

WARP TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS INC

Form S-2/A

June 21, 2005

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 20, 2005

Registration No. 333-123864

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM S-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933**

WARP Technology Holdings, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

151 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830

203-422-2950

88-0467845

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or
organization)

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of registrant's principal executive
offices)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Rodney A. Bienvenu, Jr
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
WARP Technology Holdings, Inc.
151 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830
203-422-2950

(Name, address including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies To:

Ernest C. Mysogland, Esq.
Chief Legal Officer
WARP Technology Holdings, Inc.
151 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830

R. Scott Beach, Esq.
Day, Berry & Howard LLP
One East Putnam Avenue
Greenwich, CT 06830

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933 check the following box.

If the registrant elects to deliver its latest annual report to security holders, or a complete and legible facsimile thereof, pursuant to Item 11(a)(1) of this Form, check the following box.

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

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If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered	Proposed maximum offering price per unit (2)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee
Common Stock, par value \$0.00001	38,233,078(1)	\$2.13(2)	\$81,436,456.14(2)	\$9,585.07*

(1) Includes 13,993,095 shares issuable upon conversion of Series C convertible preferred stock held by certain selling stockholders, 20,474,696 shares issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants held by certain selling stockholders, 879,157 shares issuable in payment of dividends on outstanding shares of Series C convertible preferred stock held by certain selling stockholders, 386,130 shares issuable in payment of interest on outstanding subordinated debt held by certain selling stockholders under a Subordinated Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement as of January 31, 2005 by and among the Company and the purchasers named therein, and 2,500,000 shares issuable upon conversion of the outstanding principal amount of subordinated notes held by certain stockholders.

(2) Estimated solely for the purposes of computing the amount of the registration fee based on the average of the high and low price of the Common Stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on June 14, 2005 pursuant to Rule 457(c).

Pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement also covers any additional shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion or exercise of any of the above securities or as dividends thereon by

reason of stock splits, stock dividends or other anti-dilution adjustments.

* \$7,712.99 of this fee previously paid.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in the prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling stockholders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, Dated June 20, 2005

PROSPECTUS

WARP Technology Holdings, Inc.

38,233,078 shares of Common Stock

The Common Stock offered by this prospectus involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the Risk Factors beginning on page 6 in determining whether to purchase the Common Stock.

The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus are offering these shares of Common Stock. The selling stockholders may sell their shares from time to time for their own account at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices relating to such prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices. The selling stockholders will act independently of us in making decisions with respect to the timing, manner and size of each sale.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the resale of the shares. We agreed to bear substantially all of the expenses in connection with the registration and resale of the shares (other than selling commissions).

For additional information on the methods of sale, you should refer to the section entitled Plan of Distribution on page 40.

WARP Technology's Common Stock is quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol WARP. On June 15, 2005, the last sale price of the Common Stock on the OTC Bulletin Board was \$2.00 per share.

A copy of our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended June 30, 2004 and a copy of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 accompany this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities or passed on the adequacy or accuracy of the disclosures in this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Prospective investors should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or information specifically incorporated by reference in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide prospective investors with information that is different.

Neither the delivery of this prospectus, nor any sale of the shares, shall create any implication that the information in this prospectus is correct after the date hereof.

The date of this prospectus is June 20, 2005

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

Our Company

Warp Technology Holdings, Inc. (the Company) is a holding company whose subsidiaries operate enterprise software and information technology businesses. In addition to holding its existing subsidiaries, the Company's strategy is to pursue acquisitions of businesses which either complement the Company's existing businesses or expand the segments in which the Company operates.

On January 31, 2005, the Company completed the acquisition of Gupta Technologies, LLC (together with its subsidiaries, Gupta). Gupta is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Gupta's wholly owned subsidiaries, Gupta Technologies GmbH, a German corporation, Gupta Technologies Ltd., a U.K. company, and Gupta Technologies, S.A. de C.V., a Mexican company, have become indirect subsidiaries of the Company. Currently, Gupta's operations produce more than 90% of the Company's revenue.

Gupta develops, markets and supports software products that enable software programmers to create enterprise class applications, operating on either the Microsoft Windows or Linux operating systems, that are used in large and small businesses and governmental entities around the world. Gupta's products include a popular database application and a well-known set of application development tools. The relational database product allows companies to manage data closer to the customer, where capturing and organizing information is becoming increasingly critical. This product is designed for applications being deployed in situations where there are little or no technical resources to support and administer databases or applications.

Gupta recently released its Linux product line. Compatible with its existing Microsoft Windows-based product line, the Linux line of products will enable developers to write one application to run in both Microsoft Windows and Linux operating systems.

Gupta has approximately 58 employees worldwide, with headquarters in California, a regional office in Munich, and sales offices in London and Paris.

In addition to the Gupta businesses, the Company operates in the United States, Canada and the U.K. through its subsidiaries, WARP Solutions, Inc., a Delaware corporation, Warp Solutions, Ltd., a U.K. corporation, 6043577 Canada, Inc., a Canadian corporation, and Spider Software, Inc., a Canadian corporation. These subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this prospectus as Warp Solutions.

Warp Solutions produce a series of application acceleration products that improve the speed and efficiency of transactions and information requests that are processed over the internet and intranet network systems. The subsidiaries' suite of software products and technologies are designed to accelerate network applications, reduce network congestion, and reduce the cost of expensive server deployments for enterprises engaged in high volume network activities.

As used in this prospectus, we, us, our and WARP refer to WARP Technology Holdings, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and its wholly owned (direct and indirect) subsidiaries.

Our principal executive offices are located at 151 Railroad Avenue, Greenwich, CT 06830 and our telephone number is (203) 422-2950.

Common Stock Offered

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We have authorized 150,000,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.00001 (Common Stock). We are registering for resale on behalf of the selling stockholders 38,233,078 shares of our Common Stock issuable from time to time to the selling stockholders under the circumstances described under the heading Issuance of Preferred Stock and Warrants to Selling Stockholders on page 36. The proceeds from the sale of the Common Stock offered by this prospectus are solely for the account of the selling stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of these shares. We may receive cash proceeds from the exercise of warrants entitling the selling stockholders to purchase 20,474,696 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise prices ranging from \$1.25 per share to \$4.75 per share. The Company cannot anticipate whether any warrants will be exercised. If all warrants held by the selling

stockholders are exercised, we will receive up to \$26,648,370 in proceeds. We anticipate that any proceeds from the exercise of warrants by the selling stockholders will be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes. Pending the application of any proceeds from the exercise of warrants, if any, by the selling stockholders, we expect to invest the proceeds in short-term, interest-bearing, investment-grade securities.

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider all of the information contained in this prospectus before making an investment in our Common Stock. In particular, you should consider the risk factors described under "Risk Factors" below.

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

You should review the financial information and the consolidated financial statements of Warp included in our Annual Report filed on Form 10-KSB for the year ended June 30, 2004 and our Quarterly Report filed on Form 10-QSB for the three months ended March 31, 2005 filed on May 20, 2005. In addition, this information should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for Gupta for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 included in this prospectus at page F-3 and the complete pro forma information for the Company, including notes describing various adjustments, included in this prospectus at page F-23.

RISK FACTORS

From time to time, information provided by us or statements made by our employees may contain forward-looking information involving risks and uncertainties. In particular, statements contained in this prospectus or incorporated by reference into this prospectus that concern future operating results or other statements using words such as anticipate, believe, could, estimate, intend, may, plan, project, should or will constitute forward-looking statements and are made under the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Our actual results of operations and financial condition have varied in the past and may in the future vary significantly from those stated in any forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause such differences include, without limitation, the risks, uncertainties and other information discussed below. Each of these factors, and others, are discussed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We do not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statement we make.

Any investment in our Common Stock involves a high degree of risk. Prospective purchasers of the Common Stock offered by this prospectus should carefully consider the following Risk Factors in addition to the other information appearing in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus before you decide to buy the Common Stock. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we do not currently deem material may also become important factors that may harm our business. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations would likely suffer, the trading price of our Common Stock would probably decline, and you may lose all or part of the money you paid to buy our Common Stock.

Risk Factors Relating to the Company

We Have a Limited Operating History

The Company has a limited operating history. Such limited operating history makes it more difficult to predict whether or not we will be successful in the future. Our future financial and operational success is subject to the risks, uncertainties, expenses, delays and difficulties associated with managing a new business, many of which may be beyond our control. In addition, the Company competes in a relatively new market known as the information technology market. Because this market rapidly evolves, companies competing in it may face many uncertainties. Our success will depend on many factors, including those described in this Risk Factors section.

We Have a History of Losses and May Need Additional Financing

We have experienced operating losses, as well as net losses, for each of the years during which we have operated.

The Company has incurred recurring operating losses since its inception. As of March 31, 2005, the Company had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$53,962,000 and a working capital deficiency of approximately \$12,186,000 and at March 31, 2005 had insufficient capital to fund all of its obligations. These conditions raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's financial statements do not include any adjustments to reflect the possible future effect of the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Subsequent to the end of the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2004, the Company acquired Gupta. Based principally on the expected results of Gupta's operations, the Company believes that no further financing will be required for the Company to continue in operation for the next twelve months.

However, conditions may arise, including potential risks described herein, that may require the Company to raise additional funds for its working capital needs and to continue to execute the requirements of its business plan. If these conditions arise, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to raise sufficient capital.

If we achieve profitability, we cannot give any assurance that we would be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. Furthermore, the Company intends to pursue opportunities to acquire other businesses, and may need to raise capital in order to pursue such acquisitions.

To date, the Warp Solutions business has generated only limited revenue from the sale of its products. We have incurred significant costs in connection with the development of our technologies and proposed products and there is no assurance that they will achieve sufficient revenues to offset anticipated operating costs. Although we anticipate deriving revenues from the sale of SpiderSoftware and iMimic DataReactor products, no assurance can be given that these products will be successfully marketed. Management anticipates that Warp Solutions may continue to incur losses for at least the next twelve months. Included in such former and future losses are research and development expenses, marketing costs, and general and administrative expenses. We anticipate that our losses will continue until we are able to generate sufficient revenues to support our operations in Warp Solutions. The Company is dependent on the revenues from Gupta to sustain any operating deficiencies in Warp Solutions.

Similarly, in the future, we may not generate sufficient revenue from operations to pay our operating expenses. If we fail to generate sufficient cash from operations to pay these expenses, our management will need to identify other sources of funds. We may not be able to borrow money or issue more shares of Common Stock or Preferred Stock to meet our cash needs. Even if we can complete such transactions, they may not be on terms that are favorable or reasonable from our perspective. As a result, you may lose your entire investment.

We May Not Be Able to Borrow Funds

There currently are no legal limitations on our ability to borrow funds to increase the amount of capital available to us to carry out our business plan. However, our limited resources and limited operating history will make it difficult to borrow funds. The amount and nature of any such borrowings would depend on numerous considerations, including our capital requirements, our perceived ability to meet debt service on any such borrowings and the then prevailing conditions in the financial markets, as well as general economic conditions. There can be no assurance that debt financing, if required or sought, would be available on terms deemed to be commercially acceptable by us and in our best interest.

The Company's Senior Secured Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$6,825,000 (the "Senior Debt") matures on July 31, 2005. In the event the Company is not able to refinance this debt on or prior to that date, the Company will incur higher interest rates and may default on the debt. In the event of a default, the senior secured creditors would have the rights pursuant to their security interests in all of the Company's assets to foreclose on such assets. In addition, any default under the senior debt would result in an event of default under the terms of the Company's outstanding subordinated debt. In such an event, the subordinated note holders would be entitled to exercise their security interests and, pursuant to the terms of the Company's collateral and security agreements, as well as the intercreditor agreement among the senior and subordinated lenders, the subordinated debt holders would receive the proceeds from the Company's assets after the payment of the claims of the senior creditors. At the present time, the Company is unable to predict whether it will have any difficulty in arranging a refinancing of the Senior Debt. Even if we can complete such refinancing, the terms of such transactions may not be favorable or reasonable from our perspective. Our inability to refinance the Senior Debt, or the refinancing on unfavorable terms, may result in the loss of your entire investment.

Rapidly Changing Markets

The markets for our products are characterized by:

- rapidly changing technologies;

- evolving and competing industry standards;
- changing customer needs;
- frequent new product introductions and enhancements;

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- increased integration with other functions; and
- rapid product obsolescence.

To develop new products for our target markets, we must develop, gain access to and use leading technologies in a cost-effective and timely manner and continue to expand our technical and design expertise. In addition, we must maintain close working relationships with key customers and potential customers in order to develop new products that meet their changing needs.

Rapidly Changing Technology

The Company may not be able to identify new product opportunities successfully, develop and bring to market new products, achieve design wins or respond effectively to new technological changes or product announcements by its competitors. In addition, we may not be successful in developing or using new technologies or in developing new products or product enhancements that achieve market acceptance. Our pursuit of necessary technological advances may require substantial time and expense. Failure in any of these areas could harm our operating results.

Our Ability to Compete Successfully Will Depend, In Part, On Our Ability to Protect Our Intellectual Property Rights

The Company relies on a combination of patent, trade secrets, copyrights, nondisclosure agreements and other contractual provisions and technical measures to protect its intellectual property rights. Policing unauthorized use of our products, however, is difficult, especially in foreign countries. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could harm our business, operating results and financial condition regardless of the outcome of the litigation. In addition, there can be no assurance that the courts will enforce the contractual arrangements which the Company has entered into to protect its intellectual property rights. Our operating results could be harmed by any failure to protect our intellectual property rights.

Competition

The Company's subsidiaries are engaged in businesses which are highly competitive and we expect significant competition for our technologies. Many of our competitors, for example, IBM, Microsoft, and Oracle (with respect to Gupta's business) and Cisco Systems, Inc. (with respect to Warp Solutions), have been in business for a number of years, have established customer bases, are larger, and have greater financial resources than the Company. There can be no assurance as to the degree to which we will be able to successfully compete in our industry.

Development of Products

The Company's subsidiaries are currently developing new products, as well as new applications of existing products. There can be no assurance that we will not experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction or marketing of our products, or that our new or enhanced products will adequately meet the requirements of our current or prospective customers. Any failure by the Company or its subsidiaries to successfully design, develop, test and introduce such new products, or the failure of the Company's recently introduced products to achieve market acceptance, could prevent us from maintaining existing customer relationships, gaining new customers or expanding our markets and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Dependence Upon a Small Number of Customers

Because a small number of customer accounts are responsible for our revenues, such revenues could decline due to the loss of one of these customer accounts. An early termination by one of our customers, or the

failure of a potential customer to purchase our products, could harm our financial results as it is unlikely that we would be able to rapidly replace that revenue source. Warp Solutions has few customers and has recently focused on attracting two large customers. The failure of Warp Solutions to attract one or both of these customers would have a material adverse impact on the future prospects of Warp Solutions but not the business of the Company on a consolidated basis.

We are Dependent On Key Personnel

Our future success depends in part on the continued service of our key design engineering, sales, marketing and executive personnel and our ability to identify, recruit and retain additional personnel. At the date of this prospectus, there were four employment agreements between the Company and its executive officers.

Managing Growth and Expansion

The Company is currently anticipating a period of growth as a result of its recent marketing and sales efforts. The resulting strain on our managerial, operational, financial and other resources could be significant. Success in managing this expansion and growth will depend, in part, upon the ability of senior management to manage effectively. Any failure to manage the anticipated growth and expansion could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We Expect to Pay No Cash Dividends

We presently do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of cash dividends, if any, will be contingent upon our revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements, and general financial condition. The payment of any cash dividends will be within the discretion of our Board of Directors. We presently intend to retain all earnings, if any, to implement our business plan, accordingly, we do not anticipate the declaration of any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors

Our Articles of Incorporation provide for the indemnification of our officers and directors to the fullest extent permitted by the laws of the State of Nevada and the federal securities laws. It is possible that the indemnification obligations imposed under these provisions could result in a charge against our earnings and thereby affect the availability of funds for other uses.

Our Common Stock Is Subject To Penny Stock Restrictions Under Federal Securities Laws, Which Could Reduce The Liquidity Of Our Common Stock

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations, which generally define penny stocks to be an equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exemptions. On March 31, 2005, the closing price for our Common Stock, as quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, was \$2.50 per share and therefore, our Common Stock is designated a Penny Stock. As a penny stock, our Common Stock may become subject to Rule 15g-9 under the Exchange Act or the Penny Stock Rules. These rules include, but are not limited to, Rules 3a51-1, 15g-1, 15g-2, 15g-3, 15g-4, 15g-5, 15g-6 and 15g-7 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These rules impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers that sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally, individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual incomes exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with their spouses). For transactions covered by Rule 15g-9, a broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale. As a result, this rule may

affect the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and may affect the ability of purchasers to sell any of our securities in the secondary market.

The rules may further affect the ability of owners of our shares to sell their securities in any market that may develop for them. There may be a limited market for penny stocks, due to the regulatory burdens on broker-dealers. The market among dealers may not be active. Investors in penny stock often are unable to sell stock back to

the dealer that sold them the stock. The mark-ups or commissions charged by the broker-dealers may be greater than any profit a seller may make. Because of large dealer spreads, investors may be unable to sell the stock immediately back to the dealer at the same price the dealer sold the stock to the investor. In some cases, the stock may fall quickly in value. Investors may be unable to reap any profit from any sale of the stock, if they can sell it at all.

For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require delivery, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, of a disclosure schedule prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the penny stock market. Disclosure is also required to be made about sales commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements are required to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stock.

The penny stock restrictions will no longer apply to our Common Stock if we become listed on a national exchange. In any event, even if our Common Stock were exempt from the penny stock restrictions, we would remain subject to Section 15(b)(6) of the Exchange Act, which gives the Securities and Exchange Commission the authority to restrict any person from participating in a distribution of penny stock, if the Securities and Exchange Commission finds that such a restriction would be in the public interest.

Risk Factors Related to Acquisition Strategy

Growth and Acquisition Risks

One of the Company's primary strategies is to pursue the acquisition of other companies or assets that either complement or expand its existing business. The Company completed the acquisition of Gupta in January 2005. The Company has also had preliminary acquisition discussions with, or has evaluated the potential acquisition of, several other companies. However, the Company is unable to predict the likelihood or timing of a material acquisition being completed in the future. If the Company proceeds with an acquisition for cash, the Company may use a portion or all of the proceeds the Company receives from the exercise of warrants to consummate such transaction. See Use of Proceeds. The Company may also seek to finance any such acquisition through additional debt or equity financings.

The Company anticipates that one or more potential acquisition opportunities, including those that would be material, may become available in the near future. If and when appropriate acquisition opportunities become available, the Company intends to pursue them actively. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to identify, acquire or profitably manage additional companies or successfully integrate such additional companies into its operations without substantial costs, delays or other problems. In addition, there can be no assurance that any companies acquired will be profitable at the time of their acquisition or will achieve sales and profitability that justify the investment therein. Acquisitions may involve a number of special risks, including adverse effects on the Company's reported operating results, diversion of management's attention, dependence on retention and hiring of key personnel, risks associated with unanticipated problems or legal liabilities and amortization of acquired intangible assets, some or all of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations and financial performance. The expansion of the Company's operations, whether through acquisitions or internal growth, may place substantial burdens on the Company's management resources and financial controls. There is no assurance that the increasing burdens on the Company's management resources and financial controls will not have an adverse effect on the Company's operations.

We May Not Be Able To Finance Future Acquisitions

We seek to use shares of our Common Stock to finance a portion of the consideration for acquisitions. If our Common Stock does not maintain a sufficient market value or the owners of businesses we may seek to acquire are

otherwise unwilling to accept shares of Common Stock as part of the consideration for the sale of their businesses, we may be required to use more of our cash resources in order to implement our acquisition strategy. If we have insufficient cash resources, our ability to pursue acquisitions could be limited unless we are able to obtain additional funds through debt or equity financing. Our ability to obtain debt financing may be constrained by existing or future loan covenants, the satisfaction of which may be dependent upon our ability to raise additional equity capital through either offerings for cash or the issuance of stock as consideration for acquisitions. We cannot

assure you that our cash resources will be sufficient, or that other financing will be available on terms we find acceptable. If we are unable to obtain sufficient financing, we may be unable to implement fully our acquisition strategy.

Additional Risk Factors Related to Gupta's Business

Gupta's Financial Results May Vary Significantly from Quarter to Quarter

Gupta's operating results have varied significantly from quarter to quarter at times in the past and may continue to vary significantly from quarter to quarter in the future due to a variety of factors. Because Gupta's financial results are a significant portion of the Company's revenue, this fluctuation could impact the Company's financial results. Many of these factors are outside of our control. These factors include:

fluctuations in demand for Gupta's products, upgrades to Gupta's products, or services;

fluctuations in the demand for and deployment of client/server applications in which Gupta's SQLBase products are designed to be embedded;

fluctuations in demand for Gupta's products due to the potential deteriorating economic conditions of Gupta's customer base;

seasonality of purchases and the timing of product sales and shipments;

unexpected delays in introducing new products and services or improvements to existing products and services;

new product releases, licensing models or pricing policies by Gupta's competitors;

acquisitions or mergers involving Gupta's competitors or customers;

impact of changes to Gupta's product distribution strategy and pricing policies;

lack of order backlog;

loss of a significant customer or distributor;

changes in purchasing and/or payment practices by Gupta's distributors or other customers;

a reduction in the number of independent software vendors, or ISVs, who embed Gupta's products or value-added resellers, or VARs, who sell and deploy Gupta's products;

changes in the mix of domestic and international sales;

impact of changes to Gupta's geographic investment levels and business models;

gains or losses associated with discontinued operations; and

changes in Gupta's business plan or strategy.

Gupta's revenue growth and profitability depend on the overall demand for Gupta's products and services, which in turn depends on general economic and business conditions. The nature and extent of the effect of the current economic climate on Gupta's ability to sell its products and services is uncertain. A softening of demand for Gupta's products and services caused by weakening of the economy may result in decreased revenues or lower growth rates. There can be no assurance that we will be able to effectively promote revenue growth rates in all economic conditions.

Significant portions of Gupta's expenses are not variable in the short term and cannot be quickly reduced to respond to decreases in revenues. Therefore, if Gupta's revenues are below expectations, Gupta's operating results are likely to be adversely and disproportionately affected. In addition, Gupta may change its prices, modify its distribution strategy and policies, accelerate its investment in research and development, sales or marketing efforts in response to competitive pressures or pursue new market opportunities. Any one of these activities may further limit Gupta's ability to adjust spending in response to revenue fluctuations.

Seasonality May Contribute to Fluctuations in Gupta's Quarterly Operating Results

Gupta's business has experienced seasonal customer buying patterns. In recent years, Gupta has generally experienced relatively weaker demand in the quarters ending June 30 and September 30. We believe that this pattern may continue.

Gupta Currently Operates Without a Backlog

Gupta generally operates with virtually no order backlog because Gupta's software products are shipped and revenue is recognized shortly after orders are received. This lack of backlog makes product revenues in any quarter substantially dependent on orders booked and shipped throughout that quarter.

Our Efforts to Develop and Maintain Brand Awareness of Gupta Products May Not be Successful

Brand awareness is important given competition in the general database and application development tools market. We are aware of other companies that use the Gupta name or Gupta product names in order to promote their competing products and services, including but not limited to services to port Gupta's customers' applications to other database's and/or programming languages or development suites. We expect that it may be difficult or impossible to prevent third-party usage of the Gupta name and products names and variations of these names for competing goods and services. Competitors or others who use marks similar to Gupta brand names may cause confusion among actual and potential customers, which could prevent Gupta from achieving significant brand recognition. If we fail to promote and maintain the Gupta brand or incur significant related expenses, Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Gupta Must Succeed in the Cross Platform Application Development Market if it is to Realize the Expected Benefits of its Linux Development

Gupta's long-term strategic plan depends upon the successful development and introduction of products and solutions that address the needs of cross platform development of applications targeting both Microsoft Windows and Linux operating systems. In order for Gupta to succeed in these markets, it must implement strategies and products to ensure single-source code line compatibility on both platforms and provide a Web services model that is capable of consuming both J2EE and .Net Web services consistently on both the Microsoft Windows and Linux platforms. This will require focusing a significant portion of Gupta's resources on product development.

The challenges involved include the following:

- coordinating software development operations in a rapid and efficient manner to ensure timely release of products to market;

- combining product offerings and support services quickly and effectively;

- successfully managing difficulties associated with transitioning current customers to new technologies;

demonstrating to Gupta customers the new technology will provide greater integration throughout the enterprise; and

retaining key alliances.

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In addition, Gupta's success in these markets will depend on several factors, many of which are outside Gupta's control including:

General adoption of Web services as the preferred method of integrating data and applications and

Gupta's ability to position itself as a premier provider of cross platform application development tools for integrating enterprise data and information.

If we are unable to succeed in this market, Gupta's business may be harmed and we may be prevented from realizing the anticipated benefits of Gupta's cross platform strategy.

Gupta May Face Problems in Connection With Contractual or Licensing Arrangements

Since January 2002, Gupta has been a party to an offshore development, consulting, and services agreement with Offshore Digital Services Inc., DBA Sonata, an outsourcing company based in Bangalore, India. Pursuant to the agreement, Sonata provides quality assurance testing and certain enhancements to Gupta's products. Gupta's product development plans are dependent on maintaining similar arrangements in the future. There is no assurance that such contractual arrangements will continue to be available on economically beneficial terms.

In September 2004, Gupta licensed technology from and entered into a services agreement with CodeWeavers, Inc., a software development company based in Minnesota that provides services pertaining to the open source software project known as The Wine Project. The licensed technology and services enable Gupta's Team Developer and Report Builder software products to run on Linux under CodeWeavers' CrossOver software. Gupta's enhanced products, Team Developer and Report Builder, were launched in January 2005. We cannot be certain that the market acceptance or demand for these new products will meet our expectations.

In December 2004, Gupta licensed technology from Trolltech, Inc., a software development company based in California that provides a proprietary application development framework. Gupta is using the Qt product for the purpose of designing, developing, testing and deployment of Gupta's Team Developer family of software products which includes (i) Team Developer IDE, (ii) Report Builder, and (iii) Web Application Server (TD Product Suite). The licensed technology and services enable Gupta's TD Product Suite products to support UNICODE and provide a number of new and updated graphical user interface objects. We cannot be certain that the market acceptance or demand for these new products will meet our expectations.

Gupta May Face Problems in Connection With Product Line Expansion

In the future, Gupta may acquire, license or develop additional products. Future product line expansion may require Gupta to modify or expand its business. If Gupta is unable to fully integrate new products with its existing operations, Gupta may not receive the intended benefits of such product line expansion.

A Small Number of Distributors Account For a Significant Percentage of Gupta's Billings

The loss of a major distributor, changes in a distributor's payment practices, changes in the financial stability of a major distributor or any reduction in orders by such distributor, including reductions due to market or competitive conditions combined with the potential inability to replace the distributor on a timely basis, or any modifications to our pricing or distribution channel strategy could materially adversely affect Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition. Many of Gupta's ISVs, VARs and end users place their orders through distributors. A relatively small number of distributors have accounted for a significant percentage of Gupta's revenues. One of Gupta's distributors, accounted for 20% and 17% of Gupta's revenue for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The same distributor accounted for 28% of Gupta's accounts receivable at December 31, 2004. The loss of this Gupta distributor, unless it was offset by the attraction of sufficient new customers, could have a material

adverse impact on the business of Gupta, and therefore, the business of the Company as a whole. Gupta expects it will continue to depend on a limited number of distributors for a significant portion of its revenues in future periods and the loss of a significant distributor could have a material adverse impact on Gupta. Gupta's distributors have not agreed to any minimum order requirements.

Gupta Depends on a Indirect Sales Channel

Gupta's failure to grow its indirect sales channel or the loss of a significant number of members of its indirect channel partners would have a material adverse effect on Gupta's business, financial condition and operating results. Gupta derives a substantial portion of its revenues from indirect sales through a channel consisting of independent software vendors, value-added resellers, systems integrators, consultants and distributors. Gupta's sales channel could be adversely affected by a number of factors including:

the emergence of a new platform resulting in the failure of independent software vendors to develop and the failure of value-added resellers to sell Gupta's products based on Gupta's supported platforms;

pressures placed on the sales channel to sell competing products;

Gupta's failure to adequately support the sales channel;

consolidation of certain of Gupta's indirect channel partners;

competing product lines offered by certain of Gupta's indirect channel partners; and

business model or licensing model changes of Gupta's channel partners or their competitors.

We cannot be certain Gupta will be able to continue to attract additional indirect channel partners or retain its current channel partners. In addition, we cannot be certain that Gupta's competitors will not attempt to recruit certain of Gupta's current or future channel partners. This may have an adverse effect on Gupta's ability to attract and retain channel partners.

Gupta May Not Be Able to Develop Strategic Relationships

Gupta's current collaborative relationships may not prove to be beneficial to us, and they may not be sustained. We may not be able to enter into successful new strategic relationships in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition. From time to time, Gupta has collaborated with other companies in areas such as product development, marketing, distribution and implementation. However, many of Gupta's current and potential strategic relationships are with either actual or potential competitors. In addition, many of Gupta's current relationships are informal or, if written, terminable with little or no notice.

Gupta Depends on Third-Party Technology in Its Products

Gupta relies upon certain software that it licenses from third parties, including software integrated with Gupta's internally developed software and used in Gupta's products to perform key functions. These third-party software licenses may not continue to be available to Gupta on commercially reasonable terms. In addition, some of Gupta's software components have been licensed from the open source community. The loss of, or inability to maintain or obtain any of these software licenses, could result in shipment delays or reductions until Gupta develops, identifies, licenses and integrates equivalent software. Any delay in product development or shipment could damage Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition.

We May be Unable to Protect Gupta's Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights

Gupta's success depends to a significant degree upon our ability to protect Gupta's software and other proprietary technology. We rely primarily on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect Gupta's proprietary rights. However, these measures afford us only

limited protection. Furthermore, Gupta uses third-party service providers in India for some of its development and the laws of India do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United

States. In addition, Gupta relies in part on shrink wrap and click wrap licenses that are not signed by the end user and, therefore, may be unenforceable under the laws of certain jurisdictions. Therefore, our efforts to protect Gupta's intellectual property may not be adequate. We cannot be certain that others will not develop technologies that are similar or superior to Gupta's technology or design around the copyrights and trade secrets owned by Gupta. Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of Gupta's products or to obtain and use information we regard as proprietary. Although we believe software piracy may be a problem, we are unable to determine the extent to which piracy of Gupta's software products occurs. In addition, portions of Gupta's source code are developed in foreign countries with laws that do not protect our proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

We may be subjected to claims of intellectual property infringement by third parties as the number of products and competitors in Gupta's industry segment continues to grow and the functionality of products in different industry segments increasingly overlaps. Additionally, the fact that some of Gupta's software components have been licensed from the open source community may expose us to increased risk of infringement claims by third parties. Any infringement claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, divert management attention and resources, cause product shipment delays or the loss or deferral of sales or require Gupta to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. In the event of a successful claim of intellectual property infringement against Gupta, should we fail or be unable to either license the technology or similar technology or develop alternative technology on a timely basis, Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Gupta Must Adapt to Rapid Technological Change

Gupta's future success will depend upon its ability to continue to enhance its current products and to develop and introduce new products on a timely basis that keep pace with technological developments and new industry standards and satisfy increasingly sophisticated customer requirements. Rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, uncertain product life cycles, changes in customer demands and evolving industry standards characterize the market for Gupta's products. The introduction of products embodying new technologies and the emergence of new industry standards can render existing products obsolete and unmarketable. As a result of the complexities inherent in client/server and Web computing environments and in data and application integration solutions, new products and product enhancements can require long development and testing periods. As a result, significant delays in the general availability of such new releases or significant problems in the installation or implementation of such new releases could have a material adverse effect on Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition. Gupta has experienced delays in the past in the release of new products and new product enhancements. Gupta may not be successful in:

developing and marketing, on a timely and cost-effective basis, new products or new product enhancements that respond to technological change, evolving industry standards or customer requirements;

avoiding difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction or marketing of these products; or

achieving market acceptance for its new products and product enhancements.

Gupta's Software May Contain Errors or Defects

Errors or defects in Gupta's products may result in loss of revenues or delay in market acceptance, and could materially adversely affect Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition. Software products such as Gupta's may contain errors, sometimes called bugs, particularly when first introduced or when new versions or enhancements are released. From time to time, Gupta discovers software errors in certain of its new products after their introduction. Despite testing, current versions, new versions or enhancements of Gupta's products may still have

errors after commencement of commercial shipments. Product errors can put us at a competitive disadvantage and can be costly and time-consuming to correct.

Gupta May Become Subject to Product or Professional Services Liability Claims

A product or professional services liability claim, whether or not successful, could damage Gupta's reputation and business, operating results and financial condition. Gupta's license and service agreements with its customers typically contain provisions designed to limit Gupta's exposure to potential product or service liability claims. However, these contract provisions may not preclude all potential claims. Product or professional services liability claims could require us to spend significant time and money in litigation or to pay significant damages.

Gupta Competes with Microsoft while Simultaneously Supporting Microsoft Technologies

Gupta currently competes with Microsoft in the market for application development tools and data management products while simultaneously maintaining a working relationship with Microsoft. Microsoft has a longer operating history, a larger installed base of customers and substantially greater financial, distribution, marketing and technical resources than Gupta. As a result, Gupta may not be able to compete effectively with Microsoft now or in the future, and Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

We expect that Microsoft's commitment to and presence in the application development and data management products market will substantially increase competitive pressures. We believe that Microsoft will continue to incorporate SQL Server database technology into its operating system software and certain of its server software offerings, possibly at no additional cost to its users. We believe that Microsoft will also continue to enhance its SQL Server database technology and that Microsoft will continue to invest in various sales and marketing programs involving certain of Gupta's channel partners.

We believe Gupta must maintain a working relationship with Microsoft to achieve success. Many of Gupta's customers use Microsoft-based operating platforms. Thus it is critical to Gupta's success that Gupta's products be closely integrated with Microsoft technologies. Notwithstanding Gupta's historical and current support of Microsoft platforms, Microsoft may in the future promote technologies and standards more directly competitive with or not compatible with Gupta's technology.

Gupta Faces Significant Competition From Other Companies

Gupta encounters competition for its embedded database products primarily from large, public companies, including Microsoft, Oracle, Sybase, IBM, Progress, Pervasive Software, and Borland. In particular, Sybase's small memory footprint database software product, Adaptive Server Anywhere, and Microsoft's product, SQL Server, directly compete with Gupta's products. There is also competitive pressures for application development tools from Microsoft Visual Studio, SYBASE PowerBuilder and Borland Delphi and Kylix. And, because there are relatively low barriers to entry in the software market, Gupta may encounter additional competition from other established or emerging companies providing database products based on existing, new or open-source technologies.

Open-source software, which is an emerging trend in the software marketplace, may impact Gupta's business as interest, demand and use increases in the database segment and poses a challenge to Gupta's business model, including recent efforts by proponents of open-source software to convince governments worldwide to mandate the use of open-source software in their purchase and deployments of software products. Firms adopting the open-source software model typically provide customers software produced by loosely associated groups of unpaid programmers and made available for license to end users at nominal cost, and earn revenue on complementary services and products, without having to bear the full costs of research and development for the open-source software. Because the present demand for open-source database software is largely concentrated in major corporations, Gupta's embedded database business has not been adversely affected to date. However, it is likely that increased adoption of Linux will drive heightened interest in other more mature software categories such as database and certain business applications.

To the extent competing open-source software products gain increasing market acceptance, sales of Gupta's products may decline, Gupta may have to reduce prices it charges for its products, and Gupta's revenue and operating margins may decline. Mass adoption of open source databases in the SME market could have a material adverse impact on Gupta's database business.

Application service providers (ASPs) may enter Gupta's market and could cause a change in revenue models from licensing of client/server and Web-based applications to renting applications. Gupta's competitors may be more successful than it is in adopting these revenue models and capturing related market share.

In addition, Gupta competes or may compete against database vendors that currently offer, or may develop, products with functionalities that compete with Gupta's solutions. These products typically operate specifically with these competitors' proprietary databases. Such competitors include IBM, Microsoft and Oracle. Competition also comes in the form of custom code, where potential customers have sufficient internal technical resources to develop solutions in-house without the aid of Gupta's products or those of its competitors.

Most of Gupta's competitors have longer operating histories, significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources, significantly greater name recognition and a larger installed base of customers. In addition, some competitors have demonstrated willingness to, or may willingly in the future, incur substantial losses as a result of deeply discounted product offerings or aggressive marketing campaigns. As a result, Gupta's competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of competitive products, than we can. There is also a substantial risk that changes in licensing models or announcements of competing products by competitors such as Microsoft, Oracle, Sybase, IBM, Progress, MySQL, or others could result in the cancellation of customer orders in anticipation of the introduction of such new licensing models or products. In addition, current and potential competitors have established or may establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase the ability of their products to address customer needs which may limit Gupta's ability to sell its products through particular partners. Accordingly, new competitors or alliances among, or consolidations of, current and new competitors may emerge and rapidly gain significant market share in Gupta's current or anticipated markets. We also expect that competition will increase as a result of software industry consolidation. Increased competition is likely to result in price reductions, fewer customer orders, reduced margins and loss of market share, any of which could materially adversely affect Gupta's business. We cannot be certain Gupta will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors or that the competitive pressures Gupta faces will not materially adversely affect Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition.

Gupta is Susceptible to a Shift in the Market for Client/Server Applications toward Server based thin client or Web-Based Applications

Gupta has derived substantially all of its historical application development tool and embedded database product revenues from the use of its products in client/server applications. Gupta expects to rely on continued market demand for client/server applications indefinitely. However, we believe market demand may shift from client/server applications to server based solutions using Citrix or similar technology or, Web-based applications. If so, this shift could occur before Gupta's product line has achieved market acceptance for use in Web-based applications. In addition, we cannot be certain that Gupta's existing client/server developers will migrate to Web-based applications and continue to use Gupta's products or that other developers of Web-based applications would select Gupta's data management products. Further, this shift could result in a change in revenue models from licensing of client/server and Web-based applications to renting of applications from application service providers. A decrease in client/server application sales coupled with an inability to derive revenues from the Web-based application market could have a material adverse effect on Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition.

Gupta depends on International Sales and Operations

We anticipate that for the foreseeable future Gupta will derive a significant portion of its revenues from sources outside North America. In the year ended December 31, 2004, Gupta derived 68% of its revenues outside North America. Gupta's international operations are generally subject to a number of risks. These risks include:

foreign laws and business practices favoring local competition;

dependence on local channel partners;

compliance with multiple, conflicting and changing government laws and regulations;

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longer sales cycles;

greater difficulty or delay in collecting payments from customers;

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and the associated effects on product demand and timing of payment;

increased tax rates in certain foreign countries;

difficulties with financial reporting in foreign countries;

quality control of certain development, translation or localization activities; and

political and economic instability.

Gupta may expand or modify its operations internationally. Despite Gupta's efforts, it may not be able to expand or modify its operations internationally in a timely and cost-effective manner. Such an outcome would limit or eliminate any sales growth internationally, which in turn would materially adversely affect Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition. Even if Gupta successfully expands or modifies its international operations, Gupta may be unable to maintain or increase international market demand for its products.

We expect Gupta's international operations will continue to place financial and administrative demands on us, including operational complexity associated with international facilities, administrative burdens associated with managing relationships with foreign partners, and treasury functions to manage foreign currency risks and collections.

Fluctuations in the Relative Value of Foreign Currencies Can Affect Gupta's Business

To date, the majority of Gupta's transactions have been denominated in U.S. dollars. The majority of Gupta's international operating expenses and substantially all of its international sales have been denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Therefore, Gupta's operating results may be adversely affected by changes in the value of the U.S. dollar. Certain of Gupta's international sales are denominated in U.S. dollars, especially in Europe. Any strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the currencies of countries where Gupta sells products denominated in U.S. dollars will increase the relative cost of Gupta's products and could negatively impact its sales in those countries. To the extent Gupta's international operations expand or are modified, our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations may increase. Although these transactions have not resulted in material gains and losses to date, similar transactions could have a damaging effect on Gupta's business, results of operations or financial condition in future periods.

Gupta Must Continue to Hire and Retain Skilled Personnel

Gupta's success depends in large part on its ability to attract, motivate and retain highly skilled employees on a timely basis, particularly executive management, sales and marketing personnel, software engineers and other senior personnel. Gupta's efforts to attract and retain highly skilled employees could be harmed by its past or any future workforce reductions. Gupta's failure to attract and retain the highly trained technical personnel who are essential to its product development, marketing, service and support teams may limit the rate at which Gupta can generate revenue and develop new products or product enhancements. This could have a material adverse effect on Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition.

WARP TECHNOLOGY HOLDINGS, INC.

Warp Technology Holdings, Inc. is a holding company whose subsidiaries operate enterprise software and information technology businesses. In addition to holding its existing subsidiaries, the Company's strategy is to pursue acquisitions of businesses which either complement the Company's existing businesses or expand the businesses segments in which the Company operates.

On January 31, 2005, the Company completed the acquisition of Gupta Technologies, LLC. Gupta is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, and Gupta's wholly owned subsidiaries, Gupta Technologies GmbH, a German corporation, Gupta Technologies Ltd., a U.K. company, and Gupta Technologies, S.A. de C.V., a Mexican company, have become indirect subsidiaries of the Company. Currently, Gupta's operations produce the majority of the Company's revenue and expected earnings.

In addition to the Gupta businesses, the Company operates in the United States, Canada and the U.K. through its subsidiaries, WARP Solutions, Inc., a Delaware corporation, Warp Solutions, Ltd., a U.K. corporation, 6043577 Canada, Inc., a Canadian corporation, and Spider Software, Inc., a Canadian corporation. These subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this prospectus as Warp Solutions.

Warp Solutions produce a series of application acceleration products that improve the speed and efficiency of transactions and information requests that are processed over the internet and intranet network systems. The subsidiaries' suite of software products and technologies are designed to accelerate network applications, reduce network congestion, and reduce the cost of expensive server deployments for enterprises engaged in high volume network activities.

Recent Developments

Gupta Acquisition and Financing Agreements

On January 31, 2005, the Company completed the acquisition of Gupta Technologies, LLC. The acquisition of Gupta (the Acquisition) was made pursuant to a Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (as amended, the Purchase Agreement) between the Company and Gupta Holdings, LLC (the Seller).

The Company's Board of Directors determined that acquiring Gupta would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. Part of the Company's business strategy is to acquire well-managed, profitable, enterprise software companies. Gupta has these characteristics, and was available to be acquired at a price that the board determined to be fair and reasonable.

Under the Purchase Agreement, the total purchase price was \$21,000,000, of which the Company delivered \$15,750,000 in cash on or before the closing. The remainder of the purchase price was paid in equity and debt securities issued or provided by the Company with the terms described below.

In order to raise funds to pay the cash portion of the purchase price for Gupta, and in order to provide the non-cash portion of the purchase price, the Company entered into certain financing agreements. An Amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation was necessary to allow the Company to reserve for issuance sufficient shares of Common Stock to be issued upon conversion or exercise of the securities sold by the Company pursuant to the financing agreements. The financing agreements include the Subscription Agreement, the Bridge Notes, the Senior Note Agreement, the Subordinated Note Agreement, the Broker Warrants and the Assignment, as such terms are defined below.

Series C Subscription Agreement

On January 31, 2005, the Company entered into certain Series C Subscription Agreements (collectively, the Subscription Agreement), with the Investors (as identified therein). The Subscription Agreement has the following material terms:

an aggregate of \$8,475,000 of Series C Notes were sold to Investors under the Subscription Agreement.

Most of the proceeds of the sale of the Series C Notes were used to fund a portion of the purchase price in the Gupta acquisition and the remainder of the proceeds were used for working capital purposes.

The Series C Notes are unsecured and bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

The Series C Notes were convertible into a new series of Preferred Stock, the Series C Stock with a par value of \$.00001 per share, and Warrants to acquire Common Stock.

On March 31, 2005, all amounts due under the Series C Notes (principal and interest) automatically converted into (i) 8,559,750 shares of Series C Stock, and (ii) Warrants (the Warrants) to acquire 8,559,750 shares of Common Stock, and on April 4, 2005, under the Subscription Agreement, the Company issued an additional 3,000,000 shares of Series C Stock, and Warrants to acquire an additional 3,000,000 shares of Common Stock.

The Series C Notes contained a provision requiring the Company to pay to the Investors a penalty in cash equal to ten percent (10%) of the principal amount of the Series C Notes if the Series C Notes were not converted by March 17, 2005. Since the Series C Notes were not converted by such date, due to a delay in receiving approval required before effecting the Amendment to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company may be required to pay this penalty if it cannot obtain a waiver or an acknowledgement that the penalty does not apply. The Company intends to work with the Investors to obtain a waiver of this penalty or an acknowledgement that no penalty is due, and has received such waiver and acknowledgement from certain Investors. However, there is no assurance that the Company will receive sufficient waivers or acknowledgements from other Investors. As such, the Company has accrued \$647,500 for this penalty.

The Series C Stock which the investors received upon conversion of their Series C Notes has the following material terms:

The Series C Stock is convertible into Common Stock, at the option of the holder, at a conversion price (the Applicable Conversion Price) that is initially equal to \$1.00. Accordingly, the Series C Stock is convertible into Common Stock at a one to one (1:1) ratio. However, the ratio is subject to adjustment pursuant to the anti-dilution protections extended to the holders of Series C Stock. Under the anti-dilution provisions, in the event the Company issues, at any time while shares of Series C Stock are still outstanding, shares of Common Stock or any type of securities convertible or exchangeable for, or otherwise giving a right to acquire, shares of Common Stock, at a price below the Applicable Conversion Price, then the Applicable Conversion Price will be adjusted to the price per share equal to the price per share paid for such Common Stock in such subsequent financing. This full-ratchet anti-dilution protection on the Series C Stock will also be extended to any warrants received in connection with the Subscription Agreement that are outstanding at such time. In addition to the full-ratchet protection, the Applicable Conversion Price will be equitably adjusted in the event of any stock split, stock dividend or similar change in the Company's capital structure.

If the Company's market capitalization based on the shares of Common Stock outstanding (including all shares of Common Stock underlying the Shares of Series C Stock on an as converted basis) exceeds \$50,000,000, the shares of Common Stock underlying the Series C Stock are registered, and the Company has an average daily trading volume for 20 consecutive trading days of 100,000 shares per day, then the Company may require the holders of Series C Stock to convert the Series C Stock into Common Stock at the then Applicable Conversion Price.

The holders of shares of Series C Stock are entitled to receive dividends, at a 6% annual rate, payable quarterly in arrears, either in cash, or at the election of the Company, in shares of Common Stock. The dividends are preferred dividends, payable in preference to any dividends which may be declared on the Common Stock. Common Stock delivered in payment of dividends will be valued at 90% of the average of the volume weighted average price for the 20 trading day period ending on the trading day immediately prior to the date set for payment of the dividend.

An unconverted and non-redeemed Shares of Series C Stock outstanding on the third anniversary of the initial issuance of the Series C Stock, will be automatically redeemed on that date, in cash, at \$1.00 per share, plus all accrued but unpaid dividends thereon (subject to equitable adjustment for all stock splits, stock dividends, or similar events involving a change in the capital structure of the Company).

The Warrants issued to the Investors upon conversion of their Series C Notes and under the Subscription Agreement allow the Investor to purchase an aggregate of 11,559,750 shares of Common Stock. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$1.25 per share. The Warrants are exercisable over a five-year term.

Bridge Notes

In October, 2004, December, 2004 and January 2005, the Company raised funds from investors in order to make certain payments totaling \$2,250,000 to the Seller, toward the purchase price of Gupta. In exchange for such investment the Company issued certain promissory notes (the Bridge Notes) in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,250,000.

The Bridge Notes had the following material terms:

Interest accrues at the annual rate of 12%.

Contemporaneously with the closing of the Gupta Purchase Agreement, the Bridge Notes were automatically converted into an aggregate of \$2,409,253 of Series C Notes.

On March 31, 2005, in accordance with their terms, the Series C Notes converted into 2,433,345 shares of Series C Preferred Stock and Warrants to acquire 2,433,345 shares of Common Stock. These warrants (the Bridge Warrants) have an exercise price of \$1.25 per share and are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance. The Company reserved sufficient common stock to issue upon conversion of these Series C shares and exercise of the Bridge Warrants.

Senior Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On January 31, 2005, the Company entered into that certain Senior Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the Senior Note Agreement), by and among the Company and the Purchasers (the Senior Noteholders) identified therein. The Senior Note Agreement has the following material terms:

Senior Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$6,825,000 were sold.

The Senior Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 10%, with interest payments due quarterly in arrears.

Most of the proceeds of the sale of the Senior Notes was used to fund a portion of the purchase price in the Gupta acquisition and the remainder of the proceeds was used for working capital purposes.

The Senior Notes are due on July 31, 2005. The Senior Notes are not convertible.

The Senior Notes are secured by a first priority security interest in the assets of the Company, including the equity interests of the Company in Gupta and the Company's other subsidiaries.

Under the Senior Note Agreement, the Senior Noteholders received warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,670,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock (the Senior Lender Warrants). These warrants have an exercise price of \$1.25, and are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance.

Subordinated Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement

On January 31, 2005, the Company entered into that certain Subordinated Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the Subordinated Note Agreement) by and among the Company and the Purchasers (the Subordinated Noteholders) identified therein. The Subordinated Note Agreement has the following material terms:

Subordinated Notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$4,000,000 were sold, including the \$1,500,000 subordinated note issued to the Seller under the Purchase Agreement (the Gupta Note).

The Subordinated Notes bear interest at an annual rate of 10%, with interest payments due quarterly in arrears. Interest is payable in registered shares of Common Stock of the Company, provided that until such shares are

registered, interest shall be payable in cash.

Most of the proceeds of the sale of the Subordinated Notes was used to fund a portion of the purchase price in the Gupta acquisition and the remainder of the proceeds was used for working capital purposes.

The Subordinated Notes are due on January 31, 2007, other than the Gupta Note, which is due on January 31, 2006.

The Subordinated Notes are secured by a security interest in the assets of the Company, including the equity interests of the Company, in Gupta and the Company's other subsidiaries, subordinated only to the security interest granted to secure the Senior Notes.

The Subordinated Noteholders have the right to convert all principal amounts due under the Subordinated Notes other than the Gupta Note which is not convertible into such number of Shares of Common Stock equal to the principal amount due under the Subordinated Notes divided by \$1.00. Accordingly, an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock is issuable upon conversion of the Subordinated Notes.

Under the Subordinated Note Agreement, the Subordinated Noteholders other than the holder of the Gupta Note also received warrants to purchase 2,500,000 shares of the Company's Common Stock (the Subordinated Lender Warrants). The Warrants have an exercise price of \$1.25, and are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance.

Warrants Issued in Connection with Brokers or Finders Fees

In connection with the sales of the Bridge Notes, the Series C Notes, the Senior Notes and the Subordinated Notes under the financing agreements described above, the Company incurred brokers or finders fees and commissions of a total of \$1,058,900. In addition, the Company has committed to issue to such brokers and finders warrants (the Broker Warrants) to acquire up to an aggregate of 1,311,601 shares of Common Stock. These warrants are exercisable for a period of five years. Warrants to acquire 280,000 shares have an exercise price of \$4.75 per share, warrants to acquire 75,000 shares have an exercise price of \$2.25 per share, and warrants to acquire 956,601 shares have an exercise price of \$1.25 per share.

Investors Agreement

Investors in the Series C Notes, as well as the Bridge Note holders, the Senior Noteholders and the Subordinated Noteholders, have those registration rights set forth in that certain Investors Agreement (the Investors Agreement) entered into on January 31, 2005 by and among the Company, and the persons listed on Exhibit A thereto. The Investors Agreement provides that the Company must file a registration statement to register the shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Series C Stock, issuable upon exercise of the Warrants issued pursuant to the Subscription Agreement, upon exercise of the Bridge Warrants, upon exercise of the Senior Lender Warrants and upon exercise of the Subordinated Lender Warrants (collectively, the Conversion Shares).

The Company agreed, within forty-five (45) days after the closing of the financing transactions, to complete all required audits and make all related filings concerning the acquisition of Gupta. Within fifteen (15) days after the end of such 45-day period, the Company agreed to file a registration statement for the purpose of registering all of the Conversion Shares for resale, and to use its best efforts to cause such registration statement to be declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the Commission) at the earliest practicable date thereafter.

Under the terms of the Investors Agreement, if (i) the registration statement has not been filed with the Commission by the filing deadline or (ii) the registration statement has not been declared effective by the Commission before the date that is ninety (90) days after the filing deadline or, in the event of a review of the Registration Statement by the Commission, one hundred and twenty (120) days after the filing deadline, or (iii) after the registration statement is declared effective, the registration statement or related prospectus ceases for any reason to be available to the investors and noteholders as to all Conversion Shares the offer and sale of which it is required to cover at any time prior to the expiration of the effectiveness period (as defined in the Investors Agreement) for an aggregate of more than twenty (20) consecutive trading days or an aggregate of forty (40) trading days (which need not be consecutive) in any twelve (12) month period, the Company must pay to the Investors an amount in cash equal to 2% of the face value of the Series C Stock issued under the Subscription Agreement or upon conversion of the Bridge

Notes, and 2% in cash of the principal amount of the Senior Notes and Subordinated Notes, and will continue to pay such 2% monthly penalties every thirty days until such registration statement is filed, declared effective and available to the Investors at the earliest practicable date thereafter. The registration statement was filed after the date due. Accordingly, the Company may have incurred a penalty. The Company is seeking an acknowledgement from the affected Investors that no penalty has yet incurred and that no such penalty will be incurred so long as the registration statement is declared effective within the applicable time period. If such acknowledgement is not forthcoming, the Company will seek a waiver of the penalty. As there can be no assurance it will receive an acknowledgement or waiver, the Company has accrued \$386,000.

Assignment

On October 13, 2004, the Company entered into that certain Purchase Agreement Assignment and Assumption (the Assignment) under which the Company acquired all of the rights and assumed all of the liabilities of ISIS Capital Management, LLC under that certain Membership Interest Purchase Agreement. In connection with the Assignment, the Company agreed to repay to ISIS (or its assignee) \$1,000,000 that ISIS paid to Gupta Holdings, LLC, the Seller, for an extension of the Closing Date under the Purchase Agreement. In repayment, the Company issued certain notes in the principal amount of \$1,000,000 to ISIS. The notes have the same terms as the Bridge Notes described above.

Furthermore, upon the acquisition of Gupta, in consideration of the Assignment, and services in connection with due diligence, financing contacts and structure, for its efforts in negotiating the terms of the acquisition (including the specific right to assign the Purchase Agreement to the Company), and undertaking the initial obligation regarding the purchase of Gupta, the Company paid ISIS and its investors, as allocated by ISIS, a transaction fee equal to \$1,250,000, payable either in cash or, at the election of ISIS, in Series B-2 Securities, or senior debt or senior equity issued in connection with the Gupta financing. The Company also must reimburse ISIS for amounts it has incurred in connection with the negotiation and consummation of the transaction.

Changes in Directors and Officers

The Company has also had several recent changes in its management and board of directors. As a result of the Company's continued growth and pursuit of new growth opportunities, the Company has sought to enhance the quality and number of directors and management personnel and to more closely align the experience and expertise of its executive officers and directors with its needs.

On March 3, 2005, Mr. Gus Bottazzi resigned from his positions as the Company's President and Principal Financial Officer, as a member of the Company's Board of Directors, and from his positions as officer and director of the Company's Warp Solutions subsidiaries. Mr. Bottazzi's resignation was a mutual planned decision for him to pursue new opportunities and the Company to pursue a strategy of growth-by-acquisition under new leadership. It was not the result of a disagreement or a condition of the Gupta acquisition. In connection with such resignation, the Company and Mr. Bottazzi entered into a Separation Agreement, pursuant to which:

The Company committed to issue to Mr. Bottazzi 200,000 shares of Series C Stock.

In addition, the Company agreed to vest the options to acquire 2,000 shares of Common Stock pursuant to a Stock Option Agreement dated as of February 10, 2003, between the Company and Mr. Bottazzi, to the extent that such options had not vested. Such options are exercisable for \$25.00 per share.

Furthermore, with respect to the options to acquire 187,520 shares of Common Stock at an exercise price of \$6.75 per share pursuant to a Stock Option Agreement dated as of August 4, 2004 between the Company and Mr. Bottazzi, the Company agreed that these options have vested.

All such options will be exercisable by Mr. Bottazzi for a period one year after the date of the Separation Agreement. Failure to exercise the options by such date, will result in their termination.

Mr. Bottazzi agreed to cooperate and consult with the Company concerning the transitioning of his former responsibilities to other officers of the Company.

On March 30, 2005, the Company reported the appointment of certain officers.

Brian Sisko has been appointed Chief Operating Officer of the Company. Mr. Sisko has 20 years of experience in the areas of corporate finance, mergers and acquisitions and strategic development. From February 2002 to March 2005, Mr. Sisko ran B/T Business and Technology, which served as an advisor and strategic management

consultant to a variety of public and private companies, including the Company. From April 2000 to January 2002, he was Managing Director of Katalyst, LLC, a venture capital and operational advisory firm where he was responsible for business development and client/portfolio company engagement management in that firm's Philadelphia and Boston offices. Mr. Sisko also previously served as Senior Vice President - Corporate Development and General Counsel of National Media Corporation, a large public company with international operations. In addition,

Mr. Sisko was a partner in the Corporate Finance/Mergers and Acquisitions practice group of the Philadelphia-based law firm, Klehr Harrison, Harvey Branzburg & Ellers. Mr. Sisko also teaches as an adjunct professor in the MBA program of the Fox School of Business at Temple University. He earned his Juris Doctorate from The Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and his B.S. from Bucknell University.

Mr. Jeff Bailey, Chief Executive Officer of Gupta has been appointed interim Chief Financial Officer and Principal Financial Officer for the Company. Since January 2002, Mr. Bailey has served as Gupta's Chief Executive Officer, responsible for guiding Gupta's strategic direction as well as day-to-day operations. Mr. Bailey joined Gupta in October 2001 as its Chief Financial Officer. From August 2001 through October 2001, Mr. Bailey was the CEO of David Corporation. Mr. Bailey served as vice president of finance and CFO at Vivant Corporation until August 2001. He has also held positions as vice president of finance and CFO at Uniteq Application Systems Inc. and Phoenix Network Inc. He earned his B.S. in Business Administration from the University of California, Berkeley, and is a certified public accountant.

Mr. Takeshi Taniguchi, Corporate Controller of Gupta, has been appointed interim Principal Accounting Officer for the Company. Since July 2004, Mr. Taniguchi has served as Corporate Controller of Gupta, responsible for the overall financial management of Gupta. Mr. Taniguchi has worked at Gupta or its predecessors since 2000, serving as a senior financial analyst prior to his current position. He earned his Master of Business Administration from the University of Nevada, Reno, and is a Certified Management Accountant.

On March 30, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors (Board) announced that it has elected the following three individuals to fill vacancies on the Board:

Mr. John Boehmer is an executive recruitment and human resources professional with more than 20 years experience. Mr. Boehmer is a Managing Director with Korn/Ferry International, a position he has held since September 2003. Prior to joining Korn/Ferry, from January 2002 through September 2003, Mr. Boehmer was the Founder and Managing Director of Matlin Partners LLC. Previously, from July 1999 through December 2001, Mr. Boehmer served as Vice President of Executive Recruiting at Internet Capital Group. Mr. Boehmer holds a B.A. from Denison University.

Mr. David Howitt is the President and CEO of The Meriwether Group, Inc., a boutique brand consulting and marketing firm which he founded in May 2004. From May 2001 until April 2004, Mr. Howitt served as director of licensing and business development at adidas America, Inc. Mr. Howitt also worked for several years as corporate counsel with adidas. Mr. Howitt holds a B.A. from Denison University, and a J.D. from the Lewis & Clark Northwestern School of Law. Mr. Howitt has a fifty percent interest in ISIS Acquisition Partners II, LLC, (IAP) an entity which has entered into transactions with the Company as described below under the heading Related Party Transactions . ISIS Capital Management, LLC (ISIS) is the managing member of IAP. The managing members of ISIS are Mr. Rodney A. Bienvenu, Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Mr. Ernest C. Mysogland, the Company's Chief Legal Officer.

Mr. Mark Lotke is a General Partner with FT Ventures which he joined in 2005. From January 2003 through December 2004, he was a General Partner with Pequot Ventures. From January 2001 through December 2002, Mr. Lotke was a General Partner with Covalent Partners. Prior to that, Mr. Lotke was a Managing Director with Internet Capital Group. Mr. Lotke also worked for several years as a principal with General Atlantic Partners. Mr. Lotke holds a Masters in Business Administration from the Stanford University Graduate School of Business, and a B.S. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Amendments to Company Charter Documents

On March 31, 2005, the previously adopted Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company (the Amendment) became effective. The Amendment increased the number of authorized shares of common stock, par value \$.00001 per share (the Common Stock), of the Company from 5,000,000 shares to 150,000,000 shares. The Amendment met the Company s requirements under the financing agreements entered into in connection with the acquisition of Gupta. The Amendment also provides authorized shares for other business purposes of the Company.

Also on March 31, 2005, the Series C Certificate of Designations (the Certificate) designating the rights, preferences and other terms of the Series C Stock became effective.

Upon the effectiveness of the Amendment and the Certificate on March 31, 2005, all amounts due under the Series C Notes were automatically converted into (i) 10,993,095 shares of Series C Stock, and (ii) Warrants to acquire 10,993,095 shares of Common Stock. The shares of Common Stock underlying the Series C Stock and the Warrants are being registered pursuant to this registration statement.

Related Party Transactions

On August 4, 2004, IAP, entered into that certain Series B-2 Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement (The Series B-2 Purchase Agreement) between and among the Company and the Persons listed on Schedule 1.01 thereto. Under the Series B-2 Purchase Agreement, IAP agreed to purchase 750 shares of the Company's Series B-2 Preferred Stock (the Series B-2 Preferred Stock), for a purchase price of \$750,000. Upon the closings under the Series B-2 Purchase Agreement, IAP received 750 shares of Series B-2 Preferred Stock and warrants, exercisable over five (5) years, to purchase an aggregate of 750 shares of Series B-2 Preferred Stock at an exercise price of \$1,000 per share.

ISIS Capital Management, LLC (ISIS), is the managing member of IAP. Mr. David Howitt, a director of the Company, invested \$500,000 in IAP and currently has approximately a fifty percent interest therein. The managing members of ISIS are Mr. Rodney A. Bienvenu, Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Mr. Ernest C. Mysogland, the Company's Chief Legal Officer.

On August 4, 2004, ISIS and the Company entered into a Consulting Agreement, pursuant to which the Company will pay ISIS for services requested of ISIS from time to time, including, without limitation, research services, at ISIS's regular rates or at the cost incurred by ISIS to provide such services, and will reimburse ISIS for any costs incurred by ISIS on behalf of the Company.

On August 4, 2004, the Company granted ISIS certain non-qualified options to acquire 200,914 shares of Common Stock. All such options have an exercise price of \$6.75 per share. The exercise of such options is subject to the achievement of certain vesting and milestone terms (subject to the terms of the stock option agreement). Any of the above-described options not previously exercisable shall be vested and exercisable on the fifth anniversary of the initial closing of the B-2 Financing.

As of October 13, 2004, the Company entered into that certain Purchase Agreement Assignment (the Assignment). Under the Assignment, the Company acquired all of the rights and assumed all of the liabilities of the Purchaser under that certain Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (as amended by the Extension, the Purchase Agreement) made and entered into as of September 2, 2004, by and between ISIS Capital Management, LLC (as the Purchaser) and Gupta Holdings, LLC (the Seller).

In contemplation of the Assignment to Warp, ISIS negotiated for an extension of the Closing date (originally scheduled for September 30, 2004) until October 15, 2004, and paid the Seller \$1,000,000 in exchange for such right. Under the Assignment, the Company agreed to repay ISIS (or its assignees), for the \$1,000,000 ISIS paid to the Seller. The Company has issued certain notes to ISIS evidencing such obligations in the principal amount of \$1,000,000. The notes have the same terms as those under the Bridge Notes issued to investors as described on page 20 of this prospectus.

Furthermore, upon the acquisition of Gupta, in consideration of the Assignment and services in connection with due diligence, financing contacts and structure, for its efforts in negotiating the terms of the acquisition (including the specific right to assign the Purchase Agreement to the Company), and undertaking the initial obligation regarding the purchase of Gupta, the Company paid ISIS and its investors, as allocated by ISIS, a transaction fee equal to \$1,250,000, payable either in cash or, at the election of ISIS, in Series B-2 Securities, or senior debt or senior equity issued in connection with the Gupta financing. As of June 20, 2005, this transaction fee has not been paid to ISIS. The

Company will also reimburse ISIS for any amount it has incurred in connection with the negotiation and consummation of the transaction.

Legal Proceedings

Two former consultants to the Company who provided services to the Company's U.K. subsidiary, Warp Solutions, Ltd., have made claims against the Company under U.K. law, contending that they were employees under such laws, were unfairly dismissed, and, therefore, entitled to certain benefits and rights. The Company contested the claims and the case was dismissed in February 2005.

On May 6, 2005, the Company received notice of a demand for arbitration before the American Arbitration Association from attorneys representing Michael Liss, a former employee of the Company who had the title Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Liss disputes the circumstances surrounding the termination of his employment and claims that he is entitled to severance benefits, other compensation and damages totaling approximately \$187,000 in addition to attorneys fees and statutory damages. The Company believes that Mr. Liss's claim is without merit and intends to vigorously defend itself.

Subsequent Event Kenosia Acquisition Agreement

On June 13, 2005, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Bristol Technology, Inc. (Bristol) and Kenosia Corporation (Kenosia). Under the Stock Purchase Agreement (the Kenosia Agreement) the Company agreed to purchase all of the stock of Kenosia from Bristol. The Company intends to complete the acquisition of Kenosia in July 2005, subject to the satisfaction of all closing conditions. The aggregate purchase price for Kenosia is \$1,800,000, subject to certain adjustments (described below). The Company intends to pay the purchase price for Kenosia out of working capital.

Kenosia is a software company whose products include its DataAlchemy product line. DataAlchemy is a sales and marketing analytics platform that is utilized by global companies to drive retail sales and profits through timely and effective analysis of transactional data. Kenosia's installed customers span a wide range of industries, including consumer packaged goods, entertainment, pharmaceutical, automotive, spirits, wine and beer, brokers and retailers.

The Company's Board of Directors determined that acquiring Kenosia would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. Part of the Company's business strategy is to acquire well-managed, profitable, enterprise software companies. Kenosia has these characteristics, and was available to be acquired at a price that the Board determined to be fair and reasonable.

The Kenosia Agreement has the following material terms:

The closing of the acquisition (the Closing) will take place on or about July 1, 2005 or such later date as all of the conditions to completing the transaction are fulfilled or waived, but in no event later than July 15, 2005. The date on which Closing occurs is referred to herein as the Closing Date.

The Company agreed to pay a total purchase price (the Purchase Price) of \$1,800,000.

\$800,000 of the Purchase Price is to be paid in cash at the Closing (the Closing Date Payment).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the amount of the Closing Date Payment shall be reduced by an amount, if positive, equal to the sum of (i) the dollar amount all dividends or distributions made by Kenosia to Bristol from June 11, 2005 to and including the Closing Date, plus (ii) the dollar amount of all expenses or payables of any party other than Kenosia paid by Kenosia from June 11, 2005 to and including the Closing Date, less (iii) Kenosia's cash balance as of the end of business on June 10, 2005.

The Company shall pay the remainder of the Purchase Price in two equal payments of \$500,000 each, in cash, one such payment on September 1, 2005 (the September Payment) and one on January 31, 2006 (the January Payment).

The Company shall deliver to Bristol at Closing a non-interest bearing, promissory note (Note), evidencing the obligation by the Company to pay to Bristol the September and January Payments.

The Note shall be secured by a pledge of Kenosia's capital stock, to be evidenced by a pledge agreement from the Company in favor of Bristol.

Not later than thirty (30) days after the Closing Date, the Company shall calculate the Net Working Capital (as defined below) as of June 11, 2005 and shall provide Bristol with a written copy of such calculation. Such calculation shall be definitive and binding upon the parties unless Bristol shall give the Company written notice of its objection to such calculation within thirty days after the receipt thereof (an Objection Notice). If Bristol delivers an Objection Notice, the parties shall negotiate in good faith to resolve all disputes regarding the Net Working Capital. If the parties can not resolve such a dispute they shall mutually agree upon a nationally or regionally recognized accounting firm to determine the Net Working Capital, whose decision, absent manifest error, shall be binding upon the parties.

To the extent the Net Working Capital as of June 11, 2005 is less than \$77,760 (the amount of any such difference referred to as the Purchase Price Reduction Amount), the Purchase Price, shall be reduced, dollar for dollar, by the Purchase Price Reduction Amount.

To the extent the Net Working Capital as of June 11, 2005 is greater than \$95,040 (the amount of any such difference referred to as the Purchase Price Increase Amount), the Purchase Price, shall be increase, dollar for dollar, by such amount.

The September Payment shall be reduced by amount equal to the Purchase Price Reduction Amount, if any, and if the Purchase Price Reduction Amount is greater than \$500,000 then the September Payment shall be reduced to \$0 and the January Payment shall be reduced by the difference between the Purchase Price Reduction Amount and \$500,000.

The amount of the Purchase Price Increase Amount, if any, shall be paid at the time the September Payment is due.

For the purpose of these adjustments to the Purchase Price, Net Working Capital shall mean Kenosia's (a) accounts receivable (net of the allowance for doubtful accounts) plus (b) cash deposits held by third parties, less (z) accounts payable (as defined below), (y) accrued expenses relating to its business (including taxes), and (x) accrued but unpaid employee compensation and related employee bonuses and commissions. Specifically excluded from Net Working Capital are (i) any inter-company obligations between Bristol and Kenosia, none of which shall exist as of the Closing Date, and (ii) any cash of Kenosia.

Under the Kenosia Agreement, Bristol made certain representation and warranties to the Company concerning the business, assets, liabilities and other matters concerning Kenosia. Except as otherwise set forth in the Kenosia Agreement or the disclosure schedules thereunder, Bristol represents that, as of the Closing, Kenosia shall own or have sufficient rights in and to all assets used in its business, free and clear of all liens, debts, security interests and other encumbrances, that Kenosia's material contracts shall be in full force and effect in accordance with their terms, and that Kenosia will have no financial indebtedness.

The Company makes certain representations and warranties under the Kenosia Agreement to Bristol, including that the Company has the authority to consummate the contemplated transactions, and other customary representations.

The Kenosia Agreement contains indemnity terms which provided that each party shall indemnify the other party for breaches of representations or warranties made under the agreement, provided that neither party shall be required to pay any damages unless the aggregate amount of such damages exceeds \$25,000, and provided further that neither party shall be liable for damages to the other party in excess of \$500,000. Notwithstanding such limit, damages for Bristol's breach of certain representations and warranties related to ownership of the stock in Kenosia, and those related to taxes, shall not be so limited. In addition, Bristol shall continue to be liable for any taxes with respect to Kenosia for the period ending on the Closing Date.

The purchase and sale of the stock in Kenosia is subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain closing conditions, including the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the Company and Bristol (except to the extent that any failures of representations to be accurate would not reasonable be expected to have a material adverse effect on Kenosia), the absence of any order prohibiting the consummation of the transactions, and the performance, in all material respects, of all obligations to be satisfied prior to Closing.

GUPTA TECHNOLOGIES, LLC

The following is a description of the business and operations and management's discussion and analysis of Gupta. Except as described elsewhere in this prospectus, the description of business and operations of the Company (including Warp Solutions) is contained in the Company's most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB and its our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-KSB and such descriptions and information are incorporated herein by reference.

You should read the following summary together with the more detailed business information and consolidated financial statements and related notes that appear elsewhere in this prospectus and in the documents that we incorporate by reference into this prospectus. This prospectus may contain certain forward-looking information within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This information involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a difference include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Risk Factors.

Overview

Gupta develops, markets and supports software products that enable software programmers to create enterprise class applications, operating on either the Microsoft Windows or Linux operating systems, that are used in large and small businesses and governmental entities around the world. Applications developed using Gupta products are used in mission-critical processes in thousands of businesses worldwide. Everyday, people rely on Gupta products when filling a prescription at their local pharmacy, banking online, shipping a package, riding a train, or shopping at a convenience store. Businesses rely on Gupta products to run their manufacturing operations, track their finances and organize their data.

Gupta's flagship products, Team Developer and SQLBase, are specifically designed to meet the demands for enterprise performance and functionality combined with low total cost of ownership. SQLBase is a low/zero-administration relational database that features a high level of security with more than one million copies in use worldwide. It is ideal for rich client applications and environments where it is impractical to have a database administrator. Team Developer is used by over 10,000 developers worldwide and offers an object-oriented, 4GL toolset with built-in version control, customizable coding environment, and native connectivity to most popular databases. It can be used by a single developer or by large teams to develop robust applications in a managed environment. Gupta's primary customers are independent software vendors (ISVs), value-added resellers (VARs), systems integrators and corporate IT departments.

While Gupta products can be used independently with other tools and databases, the majority of Gupta's customers use them in conjunction with each other to develop business applications. A typical customer uses Team Developer to create a software application for a business solution, with SQLBase as the embedded database, and deploys that application within their organization (a corporate user), or sells the application as a proprietary product (ISVs and VARs).

Gupta sells its products using a traditional software licensing model. Developers buy Team Developer licenses by the seat. SQLBase licenses are sold as either a single workstation version or a multi-user server version

on a per seat basis. Gupta additionally offers maintenance and support contracts that allow customers to receive product upgrades and telephone support on an annual basis.

Gupta in its present form originated in February 2001 when Platinum, a private equity firm in Los Angeles, California, acquired certain assets and liabilities from Centura Software Corporation (Centura). These assets and liabilities related principally to the SQLBase and Team Developer product lines and included all rights to the intellectual property, the working capital, fixed assets, contracts, and operating subsidiaries that supported these products. Gupta also hired certain employees from Centura to support the development, sales, technical support, and administration of the acquired assets. Originally founded in 1983 as Plum Computers, Inc., the entity became Gupta Technologies, Inc. in 1984, then Gupta Corporation in 1992, then Centura Software Corporation in 1996. Gupta is a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware. In January 2005, Gupta was acquired from Gupta Holdings, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Platinum, by the Company.

Gupta is based in Redwood Shores, California with offices in Munich, London, and Paris. It has over 1,000 customers in over 50 countries.

Strategy

Gupta is focused on providing software developers with the most efficient and cost effective tools and database products to create rich software applications that help businesses run more effectively. Whether used by ISVs and VARs to create commercial or custom software applications, or used by IT departments as a corporate development environment, Gupta s intent is to provide products that:

- are easy to learn, use and deploy,

- create rich, enterprise class applications,

- allow development faster than other products,

- require little to no maintenance once deployed,

- provide a high and rapid ROI,

- allow users to deploy on either Microsoft Windows or Linux operating systems,

- shield users from underlying operating system changes, and

- allow users to operate their business more profitably.

One of the reasons Gupta s customers buy its products is that when creating complex applications using Team Developer with SQLBase as the embedded database, they find that not only is the cost of development lower than using competing products, but the cost of maintaining the application over the following years is lower as well. By staying current with Gupta s product upgrades and enhancements, they have little to no coding changes they have to make to their application when the underlying operating system is upgraded or enhanced.

Through December 2004, use of Gupta s products was limited to the Microsoft Windows operating system. In January 2005, Gupta began supporting selected Linux operating systems. We believe that the commercial use of Linux will increase over the coming years and that it will create the need for more Linux-based business software applications. We also believe that software developers will increasingly have to develop applications that will support both the Microsoft Windows and Linux operating systems. Our intent through Gupta is to provide the market with the

premier cross platform RAD tool and database products that allow developers to create, maintain and deploy applications using one code line that will operate on both the Microsoft Windows and Linux platforms. With Team Developer for Linux, Gupta's customers can not only develop applications that run on Linux, they can also recompile their Microsoft Windows based applications written using Team Developer and have them running on Linux in as little as fifteen minutes.

SQLBase

SQLBase is a true relational database that is transparent to the end-user because of its low/zero administrative requirements and solid reliability. It offers a high level of security by providing encryption on the local machine and in communications over the internet.

Developers use SQLBase because it seamlessly integrates into their applications. SQLBase provides flexibility by offering a wide variety of connectivity options including OLE DB, ODBC, JDBC, and one of the first .NET data providers. On Linux SQLBase offers a native C-API, Linux ODBC (iODBC, unixODBC) and JDBC driver to enable C++, Java, PHP and Perl development.

SQLBase is ideal for desktop, workgroup and Internet applications for multi-user environments where it is impractical to have a database administrator. With SQLBase, companies can manage data far from the corporate data center with administration-free operation and low resource requirements.

Benefits

Reduces operational and support costs through self administration and proven reliability

Guarantees data integrity and reduces downtime

Protects data on the hard drive and over the wire with triple-DES encryption

Provides interoperability via support for latest SQL standards

Excellent deployment support

Available on Microsoft Windows and Linux

Very easy upgrading to new versions

Scalable from laptop to workgroup and internet server

Team Developer

Team Developer provides a complete, integrated visual development environment that includes a database explorer, integrated reporting tool, team-oriented source code management facility, and a powerful component developer facility that enables users to automate and customize their development environments.

Cross Platform development and deployment offers the choice whether to use Microsoft Windows, Linux or both platforms for application development and deployment. Customers that already have Team Developer for Microsoft Windows applications can easily port them to Linux by using Team Developer for Linux.

ISVs, VARs and corporate IT departments use Team Developer to quickly develop mission-critical business applications. Using GUPTA's Team Developer, applications can be developed significantly faster than those built with Java, Delphi and Visual Studio. This allows for smaller development budgets, faster time to market and a quicker return on investment.

Team Developer fully supports COM+ and provides the ability to rapidly develop n-tier applications that may be exposed to multiple front ends, such as Web browsers or Microsoft Windows style applications. Because of its high-level language, Team Developer provides greater productivity by allowing developers to focus on solving business problems instead of writing volumes of complex code.

Team Developer has always provided substantial business value in preserving customers' intellectual property by ensuring applications can be easily migrated forward to the next-generation development platform. Many customers who initially created 16-bit applications were able to quickly and easily re-compile them in Team

Developer/32 and re-deploy. Backward compatibility allows customers to use all their resources for new development instead of spending money over and over again to recode existing functionality on new technology.

Benefits

Cross Platform Microsoft Windows and Linux development and deployment

Allows users to react quickly to new customer requirements

Embraces latest technologies, such as XML and Web Services

Protects code investments through backward compatibility

Rapid prototyping and rapid coding keep development cost low

Open technology that allows users access to multiple data sources

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Maintenance and Support

Gupta provides its subscribing customers with around-the-clock telephone support, comprehensive product and technical expertise, and the rights to future software upgrades and enhancements and technical fixes. Customers licensing Gupta's software have the right to buy annual Gupta License Services (GLS) contracts that give them the right to receive product upgrades and enhancements and technical fixes for a year period with the option to renew annually. Gupta also offer customers telephone technical support contracts that give them access to Gupta's technical support staff to assist them with technical issues. Support contracts are offered providing a range of service levels based on price. Customers can sign up for programs that allow them from three calls to Gupta's support center during normal business hours up to unlimited 24/7 technical support.

Sales and Marketing

Gupta currently uses both indirect and direct sales models, based on geography. In Europe, which accounted for 57% of Gupta's revenue in 2004, Gupta uses an indirect sales channel relying on VARs and distributors to sell its products to end users. Gupta's sales and marketing team in Europe works directly with its VAR partners to help them market and sell Gupta's products by engaging in joint efforts to meet with their customers, attend their roadshows, provide technical support and training and attending major technology trade events. In North America, which accounted for 32% of Gupta's revenue for 2004, Gupta relies on direct sales force to sell its products. Gupta is currently working on developing an indirect channel in North America. Gupta is targeting VARs and ISVs, similar to ones Gupta is successfully working with in Europe, to partner with in selling Gupta's products. Throughout Latin America and AsiaPacific, which accounted for 11% of Gupta's revenue in 2004, Gupta uses an indirect sales model similar to Europe. It is Gupta's intent to increase its marketing activities worldwide in 2005 to increase Gupta brand awareness, attract new partners and customers and generate increased revenues.

Software Product Development

Gupta's software development effort is based in its Redwood Shores, California office and currently consists of 15 employees of Gupta and another 30 full-time contractors based in India. It is Gupta's intent to continue developing enhanced functionality in Gupta's existing products. Gupta is currently working on the next generation Team Developer product which will include a new graphical user interface that supports UNICODE and adds a number of new objects for creating rich-client applications. This new version will also allow developers to consume web services from J2EE or .Net as well as create web services providing a rapid approach to Enterprise Data Integration and Enterprise Application Integration. Database connectivity will also be expanded to include connectivity to MySQL, SYBASE, ORACLE, IBM's DB2, SQLServer and others. SQLBase development is moving forward with UNICODE support, auto increment columns, better security and performance.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights

We regard certain aspects of Gupta's operations, products and documentation as proprietary. We do not own any patents on Gupta's intellectual properties. We rely on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and other measures to protect our proprietary rights. We also rely on contractual restrictions in Gupta's agreements with customers, employees and others to protect our intellectual property rights. However, in certain foreign countries, effective copyright and trade secret protection may be unavailable or the laws of these other jurisdictions may not protect our proprietary technology rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Failure to obtain and/or maintain appropriate patent, copyright or trade secret protection either in the United States or in certain foreign countries, for any reason, may have a material adverse effect on Gupta's business, operating results and financial condition.

Gupta licenses software and technology from third parties, including some competitors, and incorporates them into its own software products, some of which are critical to the operation of Gupta's software.

The source code for Gupta's software products is protected both as a trade secret and as a copyrighted work. Some of Gupta's customers are beneficiaries of a source code escrow account arrangement which enables the

customer to obtain a contingent future limited right to use Gupta's source code solely for the customer's internal use. If Gupta's source code is accessed, the likelihood of misappropriation or other misuse of Gupta's intellectual property may increase.

We believe that Gupta's copyrights, trademarks and other proprietary rights do not infringe upon the proprietary rights of third parties. However, there can be no assurance that third parties will not assert infringement claims against Gupta in the future with respect to current or future products or that any such assertion will not require Gupta to enter into royalty arrangements or result in litigation.

Competition

The market for application development tools and databases is extremely competitive and contains a number of companies that are larger, more established and better financed than Gupta. Development tools for the Microsoft Windows marketplace include Microsoft's Visual Studio, Borland's Delphi, Raining Data's Omnis and SYBASE PowerBuilder. Visual Studio comprises over 90% of the Microsoft Windows-based application development market. The remaining 10% is divided among Gupta, Borland, Raining Data, SYBASE and other smaller players like Revelation and TrollTech.

Embeddable databases in the Microsoft Windows marketplace include Microsoft's SQLServer, Microsoft SQLServer Express (formerly MSDE), Microsoft Access, Oracle's Personal Oracle, Sybase's SQL Anywhere and MySQL. There are additionally a number of smaller companies that compete in this market as well.

Due to Linux's recent emergence, there are fewer established competitors in its development environment. Borland's Kylix and Raining Data's Omnis are the only other fully integrated development tools for Linux of which we are aware. There are a number of open source tools available for Linux application developers over the internet that offer certain components that can become part of an integrated development environment; however, we are not aware of any other fully integrated development tools that are being developed and supported on a commercial basis.

Competitors in the Linux embeddable database market include MySQL, ORACLE10g, PostgreSQL, FireFox, SleepyCat and about 30 other non-commercial single-user database engines.

We believe that Gupta currently has a competitive advantage in providing the only fully integrated development environment that supports both Microsoft Windows and Linux based software application development using the same code line. Due to the early nature of the market for Linux based business software applications and due to the fact that there are larger, better capitalized companies in the development tool and database marketplace, there is no assurance that Gupta can maintain a competitive position.

Personnel

As of December 31, 2004, Gupta employed 58 people, including 25 in sales and marketing, 15 in research and development, 8 in technical support and 10 in administration. None of Gupta's employees are covered by a labor union.

GUPTA PROPERTIES

Facilities

Gupta leases 6,319 square feet of office space at its headquarters in Redwood Shores, California, and 5,349 square feet of office space in Munich, Germany. Gupta additionally leases small sales offices in Paris and London.

GUPTA LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Hermann von Drateln v. Gupta Mexico.

On April 1, 2002, Herman von Drateln (HD), a former employee of Gupta, filed a wrongful termination action in Mexico against Gupta, Gupta's Mexican subsidiary Gupta Technologies, S.A. de C.V. (Gupta Mexico), as well as five other US defendants and another Mexican defendant (the Labor Action). The Labor Action seeks approximately US \$350,000 in damages, plus back pay from the date of the alleged wrongful termination (February 4, 2002). In June 2005, the labor court entered its ruling, dismissing all of Mr. von Drateln's claims. If Mr. von Drateln does not file an *amparo* (appeal) of the dismissal in a timely manner, he will be precluded from bringing his claims again in any Mexico labor court. HD has not filed an appeal of the dismissal as of the date of this prospectus. Gupta has and intends to continue to defend itself vigorously. There is no indication at present whether the lawsuit will have a material effect on Gupta's or the Company's financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

2. Gupta Technologies, LLC v. Hermann von Drateln.

In August 2002, Gupta US filed a lawsuit against HD in Santa Clara County, California, alleging fraud, libel, and breach of his employment contract. In May 2003, HD's attorney withdrew from the case; subsequently, the case was stayed due to HD's Chapter 13 bankruptcy filing. The case status is still confirmed with no future hearing date set. It is unclear, whether, if Gupta were to prevail in this matter, any award of damages would offset damages, if any, awarded to HD in the matter referenced above, or whether other creditors of HD would have superior claims on any such damage award.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF GUPTA

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of Gupta's financial condition and results of operations is based on Gupta's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and which accompany this prospectus. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities.

On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to revenue recognition and accounting for intangible assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We have identified the accounting policies below as the policies critical to Gupta's business operations and the understanding of Gupta's results of operations. We believe the following critical accounting policies and the related judgments and estimates affect the preparation of Gupta's consolidated financial statements:

REVENUE RECOGNITION. Revenues are derived from the licensing of software, maintenance contracts, training, and other consulting services.

Gupta recognizes revenue in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended. In arrangements that include rights to multiple software products and/or services, Gupta allocates and defers revenue for the undelivered items, based on vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value, and recognizes the difference between the total arrangement fee and the amount deferred for the undelivered items as revenue. In arrangements in which Gupta does not have vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value of maintenance, and maintenance is the only undelivered item, Gupta recognizes the total arrangement fee ratably over the contractual maintenance term.

Software license revenues are recognized upon receipt of a purchase order and delivery of software, provided that the license fee is fixed or determinable; no significant production, modification, or customization of the software is required; and collection is considered probable by management. For licensing of Gupta's software through its indirect sales channel, revenue is recognized when the distributor sells the software to its end-users, including value-added resellers. For licensing of Gupta's software to independent software vendors, revenue is recognized upon shipment to the independent software vendors.

Service revenue for maintenance contracts is deferred and recognized ratably over the term of the agreement. Revenue from training and other consulting services is recognized as the related services are performed.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS. We assess the impairment of identifiable intangibles whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors we consider to be important which could trigger an impairment review include the following:

Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;

Timing of Gupta's revenue, significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and

Significant negative industry or economic trends.

When we determine that the carrying value of intangibles and other long-lived assets may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment and the carrying value of the asset cannot be recovered from

projected undiscounted cash flows, we record an impairment charge. We measure any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by Gupta's management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the current business model. Significant management judgment is required in determining whether an indicator of impairment exists and in projecting cash flows.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain Consolidated Statement of Operations data for Gupta in total dollars, as a percentage of total revenue and as a percentage change from the prior year. Cost of license revenue and the cost of service revenue are expressed as a percentage of the related revenue. This information should be read in conjunction with Gupta's Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2004			Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2003	
	Amounts in \$000 s	% of Net Revenues	Percent Change	Amounts in \$000 s	% of Net Revenues
Revenues					
Licenses	\$ 6,848	43.3%	5.6%	\$ 6,487	40.8%
Services	8,960	56.7%	(4.7)%	9,402	59.2%
Total net revenues	15,808	100.0%	(0.5)%	15,889	100.0%
Cost of revenues					
Cost of license revenues (as a% of license revenues)	215	3.1%	(19.8)%	268	4.1%
Cost of service revenues (as a% of service revenues)	885	9.9%	(12.0)%	1,006	10.7%
Amortization of developed technology	395	2.5%	0.0%	395	2.5%
Operating expenses					
Selling and marketing	5,109	32.3%	3.4%	4,943	31.1%
Research and development	2,631	16.6%	(1.7)%	2,677	16.8%
General and administrative	2,907	18.4%	(10.2)%	3,237	20.4%
Management fees to Platinum Equity, LLC	3,319	21.0%	(55.8)%	7,513	47.3%
Depreciation and amortization	995	6.3%	(6.5)%	1,064	6.7%
Total operating expenses	14,961	94.6%	(23.0)%	19,434	122.3%
Operating loss	(648)	(4.1)%	(87.6)%	(5,214)	(32.8)%
Other income (expense), net	(44)	(0.3)%	(116.9)%	261	1.6%
Loss before income taxes	(692)	(4.4)%	(86.0)%	(4,953)	(31.2)%
Provision for income taxes	288	1.8%	(5.0)%	303	1.9%
Net loss	\$ (980)	(6.2)%	(81.4)%	\$ (5,256)	(33.1)%

Revenue

NET REVENUE. Gupta's revenue is derived principally from two sources: fees from software licensing and fees for services, including maintenance, technical support, consulting and training. Gupta licenses its software on a per-user or per-server basis. Gupta's products are all shrinkwrap type software and there is no customizing or modification of the product required, either by Gupta or its customers, to complete a sale. Revenue remained relatively consistent from 2003 to 2004 with a slight 0.5% decrease between years. The revenue mix changed slightly with license sales increasing by 5.6% while service revenue decreased by 4.7%. While Gupta is committed to research and development efforts that are designed to allow Gupta to penetrate new markets and generate new sources of revenue, such efforts may not result in additional products, services or revenue.

Cost of Revenue

COST OF LICENSE REVENUE. Cost of license revenue is comprised of direct costs associated with software license sales including software packaging, documentation, physical media costs and distribution. Cost of license revenue decreased by 1%, as a percentage of the

related revenue in fiscal 2004 as compared to fiscal 2003 due to decreased distribution costs.

COST OF SERVICE REVENUE. Cost of service revenue consists of technical support, all of which is primarily personnel related costs. The decrease in cost of service revenue in fiscal 2004 as compared to fiscal 2003 is attributable to a decrease in the technical support department headcount between years.

AMORTIZATION OF DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY. Developed technology is being amortized on a straight line basis over a seven year period.

Operating Expenses

SELLING AND MARKETING. Selling and marketing expense consists primarily of salaries, commissions, benefits, advertising, tradeshow, travel and overhead costs for Gupta's sales and marketing personnel. The increase in selling and marketing expense in fiscal 2004 as compared to fiscal 2003 was primarily due to increased marketing efforts in North America to increase market awareness of the Company within the VAR community. We anticipate that selling and marketing costs for Gupta's products will continue to increase, both in dollars and percentage of revenue in 2005, as we further develop Gupta's sales channels, not only in North America, but worldwide.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Research and development expense consists primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expenses for engineering personnel, expensible hardware and software costs, overhead costs and costs of contractors. Spending remained relatively constant from 2003 to 2004 showing only a slight decrease. We anticipate that research and development spending will increase, both in dollars and as a percentage of revenue, in 2005 as we continue to enhance Gupta's existing products and also release a Linux version of Gupta's development tool product. Such efforts may not generate sufficient revenue, if any, to offset the research and development expense.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE. General and administrative expense consists primarily of costs associated with Gupta's finance, human resources, legal, facilities and other administrative functions. These costs consist principally of salaries and other personnel-related expenses, professional fees, facilities costs and overhead costs. The decrease in general and administrative spending in fiscal 2004 as compared to fiscal 2003 was a result of decreased facilities costs resulting from closing Gupta's Seattle office in May, 2003, and decreased outside legal and accounting fees in 2004 compared to 2003.

MANAGEMENT FEES TO PLATINUM EQUITY, LLC. As of December 31, 2004, Gupta was a single member limited liability company, with 100% of its membership interests owned by Gupta Holdings, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Platinum. At December 31, 2004, Gupta was party to a management agreement with Platinum that required Platinum to provide Gupta with financial, management and strategic services. Platinum charged Gupta \$3,319,000 and \$7,513,000 in 2004 and 2003, respectively, for management fees under this arrangement. It was Platinum's policy to maintain only minimum operating cash balances in Gupta. As of January, 31, 2005, Gupta was acquired by the Company. These fees did not continue beyond the acquisition date.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION. Gupta amortizes the intangible asset relating to customer relationships on a straight line basis over a seven year period which amounted to \$939,000 in both 2003 and 2004. The remaining amount represents depreciation on fixed assets in the amount of \$56,000 in 2004 and \$125,000 in 2003.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE). Other expense consists primarily gains and losses on foreign currency transactions. Due to the uncertainty in exchange rates, Gupta may experience transaction gains or losses in future periods, the effect of which cannot be determined at this time.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2004, Gupta had \$355,000 in cash. It was Platinum's policy to keep minimum operating cash balances at Gupta. Cash in excess of the amount needed to fund operations was transferred to Platinum to pay for management fees. For 2004 and 2003, Platinum charged Gupta management fees of \$3,319,000 and \$7,513,000, respectively, resulting in cash payments to Platinum of \$3,388,212 and \$6,577,151, respectively. Additionally, during January 2005, an additional cash payment of \$1,072,000 was made to Platinum and \$774,000 forgiven by Platinum, in anticipation of the sale of Gupta to the Company. As of January 31, 2005, Gupta was acquired by the Company. As part of the acquisition, the Company provided \$400,000 in cash to Gupta as working capital.

We believe that Gupta's cash flow from operating activities will be sufficient to meet its operating and capital expenditure requirements for the year ending June 30, 2005. We are committed to research and development efforts that are intended to allow Gupta to penetrate new markets and generate new sources of revenue and improve operating results. However, Gupta's research and development efforts have required, and will continue to require, cash outlays without the immediate or short-term receipt of related revenue. Gupta's ability to service any long-term debt and meet its expenditure requirements is dependent upon its future financial performance, which will be affected by, among other things, prevailing economic conditions, Gupta's ability to penetrate new markets and attract new customers, market acceptance of Gupta's new and existing products and services, the success of research and development efforts and other factors beyond our control.

Gupta had no material commitments for capital expenditures at December 31, 2004.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The proceeds from the sale of the Common Stock offered by this prospectus are solely for the account of the selling stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of these shares.

A portion of the shares we are registering are shares which we have reserved for issuance upon the exercise of warrants. We will receive proceeds from the exercise of warrants entitling the selling stockholders to purchase 280,000 shares of our Common Stock at an exercise price of \$4.75 per share, 75,000 shares at an exercise price of \$2.25 per share, and 956,601 shares at an exercise price of \$1.25 per share. The Company cannot anticipate whether any warrants will be exercised. If all warrants held by the selling stockholders are exercised, we will receive up to \$26,648,370.33 in proceeds. However, all of the warrants contain cashless exercise provisions which would allow the holder exercising the warrant to pay the exercise price by reducing the number of shares to be issued upon exercise of the warrant. If holders of the warrants elect this feature, the Company would not receive cash proceeds from such an exercise. We anticipate that any proceeds from the exercise of warrants by the selling stockholders will be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes. Pending the application of any proceeds from the exercise of warrants, if any, by the selling stockholders, we expect to invest the proceeds in short-term, interest-bearing, investment-grade securities.

ISSUANCE OF PREFERRED STOCK AND WARRANTS TO SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

On January 31, 2005, the Company entered into a series of transactions resulting in the issuance of preferred stock, warrants and subordinated notes to investors. These securities were issued primarily to finance the acquisition of Gupta. Under these transactions, described below, investors purchased Series C preferred stock or subordinated notes convertible into Series C preferred stock and were issued Warrants to purchase Series C preferred stock in connection with such issuances. The decision to purchase and sell Series C preferred shares or subordinated notes was made by the different investors and the Company after negotiation and taking into consideration the investor's preferences, the Company's financing needs and the Company's debt-to-equity ratios.

On January 31, 2005, the Company entered into certain Series C Subscription Agreements (collectively, the Subscription Agreement), with the Investors as identified therein (collectively, the Investors). Under the Subscription Agreement, the Company sold certain Series C Convertible Notes (the Series C Notes) convertible into a new series of Preferred Stock, the Series C Stock with a par value of \$.00001 per share, and Warrants to acquire Common Stock. The Company issued total aggregate principal amount of Series C Notes equal to \$8,475,000. In addition, certain convertible promissory notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$2,250,000 issued by the Company in October 2004, December 2004 and January 2005 in order to fund the non-refundable fees paid to the Seller, Gupta Holdings LLC, in connection with the acquisition from Gupta Holdings LLC of Gupta (which were credited against the purchase price at the closing of the acquisition of Gupta), were converted into an aggregate of \$2,409,253 of Series C Notes. On March 31, 2005, all amounts of principal and interest due under all the Series C Notes converted into 10,993,095 shares of Series C Stock (which is convertible into an equal number of shares of the Company's Common Stock), plus Warrants to acquire 10,993,095 shares of the Company's Common Stock. On April 4, 2005, the Company issued 3,000,000 shares of Series C Stock, and Warrants to acquire 3,000,000 shares of Common Stock under the Subscription Agreement in exchange for a purchase price of \$3,000,000. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$1.25 and a five-year term. As described under Description of Securities, at the election of the Company, dividends on the Series C Stock may be paid in shares of Common Stock.

To partially fund the Gupta acquisition, the Company also entered into a Senior Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the Senior Note Agreement), as of January 31, 2005, by and among the Company and the Purchasers (the Senior Noteholders) identified therein. Under the Senior Note Agreement, the Company received proceeds of \$6,825,000. Most of the proceeds were used to fund a portion of the purchase price in the Gupta acquisition and the remainder of the proceeds was used for working capital purposes. Under the Senior Note Agreement, the Senior Noteholders received warrants to purchase 2,670,000 shares of Common Stock (the Senior Lender Warrants). The Warrants have an exercise price of \$1.25 and a five year term.

The Company also entered into that certain Subordinated Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement (the Subordinated Note Agreement), as of January 31, 2005, by and among the Company and the Purchasers (the Subordinated Noteholders) identified therein. Under the Subordinated Note Agreement, Subordinated Noteholders who purchased an aggregate of \$2,500,000 principal amounts under the Subordinated Notes have the right to convert all such principal amounts into such number of shares of Common Stock equal to the principal amount due under the Subordinated Note divided by \$1.00. I