969
Software development costs, net	\$ 9,685	\$ (718	) \$ 8,967
Deferred income taxes	\$ 1,413	\$ (134	) \$ 1,279
Other long-term assets	\$ 491	\$ (43	) \$ 448
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 30,776	\$ (1,088	) \$ 29,688
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current portion of deferred revenues	\$ 2,210	\$ (146	) \$ 2,064
Income tax payable	\$ 721	\$ (303	) \$ 418
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 9,317	\$ (449	) \$ 8,868
Deferred revenues, net of current portion	\$ 1,386	\$ (377	) \$ 1,009
Deferred income taxes	\$ 730	\$ (1	) \$ 729
Total Liabilities	\$ 15,560	\$ (827	) \$ 14,733
Retained earnings	\$ 4,138	\$ (261	) \$ 3,877
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ 15,216	\$ (261	) \$ 14,955
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 30,776	\$ (1,088	) \$ 29,688

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2018****(Unaudited)**

The following table summarizes the effects of adopting Topic 606 on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended December 31, 2018 (in thousands, except per share value):

	As Reported		Balances Under Prior GAAP
	Under Topic 606	Adjustments	
Net revenues	\$ 8,956	\$ 20	\$ 8,976
Cost of revenues	4,066	4	4,070
Gross Profit	4,890	16	4,906
Total Operating Expenses	3,984	-	3,984
Operating Income	906	16	922
Other Income (Expense)			
Interest expense, net	(92)	(1)	(93)
Total other expense, net	(92)	(1)	(93)
Income before provision for income taxes	814	15	829
Provision for income taxes	110	(6)	104
Net Income	\$ 704	\$ 21	\$ 725
Earnings per share attributed to common stockholders – basic	\$ 0.06	\$ -	\$ 0.06
Earnings per share attributed to common stockholders – diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ -	\$ 0.06
Net Income	\$ 704	\$ 21	\$ 725
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(315)	-	(315)
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 389	\$ 21	\$ 410

The following table summarizes the effects of adopting Topic 606 on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the six months ended December 31, 2018 (in thousands, except per share value):

	As Reported		Balances Under Prior GAAP
	Under Topic 606	Adjustments	
Net revenues	\$ 18,256	\$ (59)	\$ 18,197
Cost of revenues	8,131	(4)	8,127
Gross Profit	10,125	(55)	10,070
Total Operating Expenses	7,614	-	7,614
Operating Income	2,511	(55)	2,456
Other Income (Expense)			
Interest expense, net	(183)	(7)	(190)
Total other expense, net	(183)	(7)	(190)
Income before provision for income taxes	2,328	(62)	2,266
Provision for income taxes	413	(21)	392
Net Income	\$ 1,915	\$ (41)	\$ 1,874
Earnings per share attributed to common stockholders – basic	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.15
Earnings per share attributed to common stockholders – diluted	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.15
Net Income	\$ 1,915	\$ (41)	\$ 1,874
Foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(487)	-	(487)
Total Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,428	\$ (41)	\$ 1,387

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2018****(Unaudited)**

The following table summarizes the effects of adopting Topic 606 on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	As Reported	Adjustments	Balances Under
	Under Topic 606		Prior GAAP
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 1,915	\$ (41)	) \$ 1,874
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Deferred income taxes	\$ (65)	) \$ (24)	) \$ (89)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	\$ 110	\$ 18	\$ 128
Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$ 133	\$ 20	\$ 153
Income tax payable	\$ (203)	) \$ 2	\$ (201)
Deferred revenues	\$ 267	\$ (177)	) \$ 90
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 1,763	\$ (202)	) \$ 1,561
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Capitalized software development costs	\$ (567)	) \$ 202	\$ (365)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	\$ (617)	) \$ 202	\$ (415)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,908	\$ -	\$ 3,908
<i>Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted</i>			

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. This update simplifies the subsequent measurement of goodwill by eliminating step two from the goodwill impairment test. Under the new guidance, an entity performs its annual, or interim, goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and recognizes an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. ASU 2017-04 will be effective for the Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-04 to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases. The update requires lessees to present right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. The guidance is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach at the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements and will be effective for the Company in its first quarter of fiscal 2020. The Company is currently assessing the impact the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on its consolidated financial statements and expects that most of its operating lease commitments will be subject to the new standard and recognized as operating lease liabilities and right-of-use assets upon adoption of ASU 2016-02.

NOTE 2. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

MAM Software Group, Inc. is a leading provider of integrated information management solutions and services and a leading provider of cloud-based software solutions for the automotive aftermarket sector. The Company conducts its businesses through its wholly-owned subsidiaries with operations in Europe and North America. MAM Software Ltd. (“MAM Ltd.”) is based in Tankersley, Barnsley, United Kingdom (“UK”), Origin Software Solutions, Ltd. (“Origin”) is based in the UK (MAM Ltd. and Origin are collectively referred to as “MAM UK”), and MAM Software, Inc. (“MAM NA”) is based in the US in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania.

Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company has no significant off-balance-sheet concentrations of credit risk such as foreign exchange contracts, options contracts or other foreign hedging arrangements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In the US, the Company maintains cash balances at financial institutions that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) up to \$250,000. At times deposits held with financial institutions in the US may exceed

the \$250,000 limit.

In the UK, the Company maintains cash balances at financial institutions that are insured by the Financial Services Compensation Scheme up to 85,000GBP. At times deposits held with financial institutions in the UK may exceed the 85,000GBP limit.

The Company maintains its cash accounts at financial institutions which it believes to be credit worthy. The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents to the extent the funds are not being held for investment purposes.

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MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

(Unaudited)

Customers

The Company performs periodic evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances for potential credit losses as deemed necessary. The Company generally does not require collateral to secure its accounts receivable. Credit risk is managed by discontinuing sales to customers who are delinquent. The Company estimates credit losses and returns based on management's evaluation of historical experience and current industry trends. Although the Company expects to collect amounts due, actual collections may differ from the estimated amounts.

No customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's accounts receivable at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018. No customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's revenues for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one reportable segment. Though the Company has two operational segments (MAM UK and MAM NA), the Company evaluated its operations in accordance with ASC 280-10-50, *Segment Reporting*, and determined that the segments have the same economic characteristics, are similar in the following areas and can therefore be aggregated into one reportable segment:

1. The products and services are software and professional services;
2. The products are produced through professional services;
3. The customers for these products are primarily for the automotive aftermarket;
4. The methods used to distribute these products are via software that the customer can host locally or that the Company will host; and

5. They both operate in a non-regulatory environment.

Geographic Concentrations

The Company conducts business in the US and Canada (US and Canada are collectively referred to as the "NA Market"), and the UK and Ireland (UK and Ireland are collectively referred to as the "UK Market"). For customers headquartered in those respective countries, the Company derived approximately 66% of its net revenues from the UK, 32% from the US, 1% from Ireland, and 1% from Canada during the three months ended December 31, 2018, compared to 65% of its net revenues from the UK, 33% from the US, 1% from Ireland and 1% from Canada during the three months ended December 31, 2017.

The Company derived approximately 64% of its net revenues from the UK, 34% from the US, 1% from Ireland, and 1% from Canada during the six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to 63% of its net revenues from the UK, 35% from the US, 1% from Ireland and 1% from Canada during the six months ended December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2018, the Company maintained 78% of its net property and equipment in the UK and the remaining 22% in the US. At June 30, 2018, the Company maintained 76% of its net property and equipment in the UK and the remaining 24% in the US.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the US 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 the condensed consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates made by the Company's management include, but are not limited to, the collectability of accounts receivable, the realizability of inventories, the determination of the fair value of acquired intangible assets, the recoverability of goodwill and other long-lived assets, valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the estimated fair value of stock options, warrants and shares issued for compensation and non-cash consideration. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

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MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

(Unaudited)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and debt. Financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at each reporting period are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1 – Fair value based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Fair value based on significant directly observable data (other than Level 1 quoted prices) or significant indirectly observable data through corroboration with observable market data. Inputs would normally be (i) quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, (ii) quoted prices in inactive markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities, or (iii) information derived from or corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 – Fair value based on prices or valuation techniques that require significant unobservable data inputs. Inputs would normally be a reporting entity's own data and judgments about assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Determining into which category within the hierarchy an asset or liability belong may require significant judgment. The Company evaluates its hierarchy disclosures each quarter. The Company believes that the carrying values of all financial instruments, except long-term debt, approximate their fair values due to their nature and respective durations. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates fair value based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company.

The Company classified its contingent acquisition consideration liability in connection with the acquisition of Origin within the Level 3 category, as factors used to develop the estimated fair value are unobservable inputs that are not supported by market activity. At the time of the acquisition, the Company estimated the fair value of the contingent consideration liability, which consisted of net income based milestones, using assumptions including estimated revenues (based on internal budgets and long-range strategic plans), discount rates, probability of payment and projected payment dates. Any change in these assumptions could result in a significantly higher (lower) fair value measurement. The fair value of the contingent consideration is remeasured each reporting period. The contingent consideration liability totaled \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million as of December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on specific identification of customer accounts and the Company's best estimate of the likelihood of potential loss, taking into account such factors as the financial condition and payment history of major customers. The Company evaluates the collectability of its receivables at least quarterly. The allowance for doubtful accounts is subject to estimates based on the historical actual costs of bad debt experienced, total accounts receivable amounts, age of accounts receivable and any knowledge of the customers' ability or inability to pay outstanding balances. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. The differences could be material and could significantly impact cash flows from operating activities.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories consist primarily of hardware that will be sold to customers. The Company periodically reviews its inventories and records a provision for excess and obsolete inventories based primarily on the Company's estimated forecast of product demand and production requirements. Once established, write-downs of inventories are considered permanent adjustments to the cost basis of the obsolete or excess inventories.

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Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost, and are being depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, ranging from three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of the estimated useful lives of the assets or the related lease terms. Equipment under capital lease obligations is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the related assets or the term of the lease. Maintenance and routine repairs are charged to expense as incurred. Significant renewals and betterments are capitalized. At the time of retirement or other disposition of property and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Depreciation expense was \$34,000 and \$37,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and was \$71,000 and \$75,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Software Development Costs

Costs incurred to develop computer software products to be sold or otherwise marketed are charged to expense until technological feasibility of the product has been established. Once technological feasibility has been established, computer software development costs (consisting primarily of internal labor costs) are capitalized and reported at the lower of amortized cost or estimated net realizable value. Purchased software development cost is recorded at its estimated fair market value. When a product is ready for general release, its capitalized costs are amortized on a product-by-product basis. The annual amortization is the greater of the amounts of: the ratio that current gross revenues for a product bear to the total of current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product; and, the straight-line method over the remaining estimated economic life (a period of three to ten years) of the product including the period being reported on. Amortization of capitalized software development costs is included in the cost of revenues line on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. If the future market viability of a software product is less than anticipated, impairment of the related unamortized development costs could occur, which could significantly impact the Company's results of operations. Amortization expense on software development costs included in costs of revenues was \$68,000 and \$83,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017,

respectively, and was \$137,000 and \$167,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Amortizable Intangible Assets

Amortizable intangible assets consist of completed software technology, customer contracts/relationships, automotive data services, and acquired intellectual property, and are recorded at cost. Completed software technology and customer contracts/relationships are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 9 to 10 years, automotive data services are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 20 years and acquired intellectual property is amortized over the estimated useful life of 10 years. Amortization expense on amortizable intangible assets was \$20,000 and \$21,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and was \$40,000 and \$41,000 for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized, but rather is tested at least annually for impairment.

Goodwill is subject to impairment reviews by applying a fair-value-based test at the reporting unit level, which generally represents operations one level below the segments reported by the Company. As of December 31, 2018, the Company does not believe there is an impairment of its goodwill. However, there can be no assurance that market conditions will not change and/or demand for the Company's products and services will continue at a level consistent with past results, which could result in impairment of goodwill in the future.

For the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, goodwill activity was as follows:

<i>In thousands</i>	For the Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Beginning Balance	\$8,280	\$8,191
Effect of exchange rate changes	(208)	216
Ending Balance	\$8,072	\$8,407

Long-Lived Assets

The Company's management assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets (other than goodwill discussed above) upon the occurrence of a triggering event by determining whether the carrying value of long-lived assets can be recovered through projected undiscounted future cash flows over their remaining useful lives. The amount of long-lived asset impairment, if any, is measured based on fair value and is charged to operations during the period in which long-lived asset impairment is determined by management. At December 31, 2018, the Company's management believes there is no impairment of its long-lived assets. There can be no assurance, however, that market conditions will not change or demand for the Company's products and services will continue, which could result in impairment of long-lived assets in the future.

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Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs represent costs incurred in connection with the issuance of long-term debt. Debt issuance costs are amortized over the term of the financing instrument using the effective interest method. Debt issuance costs are presented in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as an offset to current and non-current portions of long-term debt.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation under the provisions of ASC No. 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation* ("ASC 718"). ASC 718 requires the recognition of the fair value of the stock-based compensation in net income. Compensation expense associated with market-based restricted stock is determined using a Monte-Carlo valuation model, and compensation expense associated with time-based restricted stock is determined based on the number of shares granted and the fair value on the date of grant. For valuing stock options awards, the Company has elected to use the Black-Scholes model. For the expected term, the Company uses a simple average of the vesting period and the contractual term of the option. Volatility is a measure of the amount by which the Company's stock price is expected to fluctuate during the expected term of the option. For volatility the Company considers its own volatility as applicable for valuing its options and warrants. Forfeitures are accounted for as they are incurred. The risk-free interest rate is based on the relevant US Treasury Bill Rate at the time of each grant. The dividend yield represents the dividend rate expected to be paid over the option's expected term; the Company currently has no plans to pay dividends. The fair value of stock-based awards is amortized over the vesting period of the award or expected vesting date of the market-based restricted shares, and the Company elected to use the straight-line method for awards granted.

Revenue Recognition

MAM offers its software using the same underlying technology via two primary models: a traditional on-premises licensing model and a cloud-based subscription model. The on-premises model involves the sale or license of software

on a perpetual basis to customers who take possession of the software, and install and maintain the software on their own hardware. Under the cloud-based subscription delivery model, MAM provides access to its software on a hosted basis as a service and customers generally do not have the contractual right to take possession of the software.

The Company generates revenue through sales of licenses and support and maintenance provided to its on-premises customers, and through subscriptions of its cloud-based software. MAM offers professional services to both its on-premises and cloud customers to assist them with the customization, implementation, and training.

The Company determines revenue recognition through the following steps:

- Identification of the contract, or contracts, with a customer;
- Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognition of revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation.

The Company records the amount of revenue and related costs by considering whether the entity is a principal (gross presentation) or an agent (net presentation) by evaluating the nature of its promise to the customer. Revenue is presented net of sales, value-added and other taxes collected from customers and remitted to government authorities.

Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account under Topic 606. The transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the promised good or service to the customer. The Company identifies and tracks the performance obligations at contract inception so that the Company can monitor and account for the performance obligations over the life of the contract.

The Company's contracts which contain multiple performance obligations generally consist of the initial purchase of subscription or licenses, a professional services engagement, and support and maintenance engagement. License purchases generally have multiple performance obligations as customers also purchase support and maintenance in addition to the licenses. The Company's single performance obligation arrangements are typically support and maintenance renewals, subscription renewals, and professional services engagements.

For contracts with multiple performance obligations where the contracted price differs from the standalone selling price (“SSP”) for any distinct good or service, the Company may be required to allocate the contract’s transaction price to each performance obligation using its best estimate for the SSP. SSP is assessed annually using a historical analysis of contracts with customers executed in the most recently completed fiscal year to determine the range of selling prices applicable to a distinct good or service.

Subscription

Subscription revenue is recognized ratably over the initial subscription period committed to by the customer commencing when the cloud environment is made available to the customer. The initial subscription period is typically 36 to 60 months. The Company generally invoices its customers in monthly installments and typical payment terms provide that customers make payment within 30 days of invoice.

Software Licenses

Transfer of control for software is considered to have occurred upon electronic delivery of the license key that provides immediate availability of the product to the customer. The Company’s typical payment terms tend to vary but its standard payment terms are within 30 days of invoice.

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Support and Maintenance

Revenue from support services and product updates, referred to as support and maintenance revenue, is recognized ratably over the term of the contract period, which is typically 12 to 36 months. Software license updates provide customers with rights to unspecified software product updates, maintenance releases and patches released during the term of the support period on a when-and-if available basis. Product support includes Internet access to technical content, as well as telephone access to technical support personnel. The Company's customers purchase both product support and license updates when they acquire new software licenses. In addition, a majority of customers renew their support services contracts annually and typical payment terms provide that customers make payment within 30 days of invoice.

Professional Services

Revenue from professional services is typically comprised of implementation, development, training or other consulting services. Professional services are generally sold on an hourly/daily rate or fixed fee basis, and can include services ranging from software installation to data conversion, basic customizations, and building non-complex interfaces to allow the software to operate in integrated environments. The Company recognizes revenue for hourly arrangements as the services are performed. In fixed fee arrangements, revenue is recognized as services are performed as measured by hours incurred to date, compared to total estimated hours to complete the services project. Management applies judgment when estimating project status and the time necessary to complete the services projects. A number of internal and external factors can affect these estimates, including changes to specifications, testing and training requirements. Services are generally invoiced upon milestones in the contract or upon consumption of the hourly resources and payments are typically due 30 days after invoice.

Funded Software Arrangements

The Company may enter into funded software arrangements from time to time. Under such arrangements, revenue recognition will not commence until final delivery and/or acceptance of the product. When a contract contains multiple performance obligations, if the performance obligations are distinct, revenue is recorded as each obligation has been fulfilled. If the performance obligations are not distinct, the Company will recognize the entire arrangement fee ratably commencing at the time of final delivery and/or acceptance through the end of the service period in the arrangement.

Disaggregated Revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by geography and type of the revenue arrangement, as it believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The Company's revenue by geography and type is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended	
	December 31,	
Net Revenues	2018	2017
MAM UK:		
Recurring	\$5,118	\$4,964
Non-recurring	862	720
Total MAM UK Revenues	5,980	5,684
MAM NA:		
Recurring	2,498	2,293
Non-recurring	478	523
Total MAM NA Revenues	2,976	2,816
Total Net Revenues	\$8,956	\$8,500

	For the Six Months Ended	
	December 31,	
Net Revenues	2018	2017
MAM UK:		
Recurring	\$10,310	\$9,792
Non-recurring	1,617	1,233

Total MAM UK Revenues	11,927	11,025
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MAM NA:

Recurring	4,977	4,550
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Non-recurring	1,352	1,563
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Total MAM NA Revenues	6,329	6,113
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Total Net Revenues	\$18,256	\$17,138
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Significant Judgments

More judgments and estimates are required under Topic 606 than were required under Topic 605. Due to the complexity of certain contracts, the actual revenue recognition treatment required under Topic 606 for the Company's arrangements may be dependent on contract-specific terms and may vary in some instances.

Judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation. The Company rarely licenses or sells products on a stand-alone basis, so the Company is required to estimate the range of SSPs for each performance obligation. In instances where SSP is not directly observable because the Company does not sell the license, product or service separately, the Company determines the SSP using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs. In making these judgments, the Company analyzes various factors, including its pricing methodology and consistency, size of the arrangement, length of term, customer demographics and overall market and economic conditions. Based on these results, the estimated SSP is set for each distinct product or service delivered to customers.

Revenue is recognized over time for the Company's subscription, support and maintenance, and professional services that are separate performance obligations. For the Company's professional services, revenue is recognized over time, generally using hours expended to measure progress. Judgment is required in estimating project status and the hours necessary to complete projects. A number of internal and external factors can affect these estimates, including changes to specifications, testing and training requirements.

If a group of agreements are entered at or near the same time and so closely related that they are, in effect, part of a single arrangement, such agreements are deemed to be combined as one arrangement for revenue recognition purposes. The Company exercises significant judgment to evaluate the relevant facts and circumstances in determining whether agreements should be accounted for separately or as a single arrangement. The Company's judgments about whether a group of contracts comprise a single arrangement can affect the allocation of consideration to the distinct performance obligations, which could have an effect on results of operations for the periods involved.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers and these timing differences result in receivables, contract assets, or contract liabilities (deferred revenue) on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Company records a contract asset when it has transferred goods or services but does not yet have the right to consideration, or deferred revenue when the Company has received or has the right to receive consideration but has not yet transferred goods or services to the customer.

The contract assets indicated below are presented as prepaid expenses and other current assets and other long-term assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. These assets primarily relate to professional services and subscriptions, and consist of the Company's rights to consideration for goods or services transferred but not billed as of December 31, 2018. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights to consideration become unconditional, usually upon completion of a milestone.

The Company's contract balances are as follows (in thousands):

	As of	
	December 31, 2018	July 1, 2018
Contract assets, short-term	\$104	\$94
Contract assets, long-term	173	154
Total contract assets	\$277	\$248

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. Contracted but unsatisfied performance obligations were approximately \$22.9 million as of December 31, 2018, of which the Company expects to recognize approximately \$11.4 million of the revenue over the next 12 months and the remainder thereafter. In instances where the timing of revenue recognition differs from the timing of invoicing, MAM has determined that its contracts generally do not include a significant financing component, except for its rental contracts with a term greater than 12 months. The primary purpose of invoicing terms is to provide customers with simplified and predictable ways of purchasing the Company's products and services, and not to facilitate financing arrangements. In instances of rental contracts, the Customer pays a monthly fee for the use of a software license and monthly support for a specific term. For terms longer than 12 months, the Company determines the value of the software license using the residual approach and determines the present value of the software license payments to be made over the contract term, and records interest income for the financing component.

Deferred Revenue

MAM typically invoices its customers for subscription and support and maintenance fees on a monthly basis, with payment due 30 days from the date of the invoice. Unpaid invoice amounts for non-cancelable services starting in future periods are included in accounts receivable and deferred revenue. The portion of deferred revenue that MAM anticipates will be recognized after the succeeding twelve-month period is recorded as non-current deferred revenue, and the remaining portion is recorded as current deferred revenue.

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Deferred revenues consisted of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2018	June 30, 2018
Deferred professional services	\$1,120	\$885
Deferred license	304	305
Deferred support	748	590
Deposits	1,386	1,146
Deferred other revenue	38	105
Total deferred revenues	3,596	3,031
Less deferred revenues, current	(2,210)	(1,885)
Deferred revenues, non-current	\$1,386	\$1,146

During the six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company recognized \$0.1 million of revenue that was included in the deferred revenue balance, as adjusted for Topic 606, at the beginning of the period. All other activity in deferred revenue is due to the timing of invoicing in relation to the timing of revenue recognition.

Practical Expedients and Exemptions

There are several practical expedients and exemptions allowed under Topic 606 that impact timing of revenue recognition and the Company's disclosures. Below is a list of practical expedients the Company applied in the adoption and application of Topic 606:

Application

The Company does not evaluate a contract for a significant financing component if payment is expected within one year or less from the transfer of the promised items to the customer.

The Company generally expenses sales commissions when incurred when the amortization period would have been one year or less. These costs are recorded within sales and marketing expense in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The Company does not disclose the value of unsatisfied performance obligations for contracts for which the Company recognizes revenue at the amount to which it has the right to invoice for services performed (apply to time engagements).

Modified Retrospective Transition Adjustments

For contract modifications, the Company reflected the aggregate effect of all modifications that occurred prior to the adoption date when identifying the satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations, determining the transaction price and allocating the transaction price to satisfied and unsatisfied performance obligations for the modified contract at transition.

Costs to Obtain and Fulfill a Contract

The Company's incremental direct costs of obtaining a contract consist of sales commissions which are amortized ratably over the term of economic benefit which the Company has determined to be the life of the contract for subscription customers. These deferred costs are classified as current or non-current based on the timing of when the Company expects to recognize the expense. Incremental costs related to initial support and renewals are expensed as incurred because the term of economic benefit is one year or less. The current and non-current portions of deferred commissions are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other long-term assets, respectively, in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets. The Company had \$0.3 million of deferred commissions at both December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, \$15,000 and \$29,000, respectively, of amortization expense related to deferred commissions was recorded in sales and marketing expense in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues primarily consists of expenses related to delivering our service and providing support, amortization expense associated with capitalized software related to our services, and acquired developed technologies and certain fees paid to various third parties for the use of their technology, services and data. Included in costs of revenues is cost of professional services, which consists primarily of employee-related costs associated with these services, the cost of subcontractors, certain third-party fees, and allocated overhead.

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Advertising Expense

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. For the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, advertising expense totaled \$277,000 and \$224,000, respectively. For the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, advertising expense totaled \$301,000 and \$262,000, respectively.

Foreign Currency

Management has determined that the functional currency of its subsidiaries is the local currency. Assets and liabilities of the UK subsidiaries are translated into US dollars at the quarter-end exchange rates. Income and expenses are translated at an average exchange rate for the period and the resulting translation gain (loss) adjustments are accumulated as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The foreign currency translation gain (loss) adjustment totaled \$(0.3) million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$(0.5) million and \$0.4 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Foreign currency gains and losses from transactions denominated in currencies other than the respective local currencies are included in income. The Company had no material foreign currency transaction gains (losses) for all periods presented.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income includes all changes in equity (net assets) during a period from non-owner sources. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the components of comprehensive income consist of foreign currency translation gains (losses).

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period the enactment occurs. Deferred taxation is provided in full in respect of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The calculation of the Company's tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations. ASC 740 states that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination on the basis of the technical merits. The Company records unrecognized tax benefits as liabilities in accordance with ASC 740 and adjusts these liabilities based on new information not previously available. Because of the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the unrecognized tax benefit liabilities. As of December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, the Company accrued unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$0.2 million.

The Company's practice is to recognize interest and/or penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense.

Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("BEPS") is computed by dividing the net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share ("DEPS") is computed giving effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive potential common shares consist of incremental shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants using the "treasury stock" method.

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2018****(Unaudited)**

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the BEPS and DEPS per share computation for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands, except for per share amounts):

For the Three Months Ended December 31,	2018	2017
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	\$704	\$(79)
Denominator:		
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	12,156	11,825
Effect of dilutive securities	43	-
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	12,199	11,825
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$0.06	\$(0.01)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$0.06	\$(0.01)

For the Six Months Ended December 31,	2018	2017
Numerator:		
Net income	\$1,915	\$1,035
Denominator:		
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	12,150	11,820
Effect of dilutive securities	57	331
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	12,207	12,151
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.16	\$0.09
Diluted earnings per common share	\$0.16	\$0.09

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, 460,178 shares of common stock that vest based on the market price of the Company's common stock were excluded from the computation of DEPS because the shares have not vested. For the three months ended December 31, 2017, there were 332,888 common share equivalents excluded from the computation of DEPS as their effects would be anti-dilutive. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, 450,178 shares of common stock that vest based on the market price of the Company's common stock were excluded from the computation of DEPS because the shares have not vested.

NOTE 3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Matters

From time to time, the Company is subject to various legal claims and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The ultimate disposition of such proceedings, if initiated, could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company. There are currently no pending material legal proceedings.

Indemnities and Guarantees

The Company has made certain indemnities and guarantees under which it may be required to make payments to a guaranteed or indemnified party in relation to certain actions or transactions. The Company indemnifies its directors, officers, employees and agents, as permitted under the laws of the State of Delaware. In connection with its credit facility (see Note 5), the Company indemnified the lender for certain losses, claims, and other liabilities that are standard for this type of agreement. In connection with its facility leases, the Company has indemnified its lessors for certain claims arising from the use of the facilities. In connection with its customers' contracts, the Company indemnifies the customer, including indemnifications that the software provided does not violate any intellectual property rights. The duration of the guarantees and indemnities varies, and is generally tied to the life of the agreement. These guarantees and indemnities may not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential future payments the Company could be obligated to make. Historically, the Company has not been obligated nor incurred any payments for these obligations and, therefore, no liabilities have been recorded for these indemnities and guarantees in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

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NOTE 4. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock

The Company issues shares of common stock to the non-management members of the Board of Directors under the Company's 2007 Long Term Incentive Plan ("2007 LTIP") and 2017 Equity Incentive Plan ("2017 EIP") with respect to quarterly compensation. The shares of common stock vest over a three-year period and are issued quarterly. The Company also gives the non-management members of the Board of Directors the option to receive shares of common stock in lieu of cash compensation.

On July 3, 2017, the Company approved the issuance of 34,592 shares of common stock to the non-management members of the Board of Directors under the Company's 2017 EIP with respect to quarterly compensation. The shares vest over a three-year period and are issued quarterly. The shares were valued at approximately \$220,000, based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the day of the grant.

On July 2, 2018, the Company approved the issuance of 25,524 shares of common stock to the non-management members of the Board of Directors under the Company's 2017 EIP with respect to quarterly compensation. The shares vest over a three-year period and are issued quarterly. The shares were valued at approximately \$220,000, based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the day of the grant.

During the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company issued 6,844 and 14,493 shares of common stock, respectively, for the vesting of shares granted to the non-management members of the Board of Directors under the Company's 2007 LTIP and 2017 EIP in lieu of cash compensation.

Stock Repurchase Plan

The Company's Board of Director's authorized the repurchase of up to \$2.0 million of its common stock effective September 19, 2018 ("Stock Repurchase Plan"). Stock repurchases may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate. As of December 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 39,969 shares of common stock under the Stock Repurchase Plan for a total cost of approximately \$0.3 million.

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock increased by 34,972 and 39,969 shares, respectively, during the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, as a result of the purchases made under the Stock Repurchase Plan. No treasury stock was retired during the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock and stock issuances of \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million were recorded for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and were recorded primarily in general and administrative expenses in the statements of comprehensive income.

A summary of the Company's common stock option activity is presented below (shares in thousands):

	Options Outstanding		
	Number of	Weighted-	Weighted-
	Shares	Average	Average
	(in thousands)	Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (in years)
Options outstanding - July 1, 2018	68	\$ 1.30	
Options granted	-	-	
Options exercised	(18)	1.90	
Options cancelled	-	-	
Options outstanding – December 31, 2018	50	\$ 1.09	2.3
Options exercisable – December 31, 2018	50	\$ 1.09	2.3
Options exercisable and vested – December 31, 2018	50	\$ 1.09	2.3

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MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2018****(Unaudited)**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Company granted a total of 240,000 restricted shares of common stock to employees under the 2017 EIP, valued at \$1.5 million. During the six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted 10,000 restricted shares of common stock to employees under the 2017 EIP valued at \$0.1 million. The restricted stock becomes vested when the Company's volume weighted average price ("VWAP") per share is at or above certain levels.

A summary of the Company's restricted common stock activity is presented below (shares in thousands):

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Initial Value Price Per Share
Restricted stock outstanding - July 1, 2018	450	\$ 4.25
Issuance of restricted stock	10	6.12
Vesting	-	-
Forfeitures	-	-
Restricted stock outstanding – December 31, 2018	460	\$ 4.30

A summary of the vesting levels of the Company's restricted common stock is presented below (shares in thousands):

Weighted
Average

	Number of Shares	Initial Value Price Per Share
30-day VWAP per share vesting level (1):		
\$9.00 per share	132	\$ 3.26
\$10.00 per share	123	\$ 4.71
\$11.00 per share	123	\$ 4.71
\$12.00 per share	82	\$ 4.71

(1) The restricted stock becomes vested when the Company's 30-day VWAP per share is at or above these levels.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company has established Employee Stock Purchase Plans ("ESPP Plans"). Under the ESPP Plans, the Company will grant eligible employees the right to purchase common stock through payroll deductions. US employees purchase stock at a price equal to the lesser of 85% of the fair market value of a share of the Company's common stock on the Exercise Date (as defined under the ESPP Plans) of the current Offering Period (as defined under the ESPP Plans) or 85% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the Grant Date (as defined under the ESPP Plans) of the Offering Period. UK employees purchase at a price equal to the lesser of 100% of the fair market value of a share of the Company's common stock on the Exercise Date of the current Offering Period or 100% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the Grant Date of the Offering Period, but receive a 15% matching contribution from the Company.

During the six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company issued 5,829 shares of common stock to employees, including executive officers, under the ESPP Plans in lieu of compensation. No shares were issued during the three months ended December 31, 2018.

During the six months ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued 6,958 shares of common stock to employees, including executive officers, under the ESPP Plans in lieu of compensation. No shares were issued during the three

months ended December 31, 2017.

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MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****December 31, 2018****(Unaudited)****NOTE 5. LONG-TERM DEBT**

Debt obligations consisted of the following at December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018:

(in thousands)	As of	
	December 31, 2018	June 30, 2018
Debt obligations:		
Revolving loan facility	\$-	\$-
Term loan	5,650	6,441
Equipment financing	4	7
Less: unamortized debt issuance costs	(39)	(56)
Total	5,615	6,392
Less current portion	(2,025)	(1,811)
Long-term debt	\$3,590	\$4,581

On March 2, 2017, the Company entered into a credit facility (“Credit Facility”) with Univest Bank and Trust Co. (“Univest”). In connection with the Credit Facility, the parties entered into ancillary agreements, including a credit agreement, a revolving credit note and a term note (collectively, the “Credit Agreements”). The Credit Facility allows for borrowings up to \$11.5 million consisting of an \$8.75 million term loan and a \$2.75 million revolver. The Company used the initial proceeds of the Credit Facility to repay all of its obligations under its prior credit facility. The borrowings under the Credit Agreements bear interest at a variable rate based on either LIBO Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreements) or the Univest Float Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreements), plus an applicable margin of 2.75% to 3.25%, based upon financial covenants. The term note requires monthly payments of \$133,333 through December 1, 2017, \$158,333 through December 1, 2018, and \$175,000 thereafter through maturity. The maturity date under the Credit Agreements is August 1, 2021.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company did not have any borrowings under its revolving credit note. Under the terms of the Credit Agreements, the Company is required to comply with certain loan covenants, which include, but are not limited to, the maintenance of certain financial ratios as well as certain financial reporting requirements and limitations. The Company's obligations under the Credit Agreements are secured by all of the Company's US assets and are guaranteed by the Company's US wholly-owned subsidiary, MAM Software Inc. Additionally, the Company pledged 65% of the stock of MAM Software Limited, its UK subsidiary. As of December 31, 2018, the Company was in compliance with its loan covenants.

NOTE 6. INCOME TAXES

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. government enacted comprehensive tax legislation referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act"). The Tax Act significantly revises the future ongoing U.S. corporate income tax by, among other things, lowering US corporate income tax rates and the imposition of a territorial tax system with a one-time repatriation tax on deemed repatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries. As the Company has a June 30 fiscal year-end, the lower corporate income tax rate will be phased in, resulting in a lower US statutory federal rate, from the previous rate of 34%, to a blended rate of approximately 28% for the Company's fiscal year ended June 30, 2018 and 21% for subsequent fiscal years. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company was required to revalue its US federal deferred tax assets and liabilities at the new federal corporate income tax rate in the period of enactment; accordingly, the Company recorded additional income tax expense of \$0.6 million, which consisted of \$0.8 million related to the write-down of the Company's net US federal deferred tax assets to the lower statutory tax rate and \$0.2 million for the one-time repatriation tax on deemed repatriation of historical earnings of foreign subsidiaries.

MAM SOFTWARE GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2018

(Unaudited)

The changes included in the Tax Act are broad and complex. The final impact of the Tax Act may differ from the above estimate, possibly materially, due to, among other things, changes in interpretations of the Tax Act, any legislative action to address questions that arise because of the Tax Act, any changes in accounting standards for income taxes or related interpretations in response to the Tax Act, or any updates or changes to estimates the Company has utilized to calculate the transition impacts. The SEC has issued rules that would allow for a measurement period of up to one year after the enactment date of the Tax Act to finalize the recording of the related tax impacts.

For the Three
Months
Ended

December 31,
2018 2017

Provision for income taxes	\$110	\$793
Effective tax rate	14 %	111 %

For the Six
Months Ended

December 31,
2018 2017

Provision for income taxes	\$413	\$1,102
Effective tax rate	18 %	52 %

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, the Company's effective tax rate differed from the federal statutory rate due to profits from the UK that are subject to a lower statutory rate, the utilization of research and development credits in the UK, and tax benefits from equity compensation, offset by US state taxes.

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, the Company's effective tax rate differed from the federal statutory rate due to increases from the revaluation of our net deferred tax assets at the lower US federal statutory rate and the one-time repatriation tax on deemed repatriation of historical earnings on our foreign subsidiaries, as per the Tax Act, partially offset by profits from the UK that are subject to a lower statutory rate, the utilization of research and development credits in the UK, and the utilization of prior net operating losses against income generated in the US.

NOTE 7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of events occurring subsequent to December 31, 2018 through the filing date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on its evaluation, there are no events that are required to be disclosed herein.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and the notes thereto, along with the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, filed separately with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements based upon current beliefs, plans, expectations, intentions and projections that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, such as statements regarding our plans, objectives, expectations, intentions and projections. We use words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "plan," "project," "continuing," "ongoing," "expect," "believe," "intend," "may," "will," "should," "could," and similar expressions to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results and the timing of selected events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including those set forth under the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, and any updates to those risk factors filed from time to time in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, including those set forth under Part II, Item 1A of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Overview

MAM Software Group, Inc. ("MAM," "the Company," "we," "our," or "us") is a leading provider of cloud-based business and on premise management solutions for the auto parts, tires and vertical distribution industries. We have a broad line of software solutions and services to address the information technology ("IT") needs of virtually every significant sector of the automotive aftermarket in the United Kingdom ("UK") and Ireland (collectively referred to as the "UK Market") and in the United States of America ("US") and Canada (collectively referred to as the "NA Market"), and are seeking to leverage this position into new geographic territories and industry verticals.

Our revenues and income are derived primarily from the sale of business management software, data, e-commerce solutions, and services and support. For MAM UK, we also earn a percentage of our revenue and income from the sale of hardware systems to clients. In the three months ended December 31, 2018, we generated revenues of \$9.0 million and had net income of \$0.7 million; 67% of these revenues came from the UK Market. In the six months ended December 31, 2018, we generated revenues of \$18.3 million and had net income of \$1.9 million; 65% of these revenues came from the UK Market.

We are headquartered in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania and maintain additional offices for our NA Market operations in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and for our UK Market operations, in Tankersley, Northampton, Wareham and Bristol, UK. The software that we sell is Microsoft Windows™ based technology. The three primary market segments that we service in the NA Market cover all of the components of the automotive aftermarket supply chain. The first market segment is “warehouse distribution.” In this market we sell our Autopart product to new prospects. Autopart enables large warehouses with hundreds of thousands of stock keeping units (“SKU”) to locate, manage, pack and deliver the parts with ease and efficiency. Second, these parts are distributed to the next business in the chain, which is the “jobber” or parts store. In this market segment we also sell our Autopart product, which manages a jobber’s business (i.e., financial, stock control and order management) but more importantly enables the jobber to quickly identify the parts that the jobber’s client needs, either via the Internet or telephone, so that the correct product for the vehicle on the ramp can be supplied. The third and next segment of the automotive aftermarket supply chain is the tire and auto service businesses which repair and maintain automobiles. The tire and auto service businesses need systems that enable them to efficiently and simply manage essential business processes, whether as a single entity or multi-location operation. In this segment we sell our Autowork Online and VAST products. Our Autocat solution is an Internet based parts identification tool and when used in conjunction with “OpenWebs™”, an electronic trading solution, it allows the three market segments mentioned above to connect to each other to allow electronic ordering to take place in real time both up and down the supply chain. The UK Market differs from that of the NA Market in that it does not have the same number of large warehouse distribution centers. In the UK Market, we sell the Autopart product to the jobber market and we sell Autowork Online to the auto service market. In the UK, we also sell our Autocat solution in conjunction with Autonet which is the UK equivalent of OpenWebs.

Current Products and Services

Meeting the needs of the automotive aftermarket requires offering a combination of business management systems, information products and online services that combine to deliver benefits for all parties involved in the timely repair of a vehicle. Our products and services include:

- business management systems comprised of our proprietary software applications, implementation and training and third-party hardware and peripherals;
- information products such as an accessible catalog database related to parts, tires, labor estimates, scheduled maintenance, repair information, technical service bulletins, pricing and product features and benefits, which are used by the different participants in the automotive aftermarket;
- e-commerce and online services and products that connect manufacturers, warehouse distributors, retailers and automotive service providers via the Internet. These products enable electronic data interchange throughout the automotive aftermarket supply chain among the different trading partners. They also enable procurement and business services to be projected over the Internet to an expanded business audience. Some clients use our information products on their own websites and intranets, while some clients use our systems and branded software to obtain relevant and up-to-date information via the Internet; and
- customer support and consulting services that provide phone and online support, implementation and training.

Need for Technology Solutions

A variety of factors drive the automotive market's need for sophisticated technology solutions, including the following:

Inventory Management

Auto part suppliers are faced with the challenge of stocking parts that may never be sold. In addition, they deal with a high rate of returns. This strongly suggests that there is substantial inefficiency in the automotive aftermarket supply chain. This inefficiency results in excess inventory carrying costs, logistical costs and the over-production of parts and tires at the manufacturer level. We believe that the combination of business systems software, information products, and connectivity services we offer can assist in overcoming these inefficiencies.

Competition

In the NA Market, the need for technology solutions has been accelerated by the expansion of large specialty parts retailers such as AutoZone, Inc. and Advance Auto Parts, Inc. and large auto service chains like Monroe Muffler Brake, Inc. This expansion has driven smaller competitors to computerize or upgrade their existing systems with more modern business management solutions enabled for information products and online services. Many of the systems used by smaller competitors today are older, character-based or systems developed in-house that have a limited ability to integrate current information products and online services.

Volume and Complexity of Information

Businesses in the automotive aftermarket manage large volumes of information from numerous sources with complex inter-relationships. There are millions of different SKU available to parts sellers in the product catalogs used by the US automotive aftermarket. Moreover, manufacturers update product information and product prices with increasing frequency as they improve their internal processing and try to keep pace with consumer trends. As a result, most automotive aftermarket businesses require sophisticated inventory management systems, accurate and timely information on parts, tires, and repair delivered through online services to communicate, manage and present this volume of data effectively.

Customer Service Requirements

Consumer demand for same-day repair service and the need to maintain efficient use of repair bays, force automotive service providers to demand prompt and accurate delivery of specific parts and tires from their suppliers. Getting the required product promptly depends on all the parties having access to timely information about product price and availability. To meet these demanding customer service requirements successfully, automotive aftermarket participants need business management systems, product information and online services that enable workers to reliably and accurately transact their business between warehouse distributors, parts stores and automotive service providers.

Regional Efficiencies

The use and availability of a combination of business management systems, information products and online services has resulted in the development of regional trading networks among auto service providers, stores and warehouse distributors of parts and tires. This enables participants to achieve the efficiencies and customer service levels that are critical to being competitive and successful against the larger retail and service chains in the automotive aftermarket.

Plans for Growth

We expect growth in the automotive aftermarket will continue to be driven by:

- gradual growth in the aggregate number of vehicles in use;
- an increase in the average age of vehicles in operation;
- growth in the total number of miles driven per vehicle per year; and
- increased vehicle complexity.

We see opportunities to expand the breadth of our customer base within the automotive industry and diversify into new industries with similarly complex needs. We offer tailored business management and distribution software to the wholesale distributor market of the automotive industry. We have also started to expand and diversify our client and product mix in the UK Market to serve the lumber and hardware industries, which we believe have an unmet need for the efficiency offered by our suite of business software solutions and services. Our growth plans include adapting and updating our software products to serve other vertical markets as well as through potential acquisitions. While we have identified these vertical markets for potential growth for our software, our top execution priority remains automotive projects.

To date, our management has identified five areas of focus to drive our business. The first area is the continued growth of SaaS revenues derived from delivering our business management software via the “cloud”. At present, many of our customers have our software installed in-house. However, market acceptance of cloud computing for mission critical enterprise applications has become increasingly common in recent years since software can be delivered cost-effectively, reliably, and securely to businesses over the Internet without the need for these businesses to purchase supporting software and hardware for an on-premise system or the need to keep information technology personnel on staff to monitor and upgrade such a system.

We introduced our first subscription-based service solution over the Internet in 2005 in the UK Market, and we began marketing our first cloud system to customers in the NA Market in 2013. Since that time, we have significantly expanded our cloud-based offerings and are offering customers that maintain in-house installations the option to move to our cloud-computing model. While transitioning our MAM UK customers to a cloud computing model results in a decrease in our up-front revenue recognition, we believe that this is a necessary transition and is in the best interests of our customers and our own long-term business prospects as an increasing number of our customers are looking for solutions that are highly functional, easy to use, configurable, and fast.

To date, Autowork Online, our auto service solution in the UK Market and Autopart Online, our parts store solution, are being delivered in this way. Both products have been developed under the “cloud” computing model. This is where software solutions are made available to end-users via the Internet and does not require them to purchase the software directly, but “rent” it over a fixed period of time. We believe that this will be a growing area in the UK and NA Markets as businesses continue to look for ways of reducing capital expenditures while maintaining levels of service.

Autowork Online was launched in 2010, and as of December 31, 2018, we had 3,001 customers subscribing to this service. A white label version of this product, which is our product rebranded by a different company, is being sold into the NA Market by ALLDATA LLC. Autopart Online was launched in August 2011 in the UK Market and in 2014 in the NA Market. As of December 31, 2018, we had 495 customers subscribing to this service.

We have been developing VAST Online, the cloud-based version of our VAST platform and have deployed this product at multiple beta sites during fiscal year 2018. VAST Online has a modern user interface which maintains a familiar workflow that users are comfortable with and will run smoothly on a desktop or tablet. As a cloud hosted solution, software updates and back-ups happen automatically and seamlessly in a secure data center. With its seamless connectivity to MAM Software’s e-commerce solution, shops can instantly see part and tire availability at participating suppliers, and place hot-shot orders directly within a work order. We have been working with Goodyear to deliver a version of VAST Online that we expect to begin rolling out across the Goodyear network starting in fiscal year 2019, as their next generation cloud-based point of sale solution. The VAST Online product will be promoted to the wider UK Market and NA Market.

The second area of focus is the sales and marketing strategy within the NA Market. The MAM NA business will continue to invest in sales and marketing activity to help further expand the MAM brand and build our pipeline in the NA Market.

The third area of focus relates to our information service, Autocat, an electronic auto parts catalog that uses the DaaS distribution model. MAM centrally hosts and maintains the data, which is accessed by users via MAM's business management software, a standalone desktop application, or web application. Data can also be “consumed” via a web service for integration into B2C websites. Information in Autocat is maintained through verification and standardization process, with updates published daily.

In the UK Market, there are in excess of 10,000 end-users (warehouse distributors, parts stores and auto service providers) of our information products, to whom a monthly or annual subscription fee is charged. The majority of those users have Autocat integrated into their business management software. Our management believes having a version of Autocat in the NA Market will help to create interest in our business management software solutions.

We offer online e-commerce services in the form of business to business and business to consumer implementations in the NA Market and UK Market. These online services connect the automotive aftermarket from manufacturers through warehouse distributors and parts stores to automotive service providers for the purpose of purchasing parts and tires, fleet and national account transaction processing and accessing online product price information.

The fourth area of focus is to sustain levels of growth in MAM UK by concentrating on vertical markets, which shares common issues with automotive market. We have developed a reputation of providing high levels of service and knowledge within the automotive market, and we are now working on replicating this reputation in these additional vertical markets.

The fifth area of focus is the continued investment in research and development that allows us to deliver innovative new solutions and modules in the prior areas of focus. During the three months ended December 31, 2018, we invested in the development of VAST Online for the NA Market and introduced a number of enhancements to our existing products which created additional value for existing and prospective customers.

Additional Vertical Markets: Plumbing Merchants, Electrical Wholesalers, Builders Merchants and Lumber Merchants

We believe that construction-related businesses would benefit from the business management and distribution systems developed by MAM for its customers in the automotive aftermarket. We already have approximately 100 clients in the UK Market operating in the plumbing, building, lumber, and electrical wholesale distribution markets that are using a derivative of MAM's Autopart product, known as "Trader." We originally moved the Autopart product into these additional vertical markets a number of years ago after being approached by companies operating within these vertical markets that could not find a suitable management solution. To date, these additional vertical markets have made only a limited contribution to the revenues of MAM Ltd.

We have been promoting the Trader product to these markets, specifically targeting small and medium sized businesses with annual revenues of between \$500,000 and \$10 million. We are, and intend to continue, promoting Trader through a number of channels including: direct marketing, advertorials and trade shows. We are also looking to raise awareness of the Trader product by placing advertisements in trade journals and will continue to look to have articles and editorial reviews written about the product and its advantages for those operating within these markets. We have also been targeting small and medium sized businesses within these vertical markets with direct mail pieces such as product fliers, and case studies from the small client base we have in this market. These have then been followed up by MAM's existing internal sales team to generate qualified leads for the external sales representatives.

Given the current opportunities in the automotive market, and the resources required to ensure the successful development and launch of several major projects, exploring additional vertical markets was a lower strategic priority during the year ended June 30, 2018. We will continue to monitor the market and generate a reasonable amount of new interest in this area. During the year ending June 30, 2019, we expect this area of our business to be a greater part of our strategic discussions; however, at this time, we remain focused on executing on our present and near-term project commitments.

Strategic Goals

We are looking to increase our share of the NA Market by (i) increasing the sales and marketing presence of our Autopart product, (ii) focusing on the tire and service and repair sector of the market and (iii) establishing Autocat and OpenWebs™ as the e-commerce standard within the automotive market. In the UK Market, we expect to continue to grow our market share through (i) moving our business management software into new vertical markets and (ii) increasing our footprint within the automotive aftermarket.

We believe that our successful experience within the automotive market will translate well into other vertical markets that have similarly complex supply chains. By developing specific sales teams with relevant market experience and supporting them with suitable marketing collateral, we believe that over time Trader can become an established product offering in these vertical markets. We plan, at this stage, to focus only on the UK Market for these additional vertical market opportunities.

Impact of Currency Exchange Rate

Our net revenue derived from sales in currencies other than the US dollar was 67% and 65% for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and 66% and 64% for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively. As the US dollar strengthens in relation to the Great Britain Pound (“GBP”), our revenue and income, which is reported in US dollars, is negatively impacted. Changes in the currency values occur regularly and, in some instances, may have a significant effect on our results of operations.

Income and expenses of MAM UK are translated at the average exchange rate. The exchange rate for MAM UK’s operating results was US \$1.28640 per GBP for the three months ended December 31, 2018, as compared to US \$1.32680 per GBP for the three months ended December 31, 2017. The exchange rate for MAM UK’s operating results was US \$1.29453 per GBP for the six months ended December 31, 2018, as compared to US \$1.31800 per GBP for the six months ended December 31, 2017.

Assets and liabilities of MAM UK are translated into US dollars at the period-end exchange rates. The exchange rate used for translating assets and liabilities of MAM UK was US \$1.27343 per GBP at December 31, 2018, as compared to US \$1.32029 per GBP at June 30, 2018.

Foreign currency translation gain (loss) adjustments are accumulated as a separate component of stockholders’ equity, which totaled \$(3.7) million and \$(3.2) million as of December 31, 2018 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Deferred Revenue

Quarterly and annual revenues are impacted by the deferral of revenue related to implementation and installation charges for SaaS contracts. The expectation is that there will be a continued shift to the cloud-based version of our products from our perpetual license products and that the associated revenue will shift from being recognized at the

time of the transaction to being recognized over the customer life. However, as we will continue to offer perpetual license products, we cannot fully anticipate how revenue will be impacted. As of December 31, 2018, deferred revenues were \$3.6 million.

Results of Operations

Net Revenues.

Our revenues consist of two components: recurring and non-recurring revenues. Recurring revenues are generated from monthly subscriptions primarily for maintenance support contracts, as well as rental contracts. Non-recurring revenues are generated from professional development work primarily for implementation of services, professional development work for customization services and hardware sales.

Our net revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the three months ended December 31, 2017, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,		\$	%	
Net Revenues	2018	2017	Variance	Variance	
MAM UK:					
Recurring	\$5,118	\$4,964	\$ 154	3	%
Non-recurring	862	720	142	20	%
Total MAM UK Revenues	5,980	5,684	296	5	%
MAM NA:					
Recurring	2,498	2,293	205	9	%
Non-recurring	478	523	(45)	(9)	%
Total MAM NA Revenues	2,976	\$2,816	160	6	%
Total Net Revenues	\$8,956	\$8,500	\$ 456	5	%

Our net revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the six months ended December 31, 2017, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Net Revenues	For the Six Months Ended December 31,		\$ Variance	% Variance	
	2018	2017			
MAM UK:					
Recurring	\$ 10,310	\$ 9,792	\$ 518	5	%
Non-recurring	1,617	1,233	384	31	%
Total MAM UK Revenues	11,927	11,025	902	8	%
MAM NA:					
Recurring	4,977	4,550	427	9	%
Non-recurring	1,352	1,563	(211)	(14)	%
Total MAM NA Revenues	6,329	\$ 6,113	216	4	%
Total Net Revenues	\$ 18,256	\$ 17,138	\$ 1,118	7	%

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same period in the prior year, our MAM UK operations experienced an increase in its recurring revenues as customers continued to transition to the SaaS model and growth in DaaS services. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same period in the prior year, MAM UK operations experienced an increase in non-recurring revenue due to higher system sales and professional services. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same period in the prior year, our MAM NA operations recurring revenues increased primarily as a result of overall growth in the market for SaaS and DaaS services. Non-recurring sales for our MAM NA operations decreased for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 due to lower perpetual license sales due to timing of sales, as well as more customers selecting the SaaS option.

Cost of Revenues.

Our cost of revenues for the three months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the three months ended December 31, 2017, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

For the Three
Months Ended

December 31,

2018	2017	\$	%
		Variance	Variance

Cost of Revenues:

MAM UK	\$2,486	\$2,490	\$ (4)	0	%
MAM NA	1,580	1,509	71	5	%
Total Cost of Revenues	\$4,066	\$3,999	\$ 67	2	%

Our cost of revenues for the six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the six months ended December 31, 2017, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

For the Six
Months Ended
December 31,

2018	2017	\$	%
		Variance	Variance

Cost of Revenues:

MAM UK	\$4,950	\$4,860	\$ 90	2	%
MAM NA	3,181	2,946	235	8	%
Total Cost of Revenues	\$8,131	\$7,806	\$ 325	4	%

For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018 compared to the same period in the prior year, increases in costs of revenues were primarily due to higher hosted infrastructure costs to support SaaS growth, and an increase in support and professional services headcount to support growth in the US. Included in the cost of revenues is \$68,000 and \$0.1 million of software development amortization for the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million of software development amortization for the three and six months ended December 31, 2017, respectively.

Operating Expenses.

Our operating expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the three months ended December 31, 2017, were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	Variance \$	Variance %	
Research and development	\$ 1,431	\$ 1,192	\$ 239	20	%
Sales and marketing	1,000	986	14	1	%
General and administrative	1,499	1,442	57	4	%
Depreciation and amortization	54	58	(4)	(7)	%
Total Operating Expenses	\$3,984	\$3,678	\$ 306	8	%

Our operating expenses for the six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the six months ended December 31, 2017, were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	Variance \$	Variance %	
Research and development	\$2,646	\$2,195	\$ 451	21	%
Sales and marketing	1,773	1,739	34	2	%
General and administrative	3,084	2,932	152	5	%
Depreciation and amortization	111	116	(5)	(4)	%
Total Operating Expenses	\$7,614	\$6,982	\$ 632	9	%

Research and Development Expenses. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same period in the prior year, research and development (“R&D”) expenses increased due to additional resources focused on new initiatives for the Company and lower capitalized costs. R&D expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 excluded \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of capitalized costs. R&D expenses for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 excluded \$0.6 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, of capitalized costs. Decreases in capitalized costs are associated with certain capitalizable projects being completed.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same periods in the prior year, sales and marketing expenses remained relatively flat.

General and Administrative Expenses. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same periods in the prior year, general and administrative expenses increased primarily due to timing of fees for professional services.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses. For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same periods in the prior year, depreciation and amortization expenses remained relatively consistent.

Other Income (Expense). For the three and six months ended December 31, 2018, compared to the same period in the prior year, interest expense decreased primarily due to the reduction in the outstanding debt balance and lower interest rates under the credit facility.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense was \$0.1 million and \$0.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The effective tax rate was 14% for the three months ended December 31, 2018, as compared to 111% for the three months ended December 31, 2017. The effective tax rate was 18% for the six months ended December 31, 2018, as compared to 52% for the six months ended December 31, 2017. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the lower US federal statutory rate effective January 1, 2018 as per the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (see Note 6), tax benefits from equity compensation, and the revaluation of our net deferred tax assets at the lower US federal statutory rate and the one-time repatriation tax on deemed repatriation of historical earnings on our foreign subsidiaries in the prior year, as per the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, partially offset by lower R&D tax credits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	For the Six Months Ended December 31,	
<i>(in thousands)</i>	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$1,763	\$3,110
Net cash used in investing activities	(617)	(924)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,214)	(667)
Effect of exchange rate changes	(195)	31
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(263)	1,550
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	4,171	1,260
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$3,908	\$2,810

For the six months ended December 31, 2018

Net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to net income of \$1.9 million, non-cash adjustments of \$0.6 million, and negative changes in working capital of \$0.8 million.

The positive changes in non-cash adjustments were primarily due to an increase in non cash stock compensation expense of \$0.4 million. The negative changes in working capital were primarily due to a decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities due to the timing of payments. This decrease to working capital was partially offset by an increase in deferred revenues due primarily to the timing annual contracts billed to customers.

Net cash used in investing activities was primarily due to capitalized software development costs of \$0.6 million

Net cash used in financing activities relates to the repayment of borrowings under the New Credit Facility (defined below) of \$0.8 million.

For the six months ended December 31, 2017

Net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to net income of \$1.0 million, non-cash adjustments of \$1.3 million, and positive changes in working capital of \$0.8 million.

The positive changes in non-cash adjustments were primarily due the revaluation of our net deferred tax assets at the lower U.S. federal statutory rate per the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The positive changes in working capital were primarily due to a decrease in accounts receivable due to increased collections and timing of payments, and a decrease in income tax receivable for receipt of payment for tax credits related to our MAM UK operations and increase in income taxes payable due to the current quarter provision. These increases to working capital were partially offset by a decrease in accounts payable due to the timing of payments.

Net cash used in investing activities was primarily due to capitalized software development costs of \$0.9 million

Net cash used in financing activities relates to the repayment of borrowings under the Credit Facility (defined below) of \$0.7 million

Fiscal Year 2019 Liquidity and Capital Resource Outlook

Our principal sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash generated from operations and our senior credit facility. To date, most of our profits have been generated by MAM UK; however, with the introduction of new products and our efforts to grow our MAM NA operations, our current plan anticipates that our MAM NA operations will increase revenue and profit over the next couple of years. We expect to invest in additional sales and marketing staff and to increase our professional services and support staff.

We expect to see continued revenue growth from both our MAM NA and MAM UK operations during fiscal year 2019. We also expect to see continuing improvement in profitability due to the increase in revenue, partially offset by our continued investment in growth initiatives, including R&D.

Our growth plan for the UK Market includes expanding our presence in the automotive aftermarket and expanding into new vertical markets, including lumber and hardware. Our growth plan for the NA Market is focused on expanding our presence in the automotive aftermarket, including launching our new VAST Online and Autocat products, while also growing our established products, including Autopart.

We intend to continue to work at maximizing customer retention by supplying and developing products that streamline and simplify customer operations, thereby increasing their profit margin. We believe that we can continue to grow our customer base through additional sales personnel, targeted media and marketing campaigns and products that completely fit our clients' requirements. We also intend to service existing clients at higher levels and increasingly partner with them so that together we both will achieve our goals.

We believe our plan will strengthen our relationships with our existing customers and provide new income streams. If we experience negative cash flows, we may be required to borrow more debt or limit our growth plan.

On March 2, 2017, we entered into a credit facility ("Credit Facility") with Univest Bank and Trust Co. ("Univest"). In connection with the Credit Facility, the parties entered into ancillary agreements, including a credit agreement, a revolving credit note and a term note (collectively, the "Credit Agreements"). The Credit Facility allows for borrowings up to \$11.5 million consisting of an \$8.75 million term loan and a \$2.75 million revolver. We used the initial proceeds of the Credit Facility to repay all of our obligations under our prior credit facility. The borrowings under the Credit Agreements bear interest at a variable rate based on either LIBO Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreements) or the Univest Float Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreements), plus an applicable margin of 2.75% to 3.25%, based upon financial covenants. The maturity date under the Credit Agreements is August 1, 2021. Under the terms of the Credit Facility, we are required to comply with certain loan covenants, which include, but are not limited to, the maintenance of certain financial ratios as well as certain financial reporting requirements and limitations. Our obligations under the Credit Facility are secured by all of our US assets and are guaranteed by our US wholly-owned subsidiary, MAM Software Inc. Additionally, we pledged 65% of the stock of MAM Software Limited, our UK subsidiary.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents balance, along with the cash expected to be generated from operations, and the borrowings available under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our level of net sales, the timing and extent of expenditures to support our development activities and the continued market acceptance of our products.

Working Capital

Working capital was \$0.8 million at December 31, 2018, as compared to \$0.7 million at June 30, 2018. Working capital included the current portion of long-term debt of \$2.0 million at December 31, 2018 as compared to \$1.8 million at June 30, 2018.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were \$0.6 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. The capital expenditures included capitalized software development costs of \$0.6 million and \$0.9 million for the six months ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which were primarily related to the development of VAST Online for the NA Market.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the US. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Accounting policies currently deemed critical are discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018. There have been no significant changes to our accounting policies and estimates as discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the first six months of 2019, except as noted below.

Revenue Recognition

MAM offers its software using the same underlying technology via two primary models: a traditional on-premises licensing model and a cloud-based subscription model. The on-premises model involves the sale or license of software on a perpetual basis to customers who take possession of the software, and install and maintain the software on their own hardware. Under the cloud-based subscription delivery model, MAM provides access to its software on a hosted basis as a service and customers generally do not have the contractual right to take possession of the software.

The Company generates revenue through sales of licenses and support and maintenance provided to its on-premises customers, and through subscriptions of its cloud-based software. MAM offers professional services to both its on-premises and cloud customers to assist them with the customization, implementation, and training.

The Company determines revenue recognition through the following steps:

- Identification of the contract, or contracts, with a customer;
- Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognition of revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation.

The Company records the amount of revenue and related costs by considering whether the entity is a principal (gross presentation) or an agent (net presentation) by evaluating the nature of its promise to the customer. Revenue is presented net of sales, value-added and other taxes collected from customers and remitted to government authorities

Performance Obligations

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer and is the unit of account under Topic 606. The transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the promised good or service to the customer. The Company identifies and tracks the performance obligations at contract inception so that

the Company can monitor and account for the performance obligations over the life of the contract.

The Company's contracts which contain multiple performance obligations generally consist of the initial purchase of subscription or licenses, a professional services engagement, and support and maintenance engagement. License purchases generally have multiple performance obligations as customers also purchase support and maintenance in addition to the licenses. The Company's single performance obligation arrangements are typically support and maintenance renewals, subscription renewals, and professional services engagements.

For contracts with multiple performance obligations where the contracted price differs from the standalone selling price ("SSP") for any distinct good or service, the Company may be required to allocate the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation using its best estimate for the SSP. SSP is assessed annually using a historical analysis of contracts with customers executed in the most recently completed fiscal year to determine the range of selling prices applicable to a distinct good or service.

Subscription

Subscription revenue is recognized ratably over the initial subscription period committed to by the customer commencing when the cloud environment is made available to the customer. The initial subscription period is typically 36 to 60 months. The Company generally invoices its customers in monthly installments and typical payment terms provide that customers make payment within 30 days of invoice.

Software Licenses

Transfer of control for software is considered to have occurred upon electronic delivery of the license key that provides immediate availability of the product to the customer. The Company's typical payment terms tend to vary but its standard payment terms are within 30 days of invoice.

Support and Maintenance

Revenue from support services and product updates, referred to as support and maintenance revenue, is recognized ratably over the term of the contract period, which is typically 12 to 36 months. Software license updates provide customers with rights to unspecified software product updates, maintenance releases and patches released during the term of the support period on a when-and-if available basis. Product support includes Internet access to technical content, as well as telephone access to technical support personnel. The Company's customers purchase both product support and license updates when they acquire new software licenses. In addition, a majority of customers renew their support services contracts annually and typical payment terms provide that customers make payment within 30 days of invoice.

Professional Services

Revenue from professional services is typically comprised of implementation, development, training or other consulting services. Professional services are generally sold on an hourly/daily rate or fixed fee basis, and can include services ranging from software installation to data conversion, basic customizations, and building non-complex interfaces to allow the software to operate in integrated environments. The Company recognizes revenue for hourly arrangements as the services are performed. In fixed fee arrangements, revenue is recognized as services are performed as measured by hours incurred to date, compared to total estimated hours to complete the services project. Management applies judgment when estimating project status and the time necessary to complete the services projects. A number of internal and external factors can affect these estimates, including changes to specifications, testing and training requirements. Services are generally invoiced upon milestones in the contract or upon consumption of the hourly resources and payments are typically due 30 days after invoice.

Funded Software Arrangements

The Company may enter into funded software arrangements from time to time. Under such arrangements, revenue recognition will not commence until final delivery and/or acceptance of the product. When a contract contains multiple performance obligations, if the performance obligations are distinct, revenue is recorded as each obligation has been fulfilled. If the performance obligations are not distinct, the Company will recognize the entire arrangement fee ratably commencing at the time of final delivery and/or acceptance through the end of the service period in the arrangement.

Disaggregated Revenue

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by geography and type of the revenue arrangement, as it believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The Company's revenue by geography and type is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Net Revenues		
MAM UK:		
Recurring	\$5,118	\$4,964
Non-recurring	862	720
Total MAM UK Revenues	5,980	5,684
MAM NA:		
Recurring	2,498	2,293
Non-recurring	478	523
Total MAM NA Revenues	2,976	2,816
Total Net Revenues	\$8,956	\$8,500

	For the Six Months Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Net Revenues		
MAM UK:		
Recurring	\$10,310	\$9,792
Non-recurring	1,617	1,233
Total MAM UK Revenues	11,927	11,025
MAM NA:		
Recurring	4,977	4,550
Non-recurring	1,352	1,563
Total MAM NA Revenues	6,329	6,113
Total Net Revenues	\$18,256	\$17,138

Significant Judgments

More judgments and estimates are required under Topic 606 than were required under Topic 605. Due to the complexity of certain contracts, the actual revenue recognition treatment required under Topic 606 for the Company's arrangements may be dependent on contract-specific terms and may vary in some instances.

Judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation. The Company rarely licenses or sells products on a stand-alone basis, so the Company is required to estimate the range of SSPs for each performance obligation. In instances where SSP is not directly observable because the Company does not sell the license, product or service separately, the Company determines the SSP using information that may include market conditions and other observable inputs. In making these judgments, the Company analyzes various factors, including its pricing methodology and consistency, size of the arrangement, length of term, customer demographics and overall market and economic conditions. Based on these results, the estimated SSP is set for each distinct product or service delivered to customers.

Revenue is recognized over time for the Company's subscription, support and maintenance, and professional services that are separate performance obligations. For the Company's professional services, revenue is recognized over time, generally using hours expended to measure progress. Judgment is required in estimating project status and the hours necessary to complete projects. A number of internal and external factors can affect these estimates, including changes to specifications, testing and training requirements.

If a group of agreements are entered at or near the same time and so closely related that they are, in effect, part of a single arrangement, such agreements are deemed to be combined as one arrangement for revenue recognition purposes. The Company exercises significant judgment to evaluate the relevant facts and circumstances in determining whether agreements should be accounted for separately or as a single arrangement. The Company's judgments about whether a group of contracts comprise a single arrangement can affect the allocation of consideration to the distinct performance obligations, which could have an effect on results of operations for the periods involved.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are a "smaller reporting company," as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Exchange Act") and are not required to provide the information under this item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In reaching a reasonable level of assurance, management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. In addition, the design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, a control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are currently not involved in any litigation that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court,

public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the executive officers of our Company or any of our subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting our Company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of our Company's or our Company's subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect. From time to time, we may become involved in legal proceedings, lawsuits, claims and regulations in the ordinary course of our business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no changes that constitute a material change from the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2018 filed with the SEC on September 14, 2018.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Share repurchase activity during the three months ended December 31, 2018 was as follow:

Period ⁽¹⁾	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
October 1, 2018 - October 31, 2018	23,147	\$ 7.59	23,147	\$ 1,785,002
November 1, 2018 - November 30, 2018	4,606	\$ 7.78	4,606	\$ 1,749,006
December 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018	7,219	\$ 7.73	7,219	\$ 1,692,976
Total for Three Months Ended December 31, 2018	34,972		34,972	

(1) On September 19, 2018, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized a share repurchase program of up to \$2.0 million of the Company's common stock. Stock repurchases may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate. The stock repurchase authorization, which does not require the Company to purchase any specific or minimum number of shares, does not have an expiration date and may be suspended or terminated at any time without prior notice.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

There have been no material changes to the procedures by which holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of principal financial officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of principal financial officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

In accordance with SEC Release 33-8238, Exhibits 32.1 and 32.2 are being furnished and not filed.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MAM Software Group, Inc.

Date: February 11, 2019 By: /s/ Michael G. Jamieson

Michael G. Jamieson
Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 11, 2019 By: /s/ Brian H. Callahan

Brian H. Callahan
Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
<u>31.1</u>	<u>Certification of principal executive officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (filed herewith)</u>
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