UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

o **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

or

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

For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 **Commission File Number 0-29898**

Research In Motion Limited

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Ontario	**3661**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	*(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)*	*(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)*

295 Phillip Street
Waterloo, Ontario
Canada, N2L 3W8
(519) 888-7465
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

Research In Motion Corporation
122 West John Carpenter Parkway, Suite 430
Irving, Texas 75039
(972) 650-6126
(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:
Common Shares, without par value

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:
None

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

þ Annual information form þ Audited annual financial statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the Registrant's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by this annual report.

The Registrant had 566,218,819 Common Shares outstanding as at February 28, 2009.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant by filing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the file number assigned to the Registrant in connection with such Rule.

Yes _____ 82-_____ No þ

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes þ No o

A. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") as those controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Registrant in reports filed or submitted by it under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.

The Registrant's co-Chief Executive Officers and Chief Accounting Officer have evaluated the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report and have determined that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective. A discussion of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures can be found in its Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, included in Exhibit No. 1.3 to this Annual Report, under the heading "Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls — Disclosure Controls and Procedures".

B. Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, included in Exhibit No. 1.3 to this Annual Report, under the heading "Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls — Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting".

C. Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

The attestation report of Ernst & Young LLP ("E&Y") is included in E&Y's report, dated April 7, 2009, to the shareholders of the Registrant, which accompanies the Registrant's audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, filed as Exhibit 1.2 to this Annual Report.

D. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, included in Exhibit No. 1.3 to this Annual Report, under the heading "Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls — Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting".

E. Notice of Pension Fund Blackout Period

The Registrant was not required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR to send any notice to any of its directors or executive officers during the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

F. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Registrant's Board of Directors has determined that each of Barbara Stymiest, David Kerr and John Richardson, individuals serving on the Audit Committee of the Registrant's Board of Directors, is an audit committee financial expert, within the meaning of General Instruction B(8)(a) of Form 40-F.

The Commission has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make such person an "expert" for any purpose, impose any duties, obligations or liability on such person that are greater than those imposed on members of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors who do not carry this designation or affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the Audit Committee or Board of Directors.

G. Code of Ethics

The Registrant's Board of Directors has adopted a code of ethics (the "Code") that applies to all directors, officers and employees. A copy of the Code may be obtained at www.rim.com. The Registrant will provide a copy of the Code without charge to any person that requests a copy by contacting the Corporate Secretary at the address that appears on the cover of this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

H. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by E&Y, the Company's independent auditor, for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008, respectively, for professional services rendered by E&Y for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by E&Y in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for such fiscal years were $1,955,000 and $1,777,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed by E&Y for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008, respectively, for assurance and related services rendered by E&Y that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported above as audit fees were $108,000 and $124,000. Professional services provided included procedures in support of stock option investigations.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed by E&Y for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008, respectively, for professional services rendered by E&Y for tax compliance, tax advice, tax planning and other services were $4,000 and $96,000 respectively. Tax services provided included international tax compliance engagements.

All Other Fees

There were no fees billed by E&Y for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008, except as described above.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Since the enactment of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 on July 30, 2002, all audit and non-audit services performed by the Registrant's outside auditors are pre-approved by the audit committee of the Registrant.

I. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Registrant is not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

J. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations

Tabular disclosure of the Registrant's contractual obligations can be found in its Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, included in Exhibit No. 1.3 to this Annual Report, under the heading "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Aggregate Contractual Obligations".

K. Identification of Audit Committee

The Registrant has an audit committee comprised of three individuals: Barbara Stymiest (Chair), David Kerr and John E. Richardson. Each of the members of the audit committee is independent as that term is defined by the rules and regulations of the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. ("Nasdaq").

L. Critical Accounting Policies

A discussion of the Registrant's critical accounting policies can be found in its Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, included in Exhibit No. 1.3 to this Annual Report, under the heading "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates".

M. Nasdaq Exemptions

On November 5, 2002, the Registrant requested an exemption from Nasdaq's quorum requirements (which provide that a quorum for a shareholder meeting of a Nasdaq-listed company must be at least 33-1/3% of the outstanding common shares of the company) on the basis that such requirements were contrary to generally accepted business practices in Canada. The Registrant's by-laws provide that the quorum requirements for the transaction of business at any meeting of shareholders shall be two persons present in person, each being a shareholder entitled to vote thereat or a duly appointed proxyholder or representative for a shareholder so entitled, holding or representing not less than 20% of the issued shares of the Registrant, of the class or classes respectively (if there is more than one class of shares outstanding at the time), enjoying voting rights at such meeting. The Registrant's quorum requirements comply with the requirements of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and are consistent with the quorum requirements of other Canadian public companies. On November 25, 2002, based on the Registrant's representations, Nasdaq granted the requested exemption.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking

The Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process

The Registrant has previously filed with the Commission a Form F-X in connection with its Common Shares.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

RESEARCH IN MOTION LIMITED

Date: April 7, 2009

By: /s/ Brian Bidulka
Name: Brian Bidulka
Title: Chief Accounting Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Document
1.1	Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, dated April 7, 2009
1.2	Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles
1.3	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP
31.1	Certification of the co-Chief Executive Officers and Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of the co-Chief Executive Officers and Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit 1.1

Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009

RESEARCH IN MOTION LIMITED

295 Phillip Street
Waterloo, Ontario
N2L 3W8

Annual Information Form

For the fiscal year ended
February 28, 2009

DATE: April 7, 2009

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ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

CERTAIN INTERPRETATION MATTERS

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references to the "Company" or "RIM" include Research In Motion Limited and its predecessors. Certain terms have the meanings specified in the Glossary. All dollar references, unless otherwise noted, are in United States dollars.

BlackBerry®, RIM®, Research In Motion®, SureType® and related trademarks, names and logos are the property of Research In Motion Limited and are registered and/or used in the U.S. and countries around the world. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Information Form ("AIF") contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities laws, including statements relating to:

- business trends;
- the company's expectations with respect to the demand for wireless devices and services;
- the Company's expectations with respect to factors influencing the commercial success in the wireless solutions and services market;
- competition and changes in the competitive landscape;
- the Company's management and protection of intellectual property and other proprietary rights;
- the Company's expectations regarding foreign sales;
- potential legal proceedings and the Company's liability under current legal proceedings; and
- the Company's dividend policy and sufficiency of its financial resources.

The words "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "may", "will", "should", "intend", "believe", "plan" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on estimates and assumptions made by RIM in light of its experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that RIM believes are appropriate in the circumstances. Many factors could cause RIM's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, the following factors, which are discussed in greater detail in the "Risk Factors" section of this AIF.

- third-party claims for infringement of intellectual property rights by RIM and the outcome of any litigation with respect thereto;
- RIM's ability to successfully obtain patent or other proprietary or statutory protection for its technologies and products;
- RIM's ability to obtain rights to use software or components supplied by third parties;
- reduced spending by customers due to the uncertainty of economic and geopolitical conditions;
- RIM's ability to enhance current products and develop new products;

- RIM's ability to establish new, and to build on existing, relationships with its network carrier partners and distributors;
- RIM's dependence on its carrier partners to grow its BlackBerry subscriber account base;
- RIM's dependence on a limited number of significant customers;
- the efficient and uninterrupted operation of RIM's network operations center and the networks of its carrier partners;
- the occurrence or perception of a breach of RIM's security measures, or an inappropriate disclosure of confidential or personal information;
- RIM's ability to manage production facilities and its reliance on third-party manufacturers for certain products;
- RIM's reliance on its suppliers for functional components and the risk that suppliers will not be able to supply components on a timely basis or in sufficient quantities;
- the continued quality and reliability of RIM's products and services;
- risks associated with RIM's expanding foreign operations;
- restrictions on import and use of RIM's products in certain countries due to encryption of the products and services;
- foreign exchange risks;
- effective management of growth and ongoing development of RIM's service and support operations;
- risks associated with acquisitions, investments and other business initiatives;
- intense competition within RIM's industry, including the possibility that strategic transactions by RIM's competitors or carrier partners could weaken RIM's competitive position or that RIM may be required to reduce its prices to compete effectively;
- dependence on key personnel and RIM's ability to attract and retain key personnel;
- reliance on third-party network infrastructure developers and software platform vendors;
- changes in interest rates affecting RIM's investment portfolio and the creditworthiness of its investment portfolio;
- government regulation of wireless spectrum and radio frequencies;
- continued use and expansion of the Internet;
- regulation, certification and health risks, and risks relating to the misuse of RIM's products;
- tax liabilities, resulting from changes in tax laws or otherwise, associated with RIM's worldwide operations;
- difficulties in forecasting RIM's quarterly financial results and the growth of its subscriber base; and
- risks related to RIM's historical stock option granting practices.

These factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on RIM's forward-looking statements. RIM has no intention and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

The Company

The Company was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) ("OBCA") on March 7, 1984 and commenced operations at that time. The Company has amalgamated with several of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, the last amalgamation occurring on February 24, 2003 through the filing of articles of amalgamation under the OBCA on February 24, 2003. RIM's registered and principal business office is 295 Phillip Street, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3W8, telephone: (519) 888-7465, fax: (519) 888-6906.

Intercorporate Relationships

The Company has three material subsidiaries. All are wholly owned, directly or indirectly, by RIM.

Name of Subsidiary	Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization
Research In Motion Corporation	Delaware, U.S.A.
Research In Motion UK Limited	England and Wales
RIM Finance, LLC	Delaware, U.S.A.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

RIM is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of innovative wireless solutions for the worldwide mobile communications market. Through the development of integrated hardware, software and services that support multiple wireless network standards, RIM provides platforms and solutions for seamless access to time-sensitive information including email, phone, short message service ("SMS"), internet and intranet-based applications. RIM technology also enables a broad array of third party developers and manufacturers to enhance their products and services with wireless connectivity to data.

RIM's portfolio of award-winning products, services and embedded technologies are used by thousands of organizations around the world and include the BlackBerry® wireless solution, the RIM Wireless Handheld™ product line, software development tools and software.

Product and business developments which have influenced the general development of the Company's business over the last three fiscal years have been as follows:

Fiscal 2009

- The BlackBerry subscriber base increased to approximately 25 million users from over 14 million in the previous fiscal year;

- Launched a number of new devices including the BlackBerry ® Bold™ 9000, BlackBerry® Storm™ 9500 and 9530, BlackBerry ® Pearl Flip™ 8220 and 8230, and the BlackBerry® Curve™ 8350i and 8900;
- Introduced new user interface coupled with some of the highest quality screens in the industry, an improved browsing experience and intuitive controls;
- Added over 125 new carrier and distribution channel relationships for a total of over 475 carriers and distribution channels in over 160 countries;
- Announced BlackBerry App World™ for easy purchase and downloading of BlackBerry compatible applications; and
- Trial MVS programs at major customers were converted into production deployments.

Fiscal 2008

- The BlackBerry subscriber base increased to over 14 million users from approximately 8 million the previous year;
- Launched a number of new devices, including the BlackBerry ® Curve™ 8300 series (BlackBerry ® Curve™ 8310, BlackBerry® Curve™ 8320 and BlackBerry® Curve™ 8330), additional BlackBerry ® 8800 series (BlackBerry® 8820, BlackBerry® 8830 World Edition™) and additional BlackBerry® Pearl™ 8100 series (BlackBerry® Pearl™ 8110, BlackBerry® Pearl™ 8120, BlackBerry® Pearl™ 8130);
- Added over 80 new carrier and distribution channel relationships for a total of over 350 carriers and distribution channels in 135 countries;
- Launched BlackBerry® Connect™ service on five new devices with more than 20 carrier partners worldwide;
- Launched BlackBerry® Professional software for small and medium sized businesses and BlackBerry ® Unite!™ for the home computer;
- Launched BlackBerry® Enterprise Server™ enhancements for v4.1.5;
- Launched the first devices (BlackBerry 8820, 8320 and 8120) with Wi-Fi ®; and
- Attained Common Criteria EAL 2+ certification for BlackBerry Enterprise Server 4.1.3 and BlackBerry ® Wireless Handheld™ Software 4.1.0.

Fiscal 2007

- The BlackBerry subscriber base increased to approximately 8 million users from approximately 4.9 million the previous year;
- Launched a number of new devices including the BlackBerry Pearl with camera and multimedia capabilities, the BlackBerry 8800 with built-in GPS and the BlackBerry® 8703e™;
- Added 100 new carrier relationships for a total of over 270 carriers in 110 countries;
- Launched BlackBerry® Enterprise Server Express™ for small and medium-sized businesses and BlackBerry Enterprise Server for MDS Applications and announced Hosted BlackBerry Enterprise Server;

- Launched BlackBerry Connect service on 50 new devices with 80 carrier partners worldwide;
- Acquired Ascendent Systems, to enable PBX integration in instant messaging and unified communications platforms which allows RIM to offer an increasingly differentiated wireless offering;
- Acquired SlipStream Data Inc., to significantly increase the speed of on-device internet browsing, email and attachment downloads as well as improve overall battery life and bandwidth efficiency of BlackBerry smartphones;
- Expanded global relationship with Yahoo! And Launched Yahoo! Go for Mobile 2.0; and
- Announced enhancement to the BlackBerry® Smart Card Reader™ to enable controlled access to personal computers ("PCs").

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Overview

RIM is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of innovative wireless solutions for the worldwide mobile communications market. Through the development of integrated hardware, software and services that support multiple wireless network standards, RIM provides platforms and solutions for seamless access to time-sensitive information including email, phone, SMS messaging, Internet and intranet-based applications. RIM technology also enables a broad array of third party developers and manufacturers to enhance their products and services with wireless connectivity to data.

RIM's portfolio of award-winning products, services and embedded technologies are used by thousands of organizations around the world and include the BlackBerry wireless solution, the RIM Wireless Handheld product line, software development tools, software and hardware. Founded in 1984 and based in Waterloo, Ontario, RIM operates offices in North America, Europe and Asia Pacific. RIM common shares are listed on the Nasdaq Global Select (NASDAQ: RIMM) and the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: RIM).

RIM's primary revenue stream is generated by the BlackBerry wireless solution. The BlackBerry wireless solution is comprised of BlackBerry smartphones, software, and services. It can provide users with a wireless extension of their work and personal email accounts, including Microsoft Outlook®, IBM® Lotus Notes®, Novell® GroupWise® and many ISP email services. When incorporating BlackBerry Enterprise Server, the BlackBerry wireless solution allows Microsoft® Exchange, IBM Lotus® Domino® and Novell GroupWise users to send and receive corporate email and instant messages securely. The BlackBerry wireless solution also enables the use of data functions such as calendar, address book, task and memo lists, and other functions associated with personal organizers. The BlackBerry® Mobile Data System (BlackBerry MDS), allows users to securely access data from enterprise applications and the internet. The BlackBerry® Mobile Voice System (BlackBerry MVS) allows organizations to converge office desk phones and BlackBerry smartphones, so users can access standard enterprise voice features whether at their desks or on the go. BlackBerry® Internet Service allows the integration of up to 10 supported email accounts on the same BlackBerry smartphone. Both BlackBerry Enterprise Server and BlackBerry Internet Service allow Internet browsing and full phone functionality on the user's device. In addition, BlackBerry smartphones offer a range of multimedia capabilities. The BlackBerry wireless solution service is provided through a combination of RIM's Network Operations Center and the wireless networks of RIM's carrier partners.

RIM currently markets various models of its smartphones, including BlackBerry Storm Series, BlackBerry Bold, BlackBerry Curve Series, BlackBerry Pearl Flip Series, BlackBerry Pearl Series, BlackBerry 8800 Series, and BlackBerry 8700 Series. These products have been designed to accommodate the technical requirements of one of the HSPA, HSDPA, GSM®/GPRS/EDGE, CDMA/1xRTT/Ev-Do, UMTS or iDEN® protocols. Additionally, RIM supports older model BlackBerry smartphones on the GPRS, Mobitex and DataTAC networks.

In fiscal 2009, RIM announced the BlackBerry® App World™ storefront to offer BlackBerry smartphone users a wide variety of quality applications to further expand their user experience. This official BlackBerry branded application store will offer a wide variety of enjoyable and productivity enhancing applications to meet the needs of a wide variety of BlackBerry smartphone users.

RIM's sales and marketing efforts include collaboration with strategic partners and distribution channels to promote the sale of its products and services, as well as its own supporting sales and marketing teams.

RIM also offers the BlackBerry Connect Licensing Program. This licensing program brings the advantage of BlackBerry push technology to a variety of devices from leading manufacturers. Users can enjoy all the features and functionality of their preferred device together with the added benefits of BlackBerry wireless services.

RIM believes that the demand for wireless devices and services is being fuelled by several key global trends, including the following:

- commercial availability of high-speed wireless networks which allows for the delivery of both voice and data communications to a single wireless device;
- emergence of mobile access to corporate intranets and enterprise applications as a competitive necessity;
- broad acceptance of email as a reliable, secure, and indispensable means of communication;
- the growth of instant messaging as a business and personal communications tool;
- recognition by corporations of the productivity gains achieved through the wireless enablement of enterprise data applications beyond email;
- growing popularity of portable information devices;
- availability of smaller, lighter, and cheaper converged wireless devices, offering both voice and data capabilities;
- introduction of lower data pricing models by wireless carriers;
- proliferation of the internet;
- growth in popularity of different consumer-focused applications such as social networking and instant messaging;

- growing reliance on data applications for personal communications; and
- the growing number of mobile workers around the world.

Participants in the wireless device and services market require significant technical expertise to meet the stringent demands of the market, which include the desire for devices to have a small size, reasonable battery life, connectivity, behind-the-firewall integration, security, extended functionality, multi-network support, global availability, and ease of use. Moreover, potential entrants must overcome other significant barriers to enter into the wireless marketplace. These include developing alliances with industry leading third parties (such as global wireless network service providers), securing specialized component suppliers, establishing adequate financial resources, and fostering relationships with software application developers.

Wireless devices and services are expected to play a significant role in the growing use of voice, internet, corporate intranet, instant messaging, email, and eCommerce applications. The integration and focus of expert teams from various engineering disciplines have allowed RIM to develop products that possess significant benefits including advanced security features, single email inbox, push technology, and the network efficiency characteristics of RIM's two-way packet switched wireless solutions. In addition, BlackBerry products are flexible and support multiple network protocols. This scalability and adaptability allows RIM to develop close relationships with wireless carriers around the world, further enhancing the Company's position as a leading wireless solution supplier.

Industry Background

The Wireless Communications Industry

The wireless communications industry involves the provisioning of wireless voice and data services using radio frequency technologies ("RF") on a variety of competing wireless networks. These networks are typically comprised of a distinct voice layer upon which data transmission layers have been subsequently installed. The most widely deployed wireless voice and data networks include, but are not limited to, GSM/GPRS/EDGE, CDMA/1xRTT/Ev-Do and iDEN. It is important to note that the two primary international voice and data networks (GSM/GPRS/EDGE and CDMA/Ev-DO) continue to be upgraded to next generation technologies that offer greater speeds and increased abilities to support subscriber concentration in the same and new RF spectrums. The migration path for GSM/GPRS/EDGE includes the addition of UMTS technologies such as HSPA (which is made up of HSDPA and HSUPA). The path for CDMA/Ev-DO includes the addition of WCDMA technologies. The rollout of these newer technologies is already underway and commercially available in some markets.

In order to capitalize on the capabilities of the voice and data networks, handheld and handset vendors have released new converged devices to market and remain in pursuit of optimal form factors and features. These provide end users with a greater degree of choice and value from integrated voice and data capabilities on one convenient and user friendly device. Examples of these products include the BlackBerry 8800 Series, the BlackBerry 8300 Series, the BlackBerry 8100 Series, and the BlackBerry 9000 Series devices.

Wireless Communications Industry Markets and Segments

The wireless communications industry is comprised of three distinct markets that are organized based on who purchases the devices, services and software solutions. The consumer market is characterized by end users who purchase devices themselves for personal use, the prosumer market is characterized by end users who purchase devices for business and some personal use, and the enterprise market is where solutions are purchased predominantly by IT and line of business managers for deployment to employees.

Products designed for the enterprise market typically include a converged device that is deployed in conjunction with a behind-the-firewall messaging server. Products designed for the prosumer market are typically hosted by either the vendor or wireless carrier and range in their depth of features from email only, to email, PIM and other data services such as instant messaging. Consumer market offerings tend to be hosted by the individual user and carrier and may be chosen based on an affinity for a certain capability whether it be social networking, multimedia, SMS or other.

RIM believes that the following factors will influence commercial success in the wireless solutions and services market:

- small size and light weight converged devices;
- reasonable battery life;
- intuitive interface and ease of use;
- access to compelling applications;
- integration with corporate PBX;
- extensive geographic coverage;
- competitive pricing;
- flexible architecture;
- end-to-end security;
- trusted brand;
- push-based outbound port architecture;
- extensive customer care capabilities;
- multi-network support;
- connectivity to enterprise email and applications;
- connectivity to personal messaging, social networking, multimedia and other applications; and
- access to third party applications.

RIM believes that significant barriers to entry include the following:

- proprietary technology, including hardware and software expertise and intellectual property rights;
- existing strategic alliances and relationships;
- access to components and established supplier relationships;
- existing customer and channel relationships;
- scarcity of highly qualified personnel;

- significant development costs and time-to-market;
- manufacturing expertise;
- significant financial resources and capacity;
- regulatory barriers such as Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") approval and network certification; and
- market and brand recognition of industry leaders.

Success Factors

Through development and integration of hardware, software and services, RIM provides end-to-end wireless solutions for seamless access to time-sensitive information including email, voice, instant messaging, SMS, social networking, internet and intranet-based applications. RIM's integration and focus of research and development teams in radio frequency, hardware and software design, antenna design, circuit board design, integrated circuit design, power management, industrial design, and manufacturing engineering result in cost-effective solutions that offer small size, efficient battery usage, ease of use, robust security and a significant return on investment to customers.

RIM believes that the following characteristics give it a competitive advantage and differentiate its products and services:

- ***"Always On, Always Connected".*** The BlackBerry wireless solution uses a push-based architecture where the device is in constant connection with the network. BlackBerry users are provided with immediate message delivery, which has become the established industry benchmark.
- ***Extended Functionality.*** Users increasingly require smartphones to be versatile, easy-to-use and provide a robust level of functionality in terms of configuration, features and customizable options. RIM has consistently developed products that balance end users' demand for features with the demands of IT managers for security and manageability. RIM's focus on business-grade solutions has won RIM a market-leading role for the enterprise market and a prominent position in the emerging prosumer and consumer market.
- ***Pricing.*** The return on investment for the BlackBerry wireless solution provides customers with rapid payback for their purchase. The primary sources of benefits include personal productivity and team workflow enhancements. Additionally, the low bandwidth nature of the BlackBerry wireless solution allows carriers to offer service packages to their customers at favourable rates compared to conventional usage of session based networking over wireless networks. In addition, RIM continues to launch new IT administrator and end user feature sets designed to lower the cost of buying, deploying and managing the solution. The network efficiency of the BlackBerry solution may also lead to lower data roaming charges for customers.

- ***Strength of the BlackBerry Brand and Market Awareness.*** BlackBerry is recognized as a premier smartphone brand, presenting a barrier to entry for competitors attempting to offer a similar product. Additionally, the deployment of over 150,000 BlackBerry Enterprise Servers around the world makes it more difficult for a new solution to gain a market foothold.
- ***Support for Multiple Carriers, Geographies and Network Protocols.*** The BlackBerry solution offers choice and manageability for global customers. Through relationships with hundreds of leading wireless carriers and distribution partners around the world, RIM is able to offer customers their choice of carrier depending on their needs in a particular geography. In addition, BlackBerry smartphones support many network protocols including, GSM/GPRS/EDGE/UMTS, CDMA/1xRTT/Ev-Do, iDEN and Mobitex, offering customers the best choice of carriers and network technologies for their particular region without changing the underlying BlackBerry infrastructure. RIM will continue to launch new products for next generation networks as the deployment scale and the economies around these networks are established.
- ***Support for Third Party Devices.*** Through its BlackBerry licensing programs, RIM provides a choice of devices for use with the BlackBerry architecture. Through licensing relationships with partners such as Asus, HTC, Motorola, Nokia, Palm, and Sony Ericsson, customers are able to use handsets and handhelds developed by third party OEMs to access the BlackBerry wireless solution.
- ***Intellectual Property Rights.*** RIM has sought to protect the technology that it has developed through a combination of patent, copyright and trade secret protection as well as through contractual arrangements.
- ***Extensibility and Flexible Architecture.*** RIM has designed its device and server platform architecture to support open standards to make it attractive for other software developers to create custom applications for BlackBerry smartphones. The BlackBerry Independent Software (ISV) Alliance program is a well established and comprehensive program aimed at providing the resources, support and tools, software developers need to develop and sell innovative, market-driven applications for BlackBerry users. The program has over one thousand developers participating and has produced thousands of applications for both enterprise and individuals that continue to benefit customers. In addition, RIM has added additional Application Programming Interfaces “APIs” to the BlackBerry® Java™ Development Environment (BlackBerry JDE) to enable the next wave in mobile application development. RIM believes its product architecture is more flexible and open than that used by many of its competitors. Through the Mobile Data System “MDS” feature of BlackBerry Enterprise Solution, customers can quickly and easily design wireless applications and/or provide access to existing corporate application data wirelessly for their employees. Additionally, BlackBerry® WebSignals™ will allow web developers to push APIs that will enable content providers to push relevant and timely information to BlackBerry smartphones based on a user’s preset preferences.

- ***Support of a Vibrant Developer Community.*** RIM has built a large network of commercial and independent software developers. The Company provides developers with the opportunity for increased funding through its BlackBerry Partner Fund which it has introduced in conjunction with some outside funding sources. Additionally, new development environments and richer API's facilitate more sophisticated and productive applications being written for the BlackBerry solution. An annual conference is also held to bring developers together for a series of keynotes, lectures and workshops. BlackBerry App World has been launched to give developers a storefront for their products.
- ***Access to Key Corporate Data Stores.*** BlackBerry Enterprise Server provides corporations with the means to provide wireless access to all four main corporate data stores from a single integrated platform. The BlackBerry wireless platform is the only one that provides access to corporate email and PIM, corporate voice PBX and hybrid IP/PBX stores, real-time computing and corporate IM such as IBM SameTime and Microsoft Live Communications Server, and enterprise applications like SAP.
- ***Security.*** The BlackBerry platform was designed as an end-to-end solution with comprehensive security specifically for enterprise access to email, PIM and other corporate information from a single wireless device. Through integration with Microsoft Exchange, Lotus Domino and Novell GroupWise, the BlackBerry wireless solution provides corporate users with secure wireless access to their own corporate email rather than having to establish an additional email account. RIM's complete security solution includes; end-to-end data encryption for confidentiality, robust remote IT management, support for internet security standards for the enterprise, full application control, multiple user authentication schemes, secure boot ROM and signed API access and firewall integrity preservation. In addition to the security built into the BlackBerry enterprise solution, RIM has developed a BlackBerry Smart Card Reader which further enhances the device security for a wide range of government users. RIM's solution has received several security validations across the globe, including Common Criteria EAL 2+ certification for BlackBerry Enterprise Server 4.1.3 and BlackBerry Wireless Handheld 4.1.0. This was the first Common Criteria certification to be awarded to a mobile solution. The BlackBerry wireless solution has recently also received a security certification for the BlackBerry Enterprise Solution from the Fraunhofer Institute SIT.
- ***Manageability.*** Other features of the BlackBerry wireless solution include over-the-air distribution of applications, over-the-air calendar synchronization, over-the-air folder management, wireless synchronization of deletes, enhanced IT manageability and personal organizer features such as contacts, tasks and memos. RIM also provides a robust corporate applications platform that masks the complexities of wireless application development by providing an integrated framework using web-services and object oriented programming tools that provides preconfigured support for end-to-end security and multiple data transport methods.

- ***BlackBerry Outbound Port Architecture.*** The BlackBerry wireless solution uses a secure infrastructure that does not require IT managers to compromise firewall security through the opening of an inbound firewall port. The BlackBerry network operations center offers a number of efficiency and security benefits to carriers and end-users. These benefits are outlined in detail in the section "Competition".
- ***Multiple Channels.*** RIM has launched products specifically tailored for the prosumer and consumer market to augment its original behind-the-firewall, server-based products for the corporate market. This increases the market touch points available to RIM where the Company has been focused on expanding its channel reach beyond carrier enterprise and retail and into third party retailers.

Strategy

Key components of RIM's business strategy include:

- ***Extend Technology Leadership.*** RIM is currently recognized as a leader in the wireless data communications industry for designing and developing the BlackBerry wireless solution. RIM intends to maintain its leadership by focusing on the further development of two-way wireless technologies and enabling applications, protecting its intellectual property and encouraging the adoption of its platform by wireless network service providers globally and their customers, and licensing components of the BlackBerry platform to key handset and service vendors.
- ***Broaden Strategic Alliances and Relationships.*** RIM intends to continue to strengthen and develop its strategic alliances and relationships, and enter into similar relationships to affirm and enhance its competitive position as a primary wireless handheld and solutions provider to the mobile data communications industry. Areas of strategic alliances and relationships include, but are not limited to, enterprise and other software applications companies, global telecommunications carriers, OEM device and converged wireless communication device manufacturers, intranet applications and portal companies, internet social networking providers, microchip manufacturers and global systems integrators.
- ***Promote and Enhance Development of Third Party Software.*** RIM will continue to enhance software development tools, provide technical support and accommodate external software developers to further promote the development of software applications for the BlackBerry platform.

- ***Expand the Global Reach of the BlackBerry Platform***. RIM plans to continue to foster relationships with key carriers, distributors and customers to expand the BlackBerry smartphones addressable market and provide customers with access to their corporate or personal data anywhere in the world.
- ***Extend BlackBerry's Reach into the Prosumer and Consumer Market.*** RIM has and will continue to undertake a number of initiatives aimed at expanding further into the prosumer and consumer market. These initiatives include partnerships with leading prosumer and consumer portal and applications companies such as Google™, Yahoo® and Facebook®, expanding channel distribution into retail, indirect and Value Added Reseller (VAR) channels, as well as launching devices with consumer friendly features.
- ***Build Awareness of the BlackBerry Brand.*** The "Life On BlackBerry" advertising campaign creatively demonstrates how the BlackBerry wireless solution enables consumers to connect to the things they love in life such as family, career, friends and hobbies. Launched in May 2008, the campaign features media support on major television networks as well as online and print ads and is currently running in North America as well as select countries around the world.
- ***Maintain Market Leadership and Expand Customer Base.*** RIM intends to maintain its position as a market leader by focusing its sales and marketing efforts on the continued use of strategic alliances and relationships to promote the sale of its products, as well as utilizing indirect sales and marketing teams. In addition, RIM intends to continue to grow its leadership through focusing on developing leading edge devices as well as enabling existing third-party enterprise and third party consumer applications.
- ***Enhance and Expand the BlackBerry Wireless Solution.*** RIM believes that the functionality of the BlackBerry wireless solution can be further enhanced for corporate, prosumer and consumer markets. RIM will focus on improving and enhancing its service, designing new, compelling form factors for different market segments and enabling additional applications and features for the BlackBerry wireless solution either independently, through acquisitions or through partnerships.
- ***Continue to Invest in Highly Qualified Personnel.*** RIM believes that the quality and skills of its senior management team and other personnel within the organization have been key factors in its progress to date. RIM intends to continue its recruiting strategies and operations in order to attract personnel to support its product development and growth strategies.

- ***Pursue Licensing and Strategic Relationships with Industry Leaders.*** Through its BlackBerry Connect licensing program, RIM will continue to pursue arrangements with partners to allow third party devices to access the BlackBerry architecture in order to broaden the addressable market and offer greater choice to end-users.
- ***Acquisition and Investment Strategy.*** RIM continues to evaluate and purchase companies and make investments in products that provide opportunities for growth or expansion. These may include but are not limited to companies or products related to software, wireless solutions, security, and applications, among others. The Company will also continue to purchase intellectual property (IP) in various forms and technologies when appropriate opportunities arise.

Products and Services

RIM's primary revenue stream is generated by the BlackBerry wireless solution, comprised of wireless devices, software and service. BlackBerry service is provided through a combination of RIM's NOC and the wireless networks of RIM's carrier partners.

The Company's revenue mix for fiscal years 2009 and 2008 is as follows:

Revenue (U.S. $000's)	February 28, 2009		March 1, 2008	
Devices	$ 9,089,736	82.1%	$4,768,610	79.4%
Service	1,402,560	12.7%	860,641	14.3%
Software	251,871	2.3%	234,388	3.9%
Other	321,019	2.9%	145,756	2.4%
	$11,065,186	100%	6,009,395	100%

Other revenue includes accessories, non-warranty repairs, non-recurring engineering development contracts ("NRE") and gains and losses on revenue hedge contracts.

BlackBerry Smartphones

BlackBerry smartphones are communication tools that use wireless, push-based technology to deliver both business and consumer applications to mobile users. BlackBerry smartphones integrate email, voice, browser, calendar, tasks, and other applications and data to give users the features and functionality they need to be more productive and communicate with others.

BlackBerry smartphones are available from hundreds of carriers and indirect channels, through a range of distribution partners, and are designed to operate on a variety of carrier network types, including HSPA, HSDPA, GSM/GPRS/EDGE, CDMA/Ev-DO, iDEN, UMTS and Mobitex. In addition, certain BlackBerry smartphones offer GPS and Wi-Fi capabilities.

The following BlackBerry smartphones are currently available:

- ***BlackBerry Storm Series*** — The first touch screen BlackBerry smartphone, the BlackBerry Storm features an innovative SurePress™ touch screen with portrait and landscape views. This smartphone also features cutting-edge multimedia capabilities including a 3.2 megapixel camera, 1-GB onboard memory, and a 3.25 inch, 65K-color screen. With HSPA network access along with the 528-MHz processor, the BlackBerry Storm smartphone is designed to allow access to both voice and data services at the same time anywhere in the world where there is a cellular signal.
- ***BlackBerry Bold smartphone*** — The BlackBerry Bold smartphone includes features and capabilities that make it one of the most popular smartphones in the BlackBerry smartphone portfolio. This smartphone includes GPS and Wi-Fi connectivity, elegant design and a brilliant, high resolution screen. It also allows access to both voice and data services at the same time through HSDPA network support.
- ***BlackBerry Curve Series*** — The most recent smartphone in the BlackBerry Curve Series lineup is the BlackBerry Curve 8900. The thinnest and lightest full-QWERTY BlackBerry smartphone available, it includes an expansive feature set that goes beyond any of its predecessors. New features include a 3.2 megapixel camera, a high-resolution screen and GPS and Wi-Fi support. Other versions of this popular smartphone include the BlackBerry Curve 8300, BlackBerry 8310, BlackBerry 8320 and BlackBerry 8330. All of these versions feature full QWERTY keyboards and maintain the same sleek shape, size and weight. All four offer email, web browser, text messaging (SMS and MMS), instant messaging, organizer applications, mapping and phone as well as a two-megapixel camera, enhanced multimedia and expandable memory. The BlackBerry Curve 8350i was also launched in 2008 and is the first in the BlackBerry Curve smartphone series to feature Push to Talk functionality allowing for direct voice communications.
- ***The BlackBerry Pearl Flip Series —*** The BlackBerry Pearl Flip 8220 smartphone runs on the GSM/GPRS networks and features Wi-Fi support, while the BlackBerry Pearl Flip 8230 runs on the CDMA network and includes built-in GPS capabilities. Both of these smartphones offer a SureType® keyboard with large, easy-to-use keyboard buttons, have the flip form factor with two integrated displays to allow users to screen calls and messages using the external preview screen. In addition to the standard BlackBerry smartphone features like email, phone and internet service, the BlackBerry Pearl Flip smartphones also offer a range of multimedia features including a two-megapixel camera with video recording capabilities, expandable memory and a built-in media player.

- ***The BlackBerry Pearl Series*** — Building on the success of the BlackBerry Pearl 8100 smartphone, RIM developed the BlackBerry Pearl Series of smartphones to service varying end user and network needs. Both the BlackBerry Pearl 8110 for GSM/GPRS and the BlackBerry Pearl 8130 for CDMA feature built-in GPS capabilities. The BlackBerry Pearl 8120 also runs on the GSM/GPRS network and allows users access to their email, the Internet and other data services using Wi-Fi networks. Continuing the precedent set by the BlackBerry Pearl 8100, all three smartphones have a SureType keyboard and are small, light and easy-to-use. In addition to email, phone and internet services, the newer members of the BlackBerry Pearl Series offers a compelling multimedia experience with an updated two-megapixel camera, an improved onboard media player, desktop media management software and an external microSD memory card port.
- ***BlackBerry 8700 Series —*** Including BlackBerry 8700c, BlackBerry 8700g, BlackBerry 8707g, BlackBerry 8700r and BlackBerry 8703e, the BlackBerry 8700 Series features web browsing and attachment handling performance, a bright, auto-sensing screen, speakerphone, dedicated send/end phone buttons, Bluetooth support and an Intel Xscale® processor. In addition, the 8707g supports UMTS.

BlackBerry Enterprise Solution

- ***BlackBerry Enterprise Server*** — BlackBerry Enterprise Server is robust software that acts as the centralized link between wireless smartphones, enterprise applications and wireless networks. The BlackBerry Enterprise Server integrates with enterprise messaging and collaboration systems to provide mobile users with access to email, enterprise instant messaging, and organizer tools. All data between applications and BlackBerry smartphones flows centrally through the BlackBerry Enterprise Server. It also provides advanced security features and offers administrative tools that simplify management and centralize control.
- ***BlackBerry® Mobile Data System (BlackBerry MDS)*** — BlackBerry MDS is a flexible and open development framework for extending enterprise applications wirelessly to BlackBerry smartphone users. As it passes an application to a BlackBerry smartphone and then information to any back-end system, BlackBerry MDS leverages the internationally certified security features, seamless wireless connectivity, and enhanced manageability of the BlackBerry Enterprise Solution. With BlackBerry MDS, organizations can take advantage of a variety of features by choosing their preferred development method when creating wireless applications for BlackBerry smartphones. BlackBerry MDS components include BlackBerry MDS Developer Tools, BlackBerry Device Software, and BlackBerry MDS Services.
- ***BlackBerry® Mobile Voice System (BlackBerry MVS)*** — BlackBerry Mobile Voice System allows organizations to converge office desk phones and BlackBerry smartphones, so users can access standard enterprise voice features whether at their desks or on the go. BlackBerry MVS is comprised of three components: BlackBerry® MVS Client, BlackBerry® MVS Services, and BlackBerry® MVS Server. It unifies fixed and mobile

voice communications so users can be reached at a single business phone number and access enterprise voice features with an intuitive and integrated approach. BlackBerry MVS offers advanced security features and system management functionality, such as enabling organizations to route mobile calls through the PBX, automatically authenticating BlackBerry smartphone users and enabling their phone calls to be logged or recorded for corporate or regulatory requirements.

- ***BlackBerry® Professional Software*** — BlackBerry Professional Software is a wireless messaging and collaboration solution for small and medium-sized businesses. It is designed to give organizations the features and security performance employees need, at a lower cost and with less complexity than a larger enterprise solution.
- ***Hosted BlackBerry® services*** — Hosted BlackBerry services combine trusted BlackBerry ® smartphone features, functionality, and advanced security capabilities in a package that is managed for end users. Hosted BlackBerry services are conveniently handled and supported by a BlackBerry certified partner from the BlackBerry® Alliance Program, giving small to medium-sized businesses the convenience they need.

Service

The Company generates revenues from BlackBerry service relating to monthly access billings charged to its carrier partners based on the BlackBerry subscriber account base. For the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, RIM's BlackBerry subscriber account base increased to approximately 25 million from approximately 14 million the previous fiscal year. The Company's service revenue is generated by charging a monthly infrastructure access fee to a carrier or reseller, who in turn bills the end customer. Additionally, the low bandwidth nature of the BlackBerry wireless solution allows carriers to offer service packages to their customers at favourable rates compared to conventional usage of session based networking over wireless networks. This network efficiency in turn permits the carriers to deploy many more BlackBerry smartphones in a finite amount of spectrum reducing the amount of investment a carrier needs to spend on network expansion.

Software

An important part of the BlackBerry wireless solution is the software that is installed at the corporate server level, and in some cases on personal computers. Software revenues include fees from licensed BlackBerry Enterprise Server software and BlackBerry® Client Access Licenses (CALs), BlackBerry Solution Services and upgrades. Additional revenues come from BlackBerry Professional Software as well as from BlackBerry MVS. Consumer software offerings that are included in the hardware purchase and are supplied at purchase or downloaded from a carrier or RIM website.

BlackBerry Technical Support Services

BlackBerry Technical Support Services is a comprehensive suite of annual technical support and software maintenance programs. It is designed to meet the customer's unique BlackBerry support needs by offering a single point of contact for BlackBerry wireless solution technical support directly from RIM. Support can be provided for all BlackBerry software regardless of where it was initially purchased. There are various support levels to satisfy different customers' specific support needs for the BlackBerry wireless solution.

Non-Warranty Repairs

RIM generates revenue from its repair and maintenance program for BlackBerry smartphones that are returned to RIM by the carrier, the reseller, or the customer for repair after the expiration of the contractual warranty period.

Nonrecurring Engineering (NRE)

Occasionally RIM enters into engineering development contracts with certain customers to undertake the development of new or customized products for a fixed or variable fee. RIM also may earn NRE revenue from certain carriers for pre-launch activities. The NRE revenue is earned based upon the completion of specific contract milestones.

BlackBerry Licensing Program

The BlackBerry Connect Licensing Program brings the advantage of BlackBerry push technology to a variety of devices from leading manufacturers. Users can enjoy all the features and functionality of their preferred device together with the added benefits of BlackBerry wireless services. Through the BlackBerry Connect Licensing Program, users have a choice of familiar operating systems such as Palm OS®, Symbian OS®, or Microsoft® Windows Mobile®.

Third Party Software Developers

RIM provides a feature rich open standards based development platform which allows third party and enterprise developers to rapidly extend the reach of enterprise and individual applications to BlackBerry smartphones. RIM provides a developer with a robust choice of application options and familiar development environments. The architecture of the platform provides both a rich set of Application Program Interfaces ("API") and services available on the BlackBerry smartphones and BlackBerry servers. Application development options include both standard Java2 Micro Edition ("J2ME") thick client and rich Web applications. To assist the developer in creating applications and the enterprise administrator who will deploy and manage them, the BES/MDS feature set includes services such as application deployment and administration, security, data push capability, data compression and wireless network connectivity. These services greatly assist the developer in reducing the application development and deployment cycle time. A full suite of tools are available through a free download from the BlackBerry website to allow a developer to create, simulate, and debug applications on the BlackBerry platform utilizing a standard Windows based PC environment. RIM also provides extensive developer support and information through both the website and various support groups. The BlackBerry Alliance Program provides Business Development, Marketing and Technical Support to its members with the goal of building a strong ecosystem of companies delivering software and service solutions for the BlackBerry wireless solution.

BlackBerry App World provides end users of the BlackBerry wireless solution with a comprehensive electronic catalogue that aids in the discovery and download/purchase of applications built for BlackBerry smartphones right from their BlackBerry smartphone. Whether the customer uses their BlackBerry smartphone for personal or business reasons, they can use BlackBerry App World to personalize their BlackBerry experience by accessing the applications they desire including games, social networking, online shopping, personal productivity applications and much more. The BlackBerry App World client can be run on any BlackBerry smartphone with trackball or touch screen controls running BlackBerry Device Software 4.2.0 or higher.

For third party developers, BlackBerry App World provides an opportunity to reach millions of BlackBerry users. Combined with the robust BlackBerry platform, BlackBerry App World makes BlackBerry the preferred mobile application platform for developers. RIM has been working with its growing developer community to create a versatile catalog of applications aimed at meeting the needs of consumers and business customers.

On April 1, 2009, BlackBerry App World was made available to customers in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada with other markets to follow.

Industry Associations

RIM is an active participant in numerous industry associations and standards bodies including:

- 3G Americas
- 3rd Generation Partnership Project 2
- AeA
- Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS)
- Australian Mobile Telecommunication Association
- BITKOM
- Bluetooth SIG
- Canadian Manufacturers & Exporters
- Canadian Chamber of Commerce
- Canadian Wireless Telecom Association (CWTA)
- CDMA Development Group
- Cellular Telephony and Internet Association (CTIA)
- Consumer Electronics Association
- European Telecom Standards Institute
- Digital Europe (formerly EICTA)
- GSM Association
- IEEE
- Industry Forum (UK)

- Information Technology Association of Canada
- Information Technology Industry Council (USA)
- Intellect (UK)
- Intellectual Property Owner's Association
- International Telecommunication Union
- Java Community Process
- Open Mobile Alliance
- Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corp (RBRC)
- US Information Technology Office (USITO) (China)
- Wi-Fi — Alliance
- Wireless World Research Forum
- World Wide Web Consortium

RIM's involvement with these and other associations includes standards development, government advocacy, joint marketing, participation in conferences and trade shows, training, technology licensing by RIM and business development.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution

RIM markets and sells its BlackBerry wireless solution primarily through global wireless communications carriers (carrier partners), who distribute the solution to end users. RIM has a number of carrier-focused business units that support the sales and marketing efforts of RIM's carrier partners through training, technical account management and sales and marketing support. RIM also markets and sells its BlackBerry wireless solution through third party distribution channels. As of February 28, 2009, RIM's marketing, sales and business development, BlackBerry operations, customer support and technical support teams consisted of approximately 3,200 people.

Customers

RIM is dependent on an increasing number of significant global carrier partner customers with respect to the sales of its products both in terms of the numbers of devices sold and the aggregate value of its sales. While the Company sells its products and services to a variety of customers, one customer comprised 29% of trade receivables as at February 28, 2009 (at March 1, 2008 three customers comprised 19%, 14% and 10% of trade receivables). Additionally, three customers comprised 23%, 14% and 10% of the Company's revenue in fiscal 2009 (at March 1, 2008 three customers comprised 21%, 15% and 12% of the Company's revenue).

The primary direct customers for the BlackBerry wireless solution are wireless carriers. The Company sells GSM/GPRS/EDGE, CDMA/Ev-DO, UMTS/HSPA, HSDPA and iDEN devices and software to carriers, who in turn bundle devices and software with airtime and sell the complete solution to end customers. The Company also sells devices through indirect channels and these devices are resold by a third party with or without a service plan from our carrier partners. Software is licensed directly to end customers, although it is distributed by carriers, resellers and directly through RIM. The Company's BES supports multiple networks and devices, so that BlackBerry service from multiple carriers can be deployed within a company using the same BES software.

In fiscal 2009, 63.0% of the Company's revenues were derived from the United States, 8.0% were derived from Canada, 6.4% were derived from the United Kingdom and the remaining 22.6% were derived from other foreign jurisdictions.

Competition

The competitive environment for the wireless data communications industry is rapidly evolving and, to date, no technology has been exclusively or commercially adopted as the industry standard for wireless data communication. Accordingly, both the nature of competition and the scope of the business opportunities afforded by this market are currently uncertain. Strategic relationships in the wireless data communications industry are also evolving. Specific infrastructure manufacturers, network operators and other businesses within the industry may currently be customers of, suppliers to, strategic partners with, or investors in other businesses. The Company is currently working with a number of businesses, some of which are direct competitors with each other and others of which are current or potential competitors of RIM. It is unclear to what extent network infrastructure developers, enterprise software vendors, PC or PDA vendors, or key network operators will seek to provide integrated wireless solutions, including access devices developed internally or through captive suppliers.

In the wireless data communications access market, the Company is aware of a number of suppliers of access devices for public wireless data networks, including: Apple Inc.; Casio Inc.; Danger, Inc.; Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson; Fujitsu Limited; HandEra, Inc.; General Dynamics Inc.; Hewlett-Packard Company; Hitachi America, Ltd.; Intermec Technologies Corporation; Kyocera Corp or Kyocera International Inc.; Microsoft Corporation; Mitsubishi Corporation; Motorola, Inc.; NEC Corp.; Nokia Corp.; Novatel Wireless, Inc.; NTT DoCoMo Inc.; Option NV, Palm, Inc.; Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd.; Sendo Ltd.; Sharp Corporation; Sierra Wireless Inc.; Sony Corporation; and Sony Ericsson Inc., among others. In addition, the Company may face competition from companies focused on providing middleware to facilitate end-to-end wireless messaging solutions. Companies in this category include IBM Corporation; Microsoft Corporation; Notify Technology Corporation; Openwave Systems Inc.; Seven Networks, Inc.; and Sybase, Inc., among others.

A variety of approaches are being pursued as diverse handset and handheld vendors attempt to provide mobile access to corporate data. These approaches include smartphones, PDA's, wireless PDA's, phone/PDA hybrids, converged voice and data devices, a variety of middleware offerings and other end-to-end integrated wireless solutions.

A key aspect of competitive differentiation among industry participants involves the inclusion of a sophisticated NOC in the system architecture. RIM pioneered the use of a sophisticated multi-node centralized architecture responsible for the routing of messages to and from devices. The key benefits of the NOC are message delivery reliability, network utilization efficiency and security. By isolating firewalls from the devices, NOCs avoid the need for numerous simultaneous inbound connections through the firewall which is a significant security consideration for many IT managers. Other benefits of NOCs include eliminating the opportunity for Denial of Service attacks against the firewall, protecting against bad packets reaching devices, and enhancing service quality by providing advanced compression and by acting as a buffer between the limited capacity of wireless networks and the massive capacity of the wired environment.

It is important to note that the cost of operating the NOC is often charged directly to carriers by the solution vendor as is the case with RIM. Carriers typically include the NOC fee within data plans at the same or lower prices than data plans provided for solutions without NOCs partly because of the superior network efficiency of NOC-based systems. As such, end users get a better performing solution with a significantly superior security model at the same or lower cost to products without NOCs.

Product Design, Engineering and Research & Development

The Company's research and development strategy seeks to provide broad market applications for products derived from its technology base. As of February 28, 2009, RIM's research and development team consisted of approximately 5,000 employees. Research and development expense in fiscal 2009 was $684.7 million, compared to $359.8 million in fiscal 2008.

Efficiencies in board layout and component integration utilizing the latest in High Density Interconnection ("HDI"), component packaging and attachment technology combined with proprietary software and firmware features allow RIM to customize its core proprietary hardware designs to address new applications, network protocols and transmission frequencies. RIM's radio transceiver technology can be adapted to support multiple protocols in the wireless data communications market, supporting its position as a primary supplier of wireless and related hardware and software products.

RIM has developed its own radio code stack and launched a new device platform incorporating this radio code stack as well as utilizing the Marvell PXAxxx and Qualcomm processor families.

The development and support of RIM's products require several key areas of expertise within RIM to be closely integrated. RIM has recruited and developed teams with expertise in these required areas and the Company believes that the integration and focus of these teams provides RIM with a significant competitive advantage. The following chart outlines several of these key areas of expertise together with their design and user benefits.

Key Area of Expertise	Design and User Benefits
RF Engineering	High performance radio — low cost, small size, efficient battery consumption, better coverage
Analog RF & Digital ASIC	Integration — low cost, small size
Audio	Improve audio quality in all environments through hardware and signal processing design. Excellent multi-media capability.
Display	High resolution bright displays with improved power characteristics

Key Area of Expertise	Design and User Benefits
Intelligent Antennas	Effective radiated power — better coverage and efficient battery consumption
Power Management	Low power requirements — efficient battery consumption
Firmware	Integration, customization — low cost, Small size, efficient battery consumption
Software Tools	Software development kits — more applications available
Testing Software	Fast and thorough test/debug — low cost, better quality, improved service/support
Product Design	Award winning products / outstanding customer experience through software and user interfaces

One of the significant competitive advantages of RIM's radio design is that its proprietary technology can be extended through development efforts to other protocols and to emerging digital network standards.

The Company's research and development efforts are focused primarily on the following areas:

- developing core technology and platforms for next generation air interfaces and networks including evolution of 3G and 4G networks;
- evolving the functionality, security and performance of its BlackBerry wireless solution and BlackBerry smartphones;
- developing new devices for current and emerging wireless network technologies and market segments;
- building device software including compilers, Java Virtual Machine, radio code, and BlackBerry applications;
- developing server and desktop software for corporate, institutional and prosumer environments;
- developing infrastructure systems to provide the underlying support for wireless network and Internet connectivity;
- providing a platform and tools for third party software developers and enterprises to write and wirelessly enable applications;
- providing tools and components to enable other manufacturers and operating system vendors to embed BlackBerry connectivity in their products; and
- improving manufacturing and testing technologies.

The Company also engages in longer term fundamental research both directly and by selective funding of university research projects. Product development research is funded in part by purchase commitments for a product or products under development. The Company endeavors to take advantage of specific government and academic financial assistance programs to support its research activities where available. The Company dedicates a large portion of its software investment to the overall BlackBerry wireless solution. This includes device applications, server software and infrastructure, with an emphasis on satisfying the needs of both corporate IT departments and individual customers.

The Company has previously entered into two project development agreements with Technology Partnerships Canada ("TPC"), which provide partial funding for certain research and development projects.

Funding from TPC for the first agreement ("TPC-1") totaled $3.9 million and was repayable in the form of royalties of 2.2% on gross product revenues resulting from the project. The Company was obligated to pay royalties on all project revenues up to a maximum of $6.1 million. The Company has fully repaid its obligations with respect to TPC-1.

The second agreement with TPC is for a development project ("TPC-2") under which total contributions from TPC have been $23.3 million. The Company had fulfilled all prerequisite funding conditions and recorded all of the contributions as at February 28, 2004. This contribution is repayable to TPC in the form of a royalty of 2.2% on gross business revenues, subject to the Company maintaining a minimum number of Canadian employees and to certain annual maximum amounts through fiscal 2015, not exceeding $46 million. The Company has recorded $4.9 million on account of TPC royalty repayment expense with respect to TPC-2 obligation during fiscal 2009 (March 1, 2008 – $4.3 million).

The Company also qualifies for investment tax credits ("ITC's") on eligible expenditures on account of Canadian scientific research and experimental development. In fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009, the Company recognized the benefits of its ITC's in its consolidated statements of operations as a reduction in income tax expense.

Intellectual Property

The policy of the Company is to apply for patents, acquire and/or seek other appropriate proprietary or statutory protection when it develops valuable new or improved technology. RIM believes that the rapid pace of technological change in the communications industry makes patent and trade secret protection important, but this protection must be supported by other means including the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, new product introductions and frequent product enhancements.

RIM protects its technology through a combination of patents, designs, copyrights, trade-secrets and contractual arrangements. RIM seeks to patent key concepts, components, protocols, processes and other inventions that it considers to have commercial value or that will likely give RIM a technological advantage. Although RIM applies for patent protection primarily in Canada, Europe and the United States, the Company has filed, and will continue to file, patent applications in other countries where there exists a strategic technological or business reason to do so. To broadly protect RIM's inventions, the Company has a team of in-house patent attorneys and also consults with outside patent attorneys who interact with employees, review invention disclosures and prepare patent applications on a broad array of core technologies and competencies. As a result, RIM owns rights to an array of patented and patent pending technologies relating to wireless communication technology.

It is RIM's general practice to enter into confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with its employees, consultants, contract manufacturers, customers, potential customers and others to attempt to limit access to and distribution of its proprietary information. In addition, the Company generally enters into agreements with employees that include an assignment to the Company of all intellectual property developed in the course of employment.

RIM also enters into various types of licensing agreements related to technology and intellectual property rights. RIM enters certain of these agreements to obtain rights that may be necessary to produce and sell products for the wireless industry. RIM may also license its technology and intellectual property to third parties through various licensing agreements.

Production

RIM expanded its manufacturing facility in Waterloo, Ontario by 50,000 square feet in 2007 to a total of 242,000 square feet so it could further leverage its commitment to excellence with a strategically located production facility that is in close proximity to the Company's research and development facilities and labs in Waterloo, Ontario.

In 2008, additional manufacturing capacity was added to support the higher ramp volumes required for various new products introduced and ongoing production ramp activities. Increased production volumes were also supported by an expanded network of EMS partners with flexible production capacity. Additionally, enhancements to organization design were made that provide targeted resources to facilitate new product launch and global supply chain management.

In the coming year, there will be ongoing activities to grow and evolve the supply chain model. RIM will also look to enhance its new product introduction and supply chain planning activities through further integration with RIM internal research and development activities.

RIM is well positioned in 2009 to continue its commitment of supporting fulfillment requirements of carrier customers seeking a reliable supply of smartphones. It is expected this contribution will continue to be significant and will grow incrementally as RIM pursues its objective to provide cost-effective and innovative access device solutions across the entire range of current wireless network standards.

RIM controls all sourcing decisions for materials and services that are incorporated into RIM products. Outsourced manufacturing partners are responsible for transacting business on behalf of RIM with component suppliers, but RIM negotiates pricing of these materials and services. Depending on market conditions, RIM may order more or less of a particular material or product and wherever possible attempts to source components from at least two suppliers to avoid different types of supply disruption.

Regulatory Matters

In addition to the regulatory requirements applicable to any business, an access device manufacturer must obtain certification from the radio/telecommunications regulatory authorities in most jurisdictions before commencing commercial sale of its products in those jurisdictions. A significant competitive advantage exists for manufacturers with established businesses who have previously met the certification requirements for their products and who are familiar with the regulatory process.

RIM's products must be approved by the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC") before they can be used in commercial quantities in the United States. In Canada, the relevant regulatory authority is Industry Canada while the European Community ("EC") sets requirements for use in EC member states. Regulatory requirements are similar in other jurisdictions. All regulators require that access devices meet various standards, including limits with respect to interference with other electronic equipment and safety standards with respect to human exposure to electromagnetic radiation.

RIM's BlackBerry wireless devices, which are made commercially available by RIM, meet FCC, Industry Canada, and EC requirements. In addition, RIM devices have obtained regulatory approvals required by other countries where such products are made commercially available by RIM.

Some of the Company's operations are subject to various regulations in the United States covering the accessibility requirements for persons with disabilities. These regulations include Section 255 of the US Telecommunications Act, the FCC HAC Act concerning hearing-aid compatible telephones, and Section 508 of the US Rehabilitation Act. These regulations are going through a review process and expected revisions will be more stringent and encompassing over time, may be required in more places of RIM's business including Europe, Australia and Canada and may require the Company to incur substantial costs for compliance.

At the present time, RIM has the required regulatory certifications for its testing facilities which allow the Company to perform all the testing required by the FCC and Industry Canada, and most of the testing required by the EC. In addition, RIM can also perform some of the testing which is required by other international regulatory authorities in some of the countries where the Company makes its products commercially available.

Environmental Regulations and Costs

Some of the Company's operations are subject to regulation under various provincial, federal, state and international laws relating to environment protection and the proliferation of hazardous substances. In parts of Europe and North America, the Company is currently obligated to comply with substance bans, packaging and certain recycling requirements. In addition, the Company may be required to comply with substance bans in other jurisdictions and product take-back requirements that would make the Company responsible for recycling and/or disposing of products the Company has sold. These and other environmental laws may become more stringent over time, may be required in more places of RIM's business and may require the Company to incur substantial costs for compliance.

Employees

As of February 28, 2009, RIM had approximately 12,800 full-time employees: approximately 5,100 in the advanced research, product development, standards and licensing areas; approximately 1,600 in sales, marketing and business development; approximately 1,600 in customer care and technical support; approximately 1,900 in manufacturing and approximately 2,600 in administration, which includes information technology, BlackBerry network operations and service development, finance, legal, facilities and corporate administration.

Facilities

Waterloo, Ontario, Canada

The Company's corporate headquarters and manufacturing facility are located in Waterloo. The campus-type layout of 24 buildings, 13 of which are owned and 11 of which are leased, currently houses the corporate, administration, finance, engineering, research and development, sales and marketing and manufacturing operations. The buildings which are owned contain approximately 1,137,000 square feet; RIM occupies approximately 994,000 square feet, with the balance being sublet to tenants. Additionally, RIM currently occupies approximately 350,000 square feet in 11 leased buildings. Construction of a four storey, 185,000 square foot facility is underway in north Waterloo and scheduled to be completed in late spring of 2009.

Other

RIM expanded operations outside Ottawa, Ontario into a newly owned 157,696 square foot facility while continuing to lease 101,442 square feet, used primarily for research and development and engineering functions. RIM also completed construction of a new 172,206 square foot facility in Mississauga, Ontario, used for a variety of sales, research and development and engineering activities. An additional 93,965 square feet is leased in three buildings. Construction of a new 160,000 square foot customer service operations center, located in the greater Halifax area, was also completed in early summer 2008.

More recently, RIM has acquired an office complex composed of six office buildings and totaling 460,300 square feet for its U.S. headquarters in Dallas, Texas, which houses certain sales, marketing, legal, customer service operations and administrative activities. RIM occupies approximately 133,130 square feet within the complex, with the balance being sublet to tenants. RIM leases an additional 457,248 square feet throughout the United States. RIM has also expanded into new markets, opening two small sales offices in Mexico City, Mexico and São Paulo, Brazil.

RIM also has established offices in Europe and Asia Pacific. The RIM operations in Europe are headquartered out of a 68,893 square foot leased facility in Slough, UK, used for customer service operations, sales, marketing, BlackBerry network operations, information technology and administrative activities. RIM currently leases an additional 32,981 square foot facility in close proximity to the European headquarters. RIM has expanded operations in Bochum, Germany, leasing 51,116 square feet primarily used for research and development activities. A number of other small offices are leased throughout Europe, totaling 53,529 square feet, which are used primarily for sales and marketing activities. In Asia Pacific, RIM operates 87,478 square feet in Hong Kong, Australia, Japan, India and China, where it conducts sales and marketing activities, in addition to the 32,733 square foot customer operations support center located in Singapore.

Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions

a) Legal Proceedings

By letter dated February 3, 2005 (the "Letter"), TMO-DG delivered to RIM-UK a notice of a claim for indemnity in relation to litigation in Düsseldorf, Germany in which the plaintiff, Inpro, brought action against TMO-DG (the "Litigation") for infringement of European Patent EP0892947B1 (the "Patent"). The Company joined the Litigation as an intervening party in support of the defendant TMO-DG. The Company also filed an invalidity action in the patent court in Munich Germany. On January 27, 2006, the Munich court declared the Patent invalid. Inpro has appealed the Munich court's decision and an appeal will not be heard until some time in 2009. On March 21, 2006, the Düsseldorf court stayed the infringement action until a final decision on validity has been made. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the Litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On May 1, 2006, Visto Corporation ("Visto") filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division (the "Marshall District Court"), against the Company alleging infringement of four patents (United States Patent ("U.S. Patent") No. 6,023,708 ("'708"), 6,085,192 ("'192), 6,151,606 ("'606") and 6,708,221 ("'221")) and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. On May 1, 2006, RIM filed a declaratory judgment complaint against Visto in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas (Dallas Division) (the "Dallas District Court") alleging that the Visto '192, '606, and '221 patents are invalid and/or not infringed. RIM filed an amended declaratory judgment complaint in the Dallas District Court on May 12, 2006 adding claims against Visto for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694, which are owned by RIM. Visto responded to RIM's amended complaint on July 5, 2006 by filing declaratory judgment claims in the Dallas District Court that the RIM 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 patents are invalid and/or not infringed. On June 16, 2006, RIM filed a declaratory judgment complaint against Visto in the Dallas District Court alleging that Patent No. 7,039,679 ("'679") is invalid and/or not infringed. The declaratory judgment filed by RIM in the Dallas District Court against Visto's U.S. Patents No. '192, '606 and '221 has been dismissed. This will proceed as part of the Visto suit in the Eastern District of Texas. The RIM complaint filed in the Dallas District Court against Visto for infringement of RIM's U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 was consolidated with the declaratory judgment action filed by RIM against Visto's patent No. '679 into one case. RIM's complaint filed against Visto for infringement of RIM's U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 (consolidated with the declaratory judgment filed by RIM against Visto patent No, '679) was dismissed to allow RIM to re-file those complaints in the Marshall District Court. RIM's motion to amend its response to add an infringement claim under the RIM 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 patents, along with a declaratory judgment complaint against Visto patent '679, to the Marshall District Court action was granted on March 6, 2007. RIM's motion to transfer Visto's declaratory judgment counterclaims filed on July 5, 2006 (against the RIM Patents, U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694) from the Northern District of Texas Court to the Eastern District of Texas Court was granted on May 17, 2007. All of RIM's and Visto's claims and counterclaims filed in the Northern District of Texas will now be heard in the Eastern District of Texas case. As of September 21, 2007, the United States Patent & Trademark Office ("USPTO") issued office

actions in re-examination proceedings, rejecting all claims of each of the five patents asserted against RIM in the patent infringement action filed by Visto in the Eastern District of Texas against RIM on April 28, 2006. On March 14, 2008, the USPTO issued final office actions rejecting all the claims of the ‘679, ‘606 patents and the majority of the claims of the ‘192 patent. A claim construction hearing was held on November 1, 2007, in the Eastern District of Texas action. The Magistrate assigned to handle the claim construction hearing granted leave to both RIM and Visto to file supplemental briefs based on Visto’s response to the re-e xamination proceedings before the USPTO. On April 4, 2008, RIM filed a motion to stay the case pending final disposition of the re-examination proceedings. On July 2, 2008, the Court granted RIM’s motion to stay the entire case pending final disposition of the re-examination proceedings involving Visto’s patents-in-suit. On January 23, 2009, Visto filed a Motion to Lift the Stay in the original Eastern District of Texas case in light of Notices of Intent to Issue Reexamination Certificates (NIRC) in the re-examination proceedings of Visto’s ‘192, ‘679 and ‘606 patents. On March 25, 2009, the USPTO issued a re-examination certificate for the ‘679 and ‘606 patents indicating the re-examinations on those two patents are complete. The USPTO issued a Notice of Intent to Issue a Reexamination Certificate for the ‘708 and ‘221 patents, however Visto has indicated that it will ask the Court to dismiss the ‘221 patent from the case with prejudice. A status conference is scheduled for April 16, 2009. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On August 28, 2007, Visto filed a new complaint in the Marshall District Court, against the Company alleging infringement of two U.S. Patents (U.S. Patent No. 5,857,201 and 6,324,542). On October 18, 2007, RIM filed its answer to Visto’s complaint in the Eastern District of Texas. On January 8, 2008, Visto filed an amended complaint adding U.S. Patent No. 5,968,131. On January 29, 2008, RIM filed an answer to the amended complaint. On June 16, 2008, Visto filed a motion to further amend its complaint to include two new U.S. Patents No. 7,363,349 and 7,373,571, and RIM filed an opposition to this motion. On September 29, 2008, RIM filed its invalidity contentions on the original three patents-in-suit. All four of RIM’s re-examination requests related to these original three patents have been accepted by the USPTO and are in progress. RIM filed a request for ex parte re-examination of Visto Patent No. 7,363,349. On February 24, 2009, the Texas Court granted Visto’s motion to amend its complaint to add U.S. Patent No. 7,363,349 and 7,373,517. Proceedings are ongoing with jury selection set for August 2, 2010. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On June 15, 2007, RIM filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California a complaint against Visto for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,889,839, which is owned by RIM. On July 9, 2007, Visto filed its answer to RIM’s complaint asserting defences based on non-infringement, invalidity and unenforceability. On August 29, 2007, Visto filed a motion to amend Visto’s answer and add counterclaims of infringement by RIM of U.S. Patents No. 7,255,231 and 7,228,383 in the Northern District of California case. On February 28, 2008, the California Court granted RIM’s request to stay Visto’s counterclaims of infringement of the 7,255,231 and 7,228,383 patents pending their re-examination by the USPTO. On June 9, 2008,

the California Court granted Visto's request to stay RIM's claims of infringement of the 5,889,839 patent pending their re-examination by the USPTO. The USPTO has granted RIM's request for re-examination of all Visto patents-in-suit and those re-examinations are ongoing. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On July 5, 2006, RIM commenced an action in the Federal Court of Canada against Visto for infringement of RIM's Canadian Patent No. 2,245,157, 2,356,073 and 2,356,046. On June 1, 2007, RIM commenced an action in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice against Visto Corporation and two of its executive officers. The action seeks damages for conspiracy, for false and misleading statements in contravention of the Competition Act, for contravention of the Trade-marks Act, for injurious falsehood and for unlawful interference with RIM's economic relations. On May 21, 2008, the Federal Court issued a judgment finding Visto to have infringed on the three RIM patents-in-suit in Canada. Proceedings are currently pending to determine the damages for Visto's infringement of RIM's patents. No amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009 as the amount of damages is not determinable.

On October 30, 2006, RIM commenced an action against Visto in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division, Patents Court) in London, England. The action sought a declaration that Visto's U.K. patent [EP (UK) 0,996,905] is invalid and should be revoked. On December 5, 2006, RIM requested that the court decide that RIM's actions in the U.K. do not infringe the same patent. RIM sent to Visto a non-confidential Product and Process Description ("PPD") providing a technical description of RIM's products offered in the U.K. On February 2, 2007, Visto acknowledged that RIM's products described in the non-confidential PPD do not infringe Visto's U.K. patent [EP (UK) 0,996,905]. However, on February 2, 2007 Visto also filed a defence and counterclaim alleging that another Company product allegedly not in the non-confidential PPD, the Mail Connector product, does infringe Visto's U.K. patent [EP (UK) 0,996,905]. Visto also alleged that the action filed by the Company in Italy (see below) was filed in bad faith or with gross negligence and that filing the proceedings in Italy amounts to the tort of abuse of process. Visto further asked the Court to order revocation of the Company's U.K. patents [EP (UK) 1 096 727] and [EP (UK) 1 126 662]. The Company presented a jurisdictional challenge to Visto's abuse of process claims related to RIM's filing of the action in Italy on the basis that the UK Court did not have jurisdiction in the UK for the abuse of process claims. The Court decided in RIM's favour in a hearing held on April 3, 2007 on RIM's jurisdictional challenge, and Visto appealed the Court's decision. On April 13, 2007, in view of the fact that Visto acknowledged that RIM's products described in the PPD do not infringe the Visto UK patent, RIM served a notice of discontinuance that it was withdrawing its request that the Court decide that the RIM products described in the PPD do not infringe the Visto UK patent. A hearing was held in the UK Court on August 7, 2007 on an application filed by Visto requesting a stay of the litigation. The UK Court denied Visto's request for a stay. The trial on the invalidity and non-infringement of Visto's patents proceeded in the UK Court on January 23, 2008. On February 28, 2008, the UK Court rendered a decision wherein it held that Visto's [EP (UK) 0,996,905] patent was invalid for lack of inventive step and not being patentable subject matter. On March 6, 2008, the English Court of Appeal also denied Visto's appeal in relation to the abuse of process claims. Proceedings are currently pending to determine RIM's entitlement to costs.

On December 27, 2006, RIM commenced an action in Italy in the Court of Milan, Specialized Division in Industrial and Intellectual Property. RIM is requesting that the court declare the Italian portion of Visto's patent No. EP0996905 invalid and declare that RIM's activities in Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain do not infringe patent EP0996905. On May 28, 2007, Visto filed a request with the Court of Milan that the Court hold a hearing on the issue of whether the Court has jurisdiction to decide that RIM's activities in Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain do not infringe patent EP0996905. On April 18, 2008, the Court of Milan, special division for industrial and intellectual property filed a partial decision (no. 5111/2008) declaring its own lack of jurisdiction over the claims for the assessment of non-infringement of European patent EP0996905 in its national portions, other than the Italian portion. On July 11, 2008, RIM filed an appeal of the decision on jurisdiction. On May 27, 2008, the Court scheduled an oral hearing for December 16, 2008. On November 12, 2008, Visto sent a letter to the European Patent Office submitting to revocation throughout Europe of its patent EP0996905. Visto has sent notice to the Court of Milan and requested termination of proceedings. RIM requested expansion of the subject matter to be considered by the Court appointed expert to include recently issued Visto divisional patents (EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; 1,783,927). A hearing on this question was held on December 9, 2008, and the issue was deferred to a three judge panel. Also, a hearing was held regarding RIM's appeal of the decision of the Court of Milan regarding non-Italian portions of the Visto patents-in-suit. Proceedings are currently pending.

On October 16, 2008, RIM filed a nullity action in the UK asserting invalidity of Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. On November 21, 2008, Visto counter-claimed in UK asserting nullity of four RIM patents and infringement of Visto's divisional patents. A case management conference was held on December 5, 2008 at which trial was scheduled in the UK for September 14, 2009.

On September 18, 2008, Visto filed a lawsuit in Turin, Italy alleging that RIM infringes Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. Visto requested a preliminary injunction against RIM. On January 7, 2009 the Turin Court rejected Visto's petition and ordered Visto to pay costs. On January 28, 2009, Visto informed RIM of its decision not to appeal the Turin Court's decision.

On October 18, 2008, RIM filed a lawsuit in Rome, Italy alleging invalidity of Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. An allegation by certain RIM officers of non-infringement was also included. A first hearing on the merits has been scheduled for May 28, 2009. Proceedings are currently pending.

On September 17, 2008, Visto filed a lawsuit in Dusseldorf, Germany alleging infringement by RIM of Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. A case management conference was held on December 9, 2008 and trial was set in Germany for December 10, 2009. Proceedings are currently pending. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On May 31, 2006, the Company filed a declaratory judgment action in the Dallas District Court against DataQuill BVI, Ltd. in which RIM seeks a ruling that the U.S. Patent 6,058,304 is invalid and not infringed by RIM products. On August 15, 2006, DataQuill filed a motion to dismiss to which RIM filed a response on September 15, 2006. On March 27, 2007, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas issued an order denying DataQuill's Motion to Dismiss. On April 13, 2007, RIM filed an amended complaint which added a declaratory judgment counterclaim to the suit seeking a ruling that DataQuill's continuation patent of the 6,058,304 patent, U.S. Patent 7,139,591 is invalid and not infringed by RIM products. On April 24, 2007, DataQuill filed its answer to RIM's declaratory judgment complaint. DataQuill counterclaimed for infringement of the 6,058,304 and 7,139,591 patents and is seeking an injunction and monetary damages. On May 9, 2008, the Northern District of Texas granted the parties' joint motion to amend the scheduling order and reset the trial date for April 20, 2009. Subsequently, the parties agreed to submit the dispute to binding alternative dispute resolution (ADR) proceedings. Based on this agreement, the parties jointly moved to stay the case until January 15, 2009 and to vacate all case deadlines, including the April 20, 2009 trial date. The court granted the parties' joint motion and further ordered that, if ADR is unsuccessful, then entry of a revised docket control order will be necessary. On November 24, 2008, the parties completed settlement of the lawsuit for an amount that is not material to these consolidated financial statements.

On June 6, 2007, Minerva Industries ("Minerva") filed a complaint in the Marshall District Court against the Company alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,681,120 and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. On January 22, 2008, Minerva filed a second complaint in the Marshall District Court against the Company alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,321,783 and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. RIM answered the first Complaint on January 28, 2008 and the second Complaint on March 14, 2008. On December 1, 2008, RIM's motion to consolidate the two cases was granted. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to this litigation is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On October 18, 2007, Saxon Innovations, LLC, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, against the Company and thirteen other defendants alleging infringement of U.S. Patents Nos. 5,592,555, 5,771,394, 5,502,689, and 5,247,621 and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. RIM's answer was filed on March 5, 2008. A trial date has been set for May 2010. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to this litigation is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On February 16, 2008, the Company filed a complaint in the Dallas District Court against Motorola alleging breach of contract, antitrust violations, patent infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,664,055; 5,699,485; 6,278,442; 6,452,588; 6,489,950; 6,611,254, 6,661,255; 6,919,879 and 7,227,536 and seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity against Motorola U.S. Patent Nos. 5,359,317; 5,074,684; 5,764,899; 5,771,353; 5,958,006; 5,706,211 and 6,101,531. On February 21, 2008, RIM filed a second complaint in the Dallas District Court

seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of Motorola U.S. Patent No. 5,157,391; 5,394,140; 5,612,682 and 5,974,447. On April 10, 2008, Motorola filed a motion to dismiss RIM's antitrust and contract claims or, in the alternative, to bifurcate and stay RIM's antitrust and contract claims until the resolution of the co-pending patent claims. Motorola also asked the Court to dismiss, stay and or transfer to the Eastern District of Texas RIM's declaratory judgment claims against Motorola's patents. Pleadings on this motion closed on June 2, 2008. On September 19, 2008, the previously transferred case from the District of Delaware, described below, was consolidated with this case. On December 11, 2008, Motorola's motion to dismiss, stay and/or transfer the proceedings was denied in full. On January 9, 2009, Motorola filed its answer to RIM's complaint including three new counterclaims for infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,252,515, 5,189,389 and 5,953,413. Proceedings are currently pending. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to this litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On February 16, 2008, Motorola filed a complaint against the Company in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,157,391; 5,359,317; 5,394,140; 5,612,682; 5,764,899; 5,771,353 and 5,974,447. On February 20, 2008, Motorola filed an amended complaint adding U.S. Patent Nos. 5,074,684; 5,706,211; 5,958,006 and 6,101,531 to the complaint. On March 31, 2008, RIM filed a motion to transfer Motorola's Eastern District of Texas case involving Motorola's patents to the Northern District of Texas. On October 17, 2008, the Court granted RIM's motion to transfer this case to the Dallas District Court. This portion of the Motorola litigation is now closed.

On February 16, 2008, Motorola filed another complaint in the District of Delaware against the Company seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity related to U.S. Patent No. 5,664,055 and 5,699,485 assigned to RIM as well as U.S. Patent No. 6,611,254, 6,661,255 and 6,919,879. On February 20, 2008, the complaint was amended to include RIM's U.S. Patent No. 6,278,442; 6,452,588; 6,489,950 and 7,227,536. On March 31, 2008, RIM filed a motion to transfer Motorola's District of Delaware case involving RIM's patents to the Dallas District Court. On April 10, 2008, RIM filed its answer and counterclaims to Motorola's amended complaint. Motorola filed its reply to RIM's counterclaims on April 30, 2008. On August 26, 2008, the Court granted RIM's motion to transfer this case to the Dallas District Court. This portion of the Motorola litigation is now closed.

On January 6, 2009, Motorola filed a claim in the United Kingdom against the Company for infringement of European patents EP (UK) 0 818 009 (the "'009 patent"), EP (UK) 0 378 775 (the "'775 patent"), EP (UK) 0 551 289 (the "'289 patent"), and EP (UK) 0 932 320 (the "'320 patent"). Motorola's claim was filed as a counterclaim in response to the Company's filing of a declaratory judgment seeking to invalidate Motorola's '009 patent. A case management conference was held on January 12, 2009 at which the judge set a hearing date for on or about January 11, 2010 for the '009 patent and the '320 patent, both of which are system patents, and another hearing date for on or about March 1, 2010 for the '775 patent and the '289 patent, both of which are handset patents. Proceedings are currently pending.

A case management conference was held on March 20, 2009, in relation to the case filed in the United Kingdom by TIP Communications, LLC, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, for infringement of EP (UK) 0 742 989. A second case management conference is scheduled for April 8, 2009. On March 10, 2009, TIP Communications, LLC filed a lawsuit in the Northern District of Texas against Motorola for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,956,329.

From time to time, the Company is involved in other claims in the normal course of business. The following additional patent suits were filed by the Company or against the Company since the end of fiscal 2008:

On March 6, 2008, Aloft Media LLC (“Aloft”) filed a complaint against the Company and 12 other parties in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,330,715. This patent generally relates to transferring contact information using a cell phone. The Texas Court has set a trial date for October 2010. On July 29th, 2008, Aloft filed a second patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the Eastern District of Texas (Marshall Division). The single patent in suit is U.S. Patent No. 7,305,625 entitled “Data Networking system and Method for Interface a User.” The Texas Court has set a trial date for March 2011. The complaints seek an injunction and monetary damages.

On March 7, 2008, FlashPoint Technology Inc. (“FlashPoint”) filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and 14 other parties in the District of Delaware. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 6,118,480, 6,177,956, 6,222,538, 6,223,190 (the “‘190 Patent”), 6,249,316, 6,486,914 and 6,504,575. These patents are generally directed to digital camera and imaging technologies. On May 31, 2008, FlashPoint dismissed its complaint as to 6 of the 7 patents-in-suit, leaving only the ‘190 Patent in the litigation against RIM. On February 6, 2009, FlashPoint filed an amended complaint adding U.S. Patent Nos. 5,903,309, 6,278,447 (the “‘447 Patent”) and 6,400,471 (the “‘471 Patent”). Only the ‘447 Patent and the ‘471 Patent have been asserted against RIM. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On May 20, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit in Italy against IPCom GmbH (“IPCom”) for declaratory judgment of invalidity of several IPCom patents. On May 21, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit in the U.K. against IPCom for declaratory judgment of invalidity of several claimed standards-essential IPCom patents. On May 27, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas against IPCom for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of several IPCom patents. On May 23, 2008, IPCom filed suit against the Company for infringement of four claimed standards essential German and European patents in the Hamburg, Germany court. On August 8, 2008, the parties agreed to withdraw and terminate their respective European actions.

On June 20, 2008, St. Clair Intellectual Property Consultants, Inc. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and other defendants in the District of Delaware. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 5,138,459, 6,094,219, 6,233,010 and 6,323,899. These patents are generally directed to image processing in digital cameras. The court has set a trial date for June 14, 2010. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On July 29, 2008, Stragent, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,665,722. This patent relates to web browsing. The Texas Court has set a trial date for March 2011. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On July 30, 2008, WIAV Solutions, LLC ("WIAV") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and other defendants in the Eastern District of Virginia. The patents-in-suit include: 6,256,606; 7,120,578; 6,275,794; 6,507,814; 7,266,493; 6,633,841; 6,104,992; 6,385,573; 6,539,205; 6,680,920. These patents are generally related to speech codecs. On September 26, 2008, WIAV dismissed the original lawsuit and filed another patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and other defendants naming the same patents. On January 26, 2009, WIAV dismissed the September 26, 2008 lawsuit and filed a third patent infringement lawsuit against the Company naming the same patents. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On October 31, 2008, Mformation Technologies, Inc. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the Northern District of California. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 6,970,917 and 7,343,408. These patents are generally directed to remote device management functionality. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On November 17, 2008, Spansion, Inc. and Spansion LLC ("Spansion") filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and other related Samsung companies (collectively "Samsung") and other proposed respondents, including the Company, who purchase flash memory chips from Samsung, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,380,029; 6,080,639; 6,376,877 and 5,715,194. The patents relate generally to flash memory chips. The Administrative Law Judge has set a trial date of September 28, 2009 and a target date for completion of the investigation by the ITC of June 18, 2010. On March 16, 2009, Spansion and Samsung filed a Joint First Settlement Conference Report indicating that they reached an agreement in principle on a settlement agreement that would cover all of Samsung's flash memory customers, including the Company. Spansion, which has filed for bankruptcy protection, is currently waiting for approval from the bankruptcy court to enter into the agreement.

On November 20, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit for declaratory judgment of non-infringement, invalidity and unenforceability against four Kodak patents in the Dallas District Court. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 5,493,335, 6,292,218 and 6,600,510 which are generally directed to digital camera technologies and U.S. Patent No. 5,226,161 which is directed to data sharing in applications. Kodak counterclaimed for infringement of these same patents seeking an injunction and monetary damages. The trial is scheduled for December, 2010.

On December 19, 2008, Saxon Innovations, LLC filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") against the Company and other proposed respondents alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,635; 5,530,597; and 5,608,873. The patents relate generally to features and functionalities for processors in handheld, wireless communications devices. The ITC scheduled the hearing to begin on July 30, 2009 and the investigation is expected to be completed by April 14, 2010. The complaint does not seek monetary damages, but requests that the ITC issue orders prohibiting certain RIM products from being imported into

the U.S. and sold in the U.S. A parallel district court case on these patents seeking damages and an injunction in the Marshall District Court has been stayed pending completion of the ITC investigation.

On December 29, 2008, Prism Technologies, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and Microsoft Corporation in the United States District Court for the District Of Nebraska. The single patent in suit is US Patent No. 7,290,288 entitled “Method and System for Controlling Access, by an Authentication Server, to Protected Computer Resources Provided Via an Internet Protocol Network.” The complaint seeks monetary damages.

On December 30, 2008, MSTG, Inc. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,920,551; 6,219,374; and 7,151,756. The patents relate generally to Code Division Multiple Access transmission systems. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On March 20, 2009, Traffic Information, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and seven other defendants in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,785,606. The patent generally relates to the provisions of traffic information to mobile users. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

b) Regulatory Actions

As previously disclosed, on February 5, 2009, a panel of Commissioners of the Ontario Securities Commission (“OSC”) approved a settlement agreement with the Company, Jim Balsillie, the Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mike Lazaridis, the President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Dennis Kavelman, previously Chief Financial Officer of the Company (currently with the Company in another role), Angelo Loberto, previously Vice-President of Finance (currently with the Company in another role), Kendall Cork, a former Director of the Company, Douglas Wright, a former Director of the Company, James Estill, a Director of the Company, and Douglas Fregin, a former Director of the Company, relating to the previously disclosed OSC investigation of the Company’s historical stock option granting practices. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement with the OSC, Jim Balsillie agreed not to act as a director of any Canadian reporting issuer until the later of twelve months from the date of the OSC settlement and the Company’s public disclosure of how it is addressing the recommendations arising from the independent review. Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis and Dennis Kavelman also agreed to contribute, in aggregate, a total of approximately CAD $83.1 million to the Company, consisting of (i) a total of CAD $38.3 million to the Company in respect of the outstanding benefit arising from incorrectly priced stock options granted to all employees of the Company from 1996 to 2006 and (ii) a total of CAD $44.8 million to the Company (CAD $15.0 million of which had previously been paid) to defray costs incurred by the Company in the investigation and remediation of stock option granting practices and related governance practices at the Company. These contributions are being made through Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis and Dennis Kavelman undertaking not to exercise vested RIM options to acquire an aggregate of 1,160,129 common shares of the Company. These options have a fair value equal to the aggregate contribution amounts determined using a Black-Scholes-Merton calculation based

on the last trading day prior to the day the OSC issued a notice of hearing in respect of the matters giving rise to the settlement. Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto also paid a total of CAD $9.1 million to the OSC as an administrative penalty and towards the costs of the OSC's investigation. Dennis Kavelman is also prohibited from acting as a director or officer of any Canadian reporting issuer until the later of (a) five years from the date of the OSC's order approving the settlement, and (b) the date he completes a course acceptable to the staff of the OSC regarding the duties of directors and officers of public companies. Angelo Loberto is also prohibited from acting as a director or officer of any Canadian reporting issuer until he completes a course acceptable to the staff of the OSC regarding the duties of directors and officers of public companies.

As part of the OSC settlement, the Company agreed to enter into an agreement with an independent consultant to conduct a comprehensive examination and review of the Company and report to the Company's board of directors and the staff of the OSC the Company's governance practices and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. A summary of the consultant's recommendations in the final report will be posted on the OSC's website and disclosed in the Company's MD&A.

In addition, as announced by the Company on February 17, 2009, the Company, Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto, entered into settlements with the SEC that resolved the previously disclosed SEC investigation of the Company's historical stock option granting practices. The Company consented, without admitting or denying allegations in a complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining it from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the antifraud provisions. The Company was not required to pay disgorgement or a monetary penalty.

Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis consented, without admitting or denying allegations in the complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining them from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the non-scienter based antifraud provisions. The order also provided that Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis are liable for disgorgement of profits gained as a result of conduct alleged in the complaint together with prejudgment interest, although it also provided that those amounts are deemed paid in full because Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis had already voluntarily paid those amounts to the Company. Those repayments were made earlier as part of a series of recommendations of a Special Committee of the Company's Board of Directors following the Review.

Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto consented, without admitting or denying allegations in the complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining them from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the antifraud provisions. The order also provided that Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto are liable for disgorgement of profits gained as a result of conduct alleged in the complaint together with prejudgment interest, although it also provided that those amounts are deemed paid in full because Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto had already voluntarily paid those amounts to the Company at the same time and on the same basis as Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis. In addition, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto each agreed to be prohibited, for a period of five years from acting as an officer or director of a company that is registered or required to file reports with the SEC, and to be barred from appearing or practicing as an accountant before the SEC with a right to reapply after five years.

Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto also agreed to the payment of monetary penalties totaling, in aggregate, $1.4 million to the SEC as an administrative penalty.

See “Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements” in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 for further details relating to the settlements with the OSC and SEC, as well as a discussion of remedial measures taken by the Company. See also “Risk Factors – Continuing Risks relating to the Company’s historical stock option granting practices may have a material adverse effect on the Company.”

Risk Factors

Investors in the Company’s common shares should carefully consider the following risks, as well as the other information contained in this Annual Information Form, and Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. If any of the following risks actually occurs, the Company’s business could be materially harmed. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones the Company faces. Additional risks and uncertainties, including those of which the Company is currently unaware or the Company currently deems immaterial, may also adversely affect the Company’s business.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

The Company may infringe on the intellectual property rights of others.

The Company’s commercial success depends upon the Company not infringing intellectual property rights owned by others. The industry in which the Company competes has many participants that own, or claim to own, intellectual property, including participants that have been issued patents and may have filed patent applications or may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights for technologies similar to those used by the Company in its products. Some of these patents may grant very broad protection to the owners of the patents. The Company cannot determine with certainty whether any existing third-party patents or the issuance of any new third-party patents would require the Company to alter its technologies, obtain licenses or cease certain activities.

The Company has received, and may receive in the future, assertions and claims from third parties that the Company’s products infringe on their patents or other intellectual property rights. The Company may be subject to these claims either directly or through indemnities against these claims that it provides to certain of its partners. Litigation has been and will likely continue to be necessary to determine the scope, enforceability and validity of third-party proprietary rights or to establish the Company’s proprietary rights. Some of the Company’s competitors have, or

are affiliated with companies having, substantially greater resources than the Company has, and these competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex intellectual property infringement litigation to a greater degree and for longer periods of time than the Company can. Regardless of whether claims that the Company is infringing patents or other intellectual property rights have any merit, those claims could:

- adversely affect the Company's relationships with its customers;
- be time-consuming to evaluate and defend;
- result in costly litigation;
- divert management's attention and resources;
- cause product and software shipment delays or stoppages;
- subject the Company to significant liabilities;
- require the Company to enter into costly royalty or licensing agreements;
- require the Company to develop possible workaround solutions that may be costly and disruptive to implement; and
- require the Company to cease certain activities or to cease selling its products and services in certain markets.

In addition to being liable for potentially substantial damages relating to a patent or other intellectual property infringement action against the Company or, in certain circumstances, the Company' customers with respect to its products and services, that is not resolved in the Company's favor, the Company may be prohibited from developing or commercializing certain technologies and products unless the Company obtains a license from the holder of the patent or other intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain any such license on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If the Company does not obtain such a license, its business, operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected and the Company could be required to cease related business operations in some markets and restructure its business to focus on continuing operations in other markets. In addition, the Company includes and promotes certain third-party applications with its products. The Company's support and promotion of third-party applications may increase the risk of intellectual property litigation if such applications infringe on the intellectual property rights of others.

The Company may not be able to obtain patents or other intellectual property protections necessary to secure its proprietary technology.

The Company's commercial success depends upon its ability to develop new or improved technologies and products, and to successfully obtain or acquire patent or other proprietary or statutory protection for these technologies and products in Canada, the United States and other countries. The Company seeks to patent concepts, components, protocols and other inventions that are considered to have commercial value or that will likely yield a technological advantage. The Company owns rights to an array of patented and patent pending technologies relating to wireless communication in the United States, Canada and other countries. The Company continues to devote significant resources to protecting its proprietary technology. However, the Company may not be able to develop technology that is patentable, patents may not be issued in connection with the Company's pending applications and allowed claims may not be sufficient to

protect the Company's technology. Furthermore, any patents issued could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented and may not provide proprietary protection or a competitive advantage.

A number of the Company's competitors and other third parties have been issued patents, and may have filed patent applications or may obtain additional patents and proprietary rights, for technologies similar to those that the Company has made or may make in the future. Since patent applications filed before November 29, 2000 in the United States are maintained in secrecy until issued as patents, and as publication or public awareness of new technologies often lags behind actual discoveries, the Company cannot be certain that it was the first to develop the technology covered by its pending patent applications or that it was the first to file patent applications for the technology. In addition, the disclosure in the Company's patent applications, particularly in respect of the utility of its claimed inventions, may not be sufficient to meet the statutory requirements for patentability in all cases. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company's patent applications will result in enforceable patents.

Protection of the rights sought in published patent applications can be costly and uncertain and can involve complex legal and factual questions. In addition, the laws of certain countries in which the Company's products are sold or licensed do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of Canada or the United States. Therefore, the breadth of allowed claims in the Company's patents, and their enforceability, cannot be predicted. Even if the Company's patents are held to be enforceable, others may be able to design around these patents or develop products similar to the Company's products that are not within the scope of these patents.

In addition to patents, the Company relies on, among other things, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect its proprietary rights. While the Company enters into confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with its employees, consultants, contract manufacturers, customers, potential customers and others to attempt to limit access to and distribution of proprietary and confidential information, it is possible that:

- some or all of its confidentiality agreements will not be honored;
- third parties will independently develop equivalent technology or misappropriate the Company's technology or designs;
- disputes will arise with the Company's strategic partners, customers or others concerning the ownership of intellectual property;
- unauthorized disclosure of source code will occur;
- unauthorized disclosure of the Company's know-how or trade secrets will occur; or
- contractual provisions may not be enforceable in foreign jurisdictions.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in protecting its proprietary rights.

The Company may not be able to obtain rights to use software or components supplied by third parties.

The Company licenses certain software used in its products and operations from third parties, generally on a nonexclusive basis, and the Company uses components from suppliers that are reliant on intellectual property used by such suppliers. The termination of any of these licenses, or the failure of these licensors or suppliers to adequately maintain, protect or update their software or intellectual property rights, could delay the Company's ability to ship its products while the Company seeks to implement alternative technology offered by other sources and could require significant unplanned investments on the Company's part if the Company is forced to develop alternative technology internally. In addition, alternative technology may not be available on commercially reasonable terms from other sources. The Company has not entered into source code escrow agreements with every software supplier or third party licensor. In the future, it may be necessary or desirable to obtain other third-party technology licenses relating to one or more of the Company's products or relating to current or future technologies to enhance the Company's product offerings. The Company may not be able to obtain licensing rights to the needed technology or components on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Risks Related to the Company's Business and its Industry

Reduced spending by customers due to the uncertainty of economic and geopolitical conditions may negatively affect the Company.

Many of the Company's end-users of the BlackBerry wireless solution are directly affected by the current economic and geopolitical conditions affecting the broader market. Current and future conditions in the domestic and global economies remain uncertain. A slowdown in capital spending by end-users of the Company's products and services, coupled with existing economic and geopolitical uncertainties globally and in the financial services or legal markets in particular, could substantially reduce the demand for the Company's products and services and adversely affect RIM's revenue, margins and earnings.

It is difficult to estimate the level of economic activity for the economy as a whole. It is even more difficult to estimate growth in various parts of the economy, including the markets in which the Company participates. Because all components of the Company's budgeting and forecasting are dependent upon estimates of economic activity in the markets that the Company serves and demand for its products and services, economic uncertainties make it difficult to estimate future income and expenditures. The current downturn in the economy or geopolitical uncertainties may cause end-users to reduce their IT budgets or reduce or cancel orders for the Company's products and services, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, acts of terrorism and the outbreak of hostilities and armed conflicts between countries have created uncertainties that may affect the global economy and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company may not be able to enhance its current products or develop new products in a timely manner or at competitive prices.

The wireless communications industry is characterized by rapid technological change, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and short product life cycles. To keep pace with technological developments, satisfy increasing customer requirements and achieve product acceptance, the Company's future success depends upon its ability to enhance its current products and to continue to develop and introduce new products offering enhanced performance and functionality on a timely basis at competitive prices.

The Company's business may be adversely affected if its products that are based on existing technologies or subsequent new technologically advanced products do not achieve acceptance among customers. The Company has developed and is continuing to develop a number of products incorporating advanced technologies and it will pursue those products that the Company expects to have the best chance for success based on the Company's expectations of future market demand. There cannot be any assurance that the technologies and related hardware or software products that the Company develops will be brought to market by it or network operators as quickly as anticipated or that they will achieve broad customer acceptance among operators or end-users.

The development and application of new technologies involve time, substantial costs and risks. The Company's inability, for technological or other reasons, to enhance, develop and introduce products in a timely manner, or at all, in response to changing market conditions or customer requirements could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results or could result in its products becoming obsolete. The Company's ability to compete successfully will depend in large measure on its ability to maintain a technically skilled research and development staff and to adapt to technological changes and advances in the industry, including providing for the continued compatibility of its products with evolving industry standards and protocols and competitive network operating environments.

In addition, as the Company develops or announces new products, many of its older products will reach the end of their product life cycle. As the Company discontinues the manufacturing and sale of these older products, the Company must manage the liquidation of inventory, supplier commitments and customer expectations. If the Company is unable to manage properly the discontinuation of these older products, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's ability to sell the BlackBerry wireless solution is dependent on establishing and maintaining relationships with network carriers and distributors.

The Company is dependent on its ability to establish and develop new relationships and to build on existing relationships with its network carrier partners, which the Company relies on to deliver current and future products and services, particularly in the United States, Canada and Europe where the Company is dependant on a limited number of network carriers. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in establishing new relationships, or maintaining or advancing its existing relationships, with network carriers. Any non-performance by the Company under its contracts with network carriers may have significant adverse consequences that may involve penalties to be paid by the Company for non-performance. If any significant customer discontinues its relationship with the Company for any reason, or reduces or postpones current or expected purchase commitments for products and services, RIM's business prospects,

operating results and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, the Company's ability to expand its market reach is dependent on establishing and maintaining distribution relationships with third party and indirect distributors.

The Company depends on its network carrier partners to grow its BlackBerry subscriber account base.

The Company sells most of its products and services through network carriers and depends on these third parties to grow its subscriber base. Factors that are largely within the control of network carriers and are important to the success of the BlackBerry solution and the growth of the Company's subscriber base include:

- the quality and coverage area of voice and data services offered by the carriers;
- the degree to which carriers actively promote the Company's products;
- the extent to which carriers offer and promote competitive products;
- the pricing and terms of voice and data plans that carriers will offer for use with the BlackBerry wireless solution;
- sales growth of wireless devices, along with the related service, software and other revenues with respect to the BlackBerry wireless solution;
- significant numbers of new activations of BlackBerry subscriber accounts, as well as retention of existing ones;
- the carriers' interest in testing the Company's products on their networks;
- network performance and required investments in upgrades;
- future investments in evolving network technologies, support for new software technologies and support for third party devices; and
- continued support and distribution of the Company's products and services if claims of patent infringement involving its products are filed against its carriers and licensees as well as against the Company.

Some of these carriers also sell products of the Company's competitors. If some of the Company's competitors offer their products to the carriers on more favorable terms or have more products available to meet their needs, there may be pressure on the Company to reduce the price of its products and services or those carriers may stop carrying the Company's products or de-emphasize the sale of its products and services in favor of those RIM competitors, which would adversely impact the Company's revenue and operating results. There can be no assurance that the network carriers will act in a manner that will promote the success of the Company's products.

The Company is dependent on a few significant customers, the loss of any of which could have an adverse effect on its operations.

The Company is dependent on an increasing number of significant customers and on large complex contracts with respect to sales of the majority of its products and services. Revenue from carriers represented approximately 96.5% of revenue for fiscal 2009, compared to approximately 95.6% of revenue for fiscal 2008. If any significant customer discontinues its relationship with

the Company for any reason, or reduces or postpones current or expected purchase commitments for its products and services, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

One customer comprised 29% of trade receivables as at February 28, 2009 (as at March 1, 2008, three customers comprised 19%, 14% and 10% respectively). Additionally, three customers comprised 23%, 14% and 10%, respectively, of the Company's fiscal 2009 annual sales (in fiscal 2008, three customers comprised 21%, 15% and 12%, respectively, of annual sales). The Company routinely monitors the financial condition of its customers and reviews the credit history of each new customer. The Company's allowances for doubtful accounts may prove to be inaccurate or insufficient. If the Company experiences significant net bad debts expense for any reason, there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Network disruptions could affect the performance of the Company's services and harm its reputation.

The BlackBerry service is provided through a combination of the Company's network applications and the wireless networks of its carrier partners. The Company's operations rely to a significant degree on the efficient and uninterrupted operation of complex technology systems and networks, which are in some cases integrated with those of third parties. The Company's networks and technology systems are potentially vulnerable to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, physical or logical, including damage or interruption by fire, earthquake, power loss, telecommunications or computer systems failure, cyber attack, human error, terrorist acts, war or other events. The Company continues to work to develop, implement and test its Business Continuity Plan and there can be no assurance that the measures taken by the Company to date, or measures implemented by the Company upon completion of its Business Continuity Plan, to manage risks related to network disruptions will be adequate or that the redundancies built into the Company's systems and network operations will work as planned in the event of a disaster. As the Company's subscriber base continues to grow, additional strain will be placed on the technology systems and networks, thereby increasing the relative risk of a network disruption. The Company has experienced network disruptions and, any outage in a network or system, or other unanticipated problem that leads to an interruption or disruption of the BlackBerry service could have a material adverse effect on the Company's operations, sales and operating results. As the Company moves to support more applications or services, the expense to establish and maintain a resilient network services capability may significantly increase.

In addition, poor performance in or disruptions of the services that the Company delivers to its customers could harm its reputation, delay market acceptance of its services and subject it to liabilities. The Company enters into service level agreements ("SLAs") with certain customers. The SLAs specify the events constituting "down time" and the actions that the Company will take to rectify or respond to such down time, including in certain cases, the payment of financial penalties. Failure to comply with SLAs may have a material adverse effect on RIM's business, operating results and financial condition.

The occurrence or perception of a breach to the Company's security measures or an inappropriate disclosure of confidential or personal information could harm its business.

The BlackBerry service involves the transmission of business-critical, proprietary and confidential information for customers and provides the Company with access to confidential or personal information and data. If the security measures that the Company or its partners has implemented are breached or if there is an inappropriate disclosure of confidential or personal information or data, including as a result of a security breach relating to hardware or software, the Company could be exposed to litigation, possible liability and statutory sanctions. Even if the Company was not held liable, a security breach or inappropriate disclosure of confidential or personal information and/or data could harm its reputation, and even the perception of security vulnerabilities in the Company's products could lead some customers, particularly governmental customers, to reduce or delay future purchases or to purchase competitive products or services. In addition, the Company may be required to invest additional resources to protect the Company against damages caused by these actual or perceived disruptions or security breaches in the future.

If the Company does not effectively control the production process or the quality of its products, the Company's sales could be affected.

The Company has its own production facility, and its sales and operating profits could be adversely affected if the Company fails to manage its manufacturing and logistics efficiently or to ensure that its products meet customers' quality standards. The Company may experience difficulties in increasing or decreasing production at its facilities, adopting new processes and finding the most effective and timely way to develop the best solutions to meet the technical requirements of its customers and of regulatory authorities. These difficulties may increase as the Company continues to manufacture an increasing number of different products. In addition, the Company is outsourcing certain of its manufacturing requirements to third parties. The failure by the Company, or any third party to which they in turn outsource RIM's manufacturing requirements, to manage production and supply of the Company's products successfully, including the failure to meet scheduled production and delivery deadlines, or the failure of products to meet the product quality requirements of customers, could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition, strategic partnerships and future prospects.

The Company relies upon third parties to manufacture and repair its products and it is exposed to the risk that these third parties may not be able to satisfy its manufacturing needs on a timely basis or to an appropriate quality standard.

The Company relies on third parties to outsource the production of certain of its devices. Third party manufacturers may not be able to satisfy the Company's manufacturing needs on a timely basis. In addition, the Company may not be able to obtain substitute manufacturers when and if needed. Although the Company believes that substitute manufacturers are available, its inability to retain these substitutes quickly or cost-effectively could materially impair its ability to supply devices to its end-users. The Company's reliance on outsourcing to third parties may involve a number of other risks, including:

- absence of guaranteed manufacturing;
- concerns regarding quality control;
- reduced control over RIM's intellectual property;
- reduced control over delivery schedules and costs; and
- early termination of, or failure to renew, contractual arrangements.

Although the Company believes that the third party manufacturers have sufficient economic incentive to perform the Company's manufacturing, the resources devoted to these activities by these third parties is not within the Company's control, and there can be no assurance that manufacturing problems will not occur in the future. Insufficient supply or an interruption or stoppage of supply from such third party manufacturers or the Company's inability to obtain additional manufacturers when and if needed, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company relies on its suppliers to supply functional components and is exposed to the risk that these suppliers will not be able to supply components on a timely basis.

The Company's manufacturing activity depends on obtaining adequate supplies of functional components, such as displays, semi-conductors, batteries, printed circuit boards, plastics, tooling equipment and flash memory, on a timely basis. The Company purchases several key components and licenses certain software used in the manufacture and operation of its products from a variety of sources. Some components come from sole source suppliers, including where the Company has outsourced various sub-assemblies and finished products. From time to time, shortages in allocations of components have resulted in delays in filling orders, and the Company is dependent on these sources to meet the Company's needs. Alternative sources are not always available. Moreover, the Company depends on, but has limited control over, the quality and reliability of the products supplied or licensed to the Company. If the Company cannot supply products due to a lack of components, or is unable to redesign products with other components in a timely manner, the Company's business will be significantly harmed. A supplier could also discontinue or restrict supplying components or licensing software to the Company with or without penalty. If a supplier discontinued or restricted supplying a component or licensing software, the Company's business could be harmed by the resulting product manufacturing and delivery delays. In addition, if a component supplier failed to meet the Company's supplier standards, such as the Company's product quality standards, and as a consequence some of its products were unacceptable to the Company, the Company's sales and operating results could be adversely affected. A supplier could also file for bankruptcy or experience damage or interruption in their operations due to fire, earthquake, power loss, telecommunications or computer systems failure, human error, terrorist acts, war or other events, which would have an adverse financial impact on the Company.

The Company generally uses rolling forecasts based on anticipated product orders to determine component requirements. Lead times for materials and components vary significantly and depend on factors such as specific supplier requirements, contract terms and current market demand for particular components. As the number of different products manufactured by the Company and its outsourcing partners, increases, it is increasingly difficult to estimate component requirements. If the Company overestimates its component requirements, it may result in excess inventory, which would increase the risk of obsolescence. If the Company underestimates component

requirements, it may have inadequate inventory, which could interrupt manufacturing operations and delay delivery of products. Any of these occurrences could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Defects in the Company's products and services can be difficult to detect. If defects occur, they could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The Company's products and services are highly complex and sophisticated and may contain design defects or errors that are difficult to detect and correct. Errors or defects may be found in new products or services after commencement of commercial shipments or provision of such services and, if discovered, the Company may not be able to successfully correct such errors or defects in a timely manner or at all. The occurrence of errors and failures in the Company's products or services could result in loss of or delay in market acceptance of its products or services and may harm the Company's reputation, and correcting such errors and failures in its products or services could require significant expenditure by the Company. As the Company's products are integrated into its customers' networks and equipment, the sale and support of these products may entail the risk of product liability or warranty claims based on damage to such networks and equipment. In addition, the failure of the Company's products or services to perform to customer expectations could give rise to product liability claims and warranty claims. The consequences of such errors, failures and claims could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company is subject to risks inherent in foreign operations.

Sales outside North America represented approximately 29.0% of revenues in fiscal 2009. The Company intends to continue to pursue international market growth opportunities, which could result in a scenario where international sales continue to account for an increasing portion of the Company's consolidated revenues. The Company has committed, and intends to commit, significant resources to its international operations and sales and marketing activities. The Company maintains offices in Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Hong Kong, France, India, Italy, Germany, Australia, Brazil, Singapore, Mexico, Spain and China, and expects to open additional offices in other countries. The Company has limited experience conducting business outside of North America, and it may not be aware of all the factors that may affect its business in foreign jurisdictions. The Company will be subject to a number of risks associated with international business activities that may increase liability, costs, lengthen sales cycles and require significant management attention. International operations carry certain risks and associated costs, such as:

- the complexities and expense of administering a business abroad;
- complications in compliance with, and unexpected changes in foreign regulatory requirements, including requirements relating to content filtering;
- foreign laws, international import and export legislation;
- trading and investment policies;

- consumer protection laws that impose additional obligations on the Company or restrict the Company's ability to provide limited warranty protection;
- corruption, requests for improper payments or other actions that may violate U.S. or Canadian foreign corrupt practices acts, uncertain legal enforcement and physical security;
- foreign currency fluctuations;
- exchange controls;
- tariffs and other trade barriers;
- difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;
- potential adverse tax consequences;
- uncertainties of laws and enforcement relating to the protection of intellectual property or secured technology;
- unauthorized copying of software;
- difficulty in managing a geographically dispersed workforce in compliance with diverse local laws and customs; and
- other factors, depending upon the country involved.

There can be no assurance that the Company will not experience these factors in the future or that they will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company is subject to government restrictions on the sale of products and services that use encryption technology.

Various countries have adopted controls, license requirements and restrictions on the export, import, and use of products or services that contain encryption technology. In addition, from time to time, governmental agencies have proposed additional requirements for encryption technology, such as requiring the escrow and governmental recovery of private encryption keys. Restrictions on the sale or distribution of products or services containing encryption technology may prevent the Company from selling or distributing the BlackBerry solution in certain markets or may require the Company to make changes to the encryption technology that is embedded in its products to comply with such restrictions. Government restrictions, or changes to the Company's products or services to comply with such restrictions, could delay or prevent the acceptance and use of the Company's products and services. Some of the Company's competitors do not have the

same level of encryption in their technology and some foreign competitors may be subject to less stringent controls on the export, import, and use of encryption technologies in certain markets. As a result, these competitors may be able to compete more effectively than the Company can in those markets. In addition, the United States, Canada and other countries have imposed export controls that prohibit the export of encryption technology to certain countries, entities and individuals. The Company's failure to comply with export, import, and use regulations concerning encryption technology could subject the Company to sanctions and penalties, including fines, and suspension or revocation of export or import privileges.

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions in currencies other than its U.S. dollar functional currency. The majority of the Company's revenue and purchases of raw materials are denominated in U.S. dollars. However, some revenue, a substantial portion of operating costs, including salaries and manufacturing overhead, as well as capital expenditures, are incurred in other currencies, primarily Canadian dollars. If the Canadian dollar appreciates relative to the U.S. dollar, the Company's Canadian dollar denominated expenses will increase when translated to U.S. dollars for financial reporting purposes. The significant foreign exchange rate fluctuations experienced in fiscal 2009 materially affected the Company's operating results in fiscal 2009 and may materially affect the Company's operating results in future periods. For more details, please refer to the discussion of foreign exchange, income taxes and the Company's use of non-GAAP financial measures in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

The Company may not be able to manage growth and ongoing development of service and support operations.

The Company has experienced a period of significant growth in sales and personnel. Revenues have increased to $11.07 billion in fiscal 2009, from $6.01 billion in fiscal 2008. The rapid growth of the Company's operations places a strain on managerial, financial and human resources. The Company's ability to manage future growth will depend in large part upon a number of factors, including the Company's ability to:

- increase the number of network carrier partners to create new marketplaces for the Company's products and services;
- attract and retain qualified technical personnel in order to continue to develop reliable and flexible products and provide services that respond to evolving customer needs;
- develop support capacity for end-users and network carriers as sales increase, so that the Company can provide post-sales support without diverting resources from product development efforts; and
- expand the Company's internal management and financial controls and administrative processes significantly, so that the Company can maintain control over its operations and provide support to other functional areas as the number of personnel and size of the Company increases.

The Company's inability to achieve any of these objectives could harm the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although sales of BlackBerry smartphones to network operators, strategic partners and corporate partners continue to generate significant revenue streams, the Company is earning an increasing amount of its revenues from recurring monthly access fees from BlackBerry service and the licensing of BlackBerry software (BES and CALS). The Company expects future additional growth to come from its prosumer/consumer offerings through BIS. The growth in the Company's services and software licensing operations will require ongoing development of service and support operations, including hiring and training employees and developing corporate standards and systems. Management systems will need to be continually enhanced and upgraded as the Company continues to increase its BlackBerry customer base, and the Company will need to increase or re-allocate the number of employees and facilities dedicated to customer service, fulfillment, financial and non-financial reporting, billing and other administrative functions. There can be no assurance that the Company has made adequate allowances for the costs and risks associated with the expansion of these service offerings, that the systems, procedures or controls will be adequate to support its operations, or that the Company will be able to offer and expand its service offerings successfully. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to manage its growth or its shift in business revenues effectively.

Acquisitions, investments and other business initiatives may negatively affect the Company's operating results.

The Company has acquired, and continues to seek out opportunities to acquire or invest in, businesses, products and technologies that expand, complement or are otherwise related to the Company's current business. These activities create risks such as the need to integrate and manage the businesses and products acquired with the business and products of the Company, additional demands on the Company's management, resources, systems, procedures and controls, disruption of the Company's ongoing business, and diversion of management's attention from other business concerns. Such acquisitions, investments or other business collaborations may involve significant commitments of financial and other resources of the Company. An acquisition may have an adverse effect on our cash position if all or a portion of the purchase price is paid in cash, and common shares issuable in an acquisition would dilute our existing shareholders' percentage ownership. Any such activity may not be successful in generating revenue, income or other returns to the Company, and the financial or other resources committed to such activities will not be available to the Company for other purposes. In addition, the acquisitions may involve unanticipated costs and liabilities, including possible litigation, that are not covered by the indemnity or escrow provisions of the acquisition agreement. The Company's inability to address these risks could negatively affect the Company's operating results.

The Company operates in a highly competitive industry.

The Company is engaged in an industry that is highly competitive and rapidly evolving, and has experienced, and expects to continue to experience, intense competition from a number of

companies. No technology has been exclusively or commercially adopted as the industry standard for wireless communication. Accordingly, both the nature of the competition and the scope of the business opportunities afforded by the market in which the Company competes is uncertain. The Company's competitors, including many new market entrants, may implement new technologies before the Company does. In addition, the Company's competitors may deliver new products and solutions earlier, or provide more attractively priced, enhanced or better quality products and solutions than the Company does.

The Company also expects that additional competition will develop, both from existing businesses in the wireless data communications industry and from new entrants, as demand for wireless access products and services expands and as the market for these products and services becomes more established. In addition, network infrastructure developers, independent software vendors, smartphone vendors, PC or PDA vendors, internet application vendors or key network operators may seek to provide integrated wireless solutions that compete with the Company's products. The impact of competition could result in price reductions, fewer customer orders, lost market share and reduced gross and operating margins. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully and withstand competitive pressures.

Many of the Company's competitors have greater name recognition, larger customer bases and significantly greater financial, technical, marketing, public relations, sales, distribution and other resources than the Company does. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete effectively with these companies.

In addition, to the extent that the Company licenses its technology to enable other device manufacturers to equip their devices with BlackBerry functionality, including RIM's push technology, such action may have the effect of impacting demand for RIM's wireless devices.

The Company may be required to reduce its prices to compete successfully.

The intensely competitive market in which the Company conducts its business and the current economic uncertainty may require it to reduce its prices. If the Company's competitors offer deep discounts on certain products or services in an effort to recapture or gain market share, to reduce inventory levels or to sell other products and services, the Company may be required to lower prices or offer other favorable terms to compete successfully. Any such changes could reduce the Company's margins and could adversely affect the Company's operating results. The Company's recent entry into the consumer market may intensify this risk due to the broader choice of smartphones and other devices offered by multiple vendors in this market segment.

Mergers or other strategic transactions by the Company's competitors or carrier partners could weaken the Company's competitive position or reduce its revenue.

If two or more of the Company's competitors or carrier partners were to merge or partner, the change in the competitive landscape could adversely affect the Company's ability to compete effectively. The Company's competitors may also establish or strengthen co-operative relationships with its carrier partners, sales channel partners or other parties with whom the Company has strategic relationships, thereby limiting the Company's ability to promote its products and services. Disruptions in the Company's business caused by these events could reduce revenue and adversely affect the Company's operating results.

The Company's future success depends on its existing key personnel, the loss of any of whom could adversely impact its business.

The Company's success is largely dependent on its continuing ability to identify, attract, develop, motivate and retain skilled employees. Competition for highly skilled management, technical, research and development and other employees is intense in the wireless communications industry and the Company may not be able to attract or retain highly qualified personnel in the future. None of the Company's officers or key employees is bound by an employment agreement for any specific term. The Company does not maintain key-person life insurance policies on any of its employees. The loss of key employees could disrupt operations and impair the Company's ability to compete effectively.

The Company's ability to attract and retain key personnel may be negatively impacted by recent new and proposed regulations relating to equity compensation plans as well as charges to the Company's policies on granting equity awards.

Historically, RIM has used stock option grants as an important component of employee compensation packages. The Company adopted in fiscal 2007 a fair-value based method to account for share-based payments in accordance with Statements of Financial Accounting Standards 123R — *Share-Based Payment* that requires the Company to record a charge to earnings for stock option grants. Regulations such as these may make it more difficult to grant stock options, or other stock-based compensation, and may lead to increased reported compensation costs, a need to change the Company's compensation system or make it more difficult for the Company to attract, retain and motivate employees. In addition, restrictions on the Company's ability to grant stock options to new employees under its policy on granting equity awards, which provides for quarterly grants of stock options except in limited and exceptional circumstances, may make it more difficult for the Company to attract new employees. These factors could have an adverse impact on the Company's business and stock price performance.

The Company's business relies on third-party network infrastructure developers and software platform vendors and is exposed to the risk that these developers will be unable to develop or maintain their network infrastructure or market position.

The Company relies on wireless network infrastructure developers for access to emerging wireless data protocols. In addition, the Company's business is dependent on the development, deployment and maintenance by third parties of their wireless infrastructure and on their sales of products and services that use the Company's products. Market acceptance of the Company's products may also depend on support from third-party software developers and the marketing efforts of value added resellers, Internet service providers and computer manufacturers and distributors. The loss of, or inability to maintain, any of these relationships, or the failure of such third parties to execute or effectively manage their own business plans, could result in delays or reductions in product shipments, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company has designed BES to be used with Microsoft Exchange, Lotus Notes and Novell GroupWise. The functionality of BlackBerry smartphones sold to corporate customers will depend on continued growth in the number of businesses that adopt Microsoft Exchange, Lotus Notes and Novell GroupWise as their email and server solutions. If the number of businesses that adopt these platforms fails to grow or grows more slowly than we currently expect, or if Microsoft, Lotus or Novell delay or fail to release new or enhanced products, or announce new incompatible products, RIM's revenues from BlackBerry corporate customers could be materially adversely affected.

A significant portion of the Company's assets are held in cash, cash equivalents, short-term or long-term investments, all of which are subject to market and credit risk.

The Company had a total balance of cash, cash equivalents, short term investments and long-term investments of $2.24 billion as at February 28, 2009, compared to $2.34 billion as at March 1, 2008. The Company's investment income decreased by $1.1 million to $78.3 million in fiscal 2009 from $79.4 million in fiscal 2008. The decrease primarily reflects the decrease in yields due to lower interest rates compared to the prior year, offset partially by an increase in the average cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investment balances throughout fiscal 2009 compared to the prior year and the gain on sale of investments in fiscal 2009. Cash equivalents, short term and other investments are invested in debt securities of varying maturities. Consequently, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk and its operating results may be materially adversely affected by changes in interest rates. The fair value of short term and other investments, as well as the investment income derived from the investment portfolio, will fluctuate with changes in prevailing interest rates.

Additionally, the Company is exposed to market and credit risk on its investment portfolio. While the Company's investment policies include investing in liquid, investment-grade securities and limiting investments in any single issuer, there can be no assurance that such investment policies will reduce or eliminate market or credit risks. See "Financial Condition" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for fiscal 2009 for a discussion of certain liquidity issues relating to the Company's investments in auction rate securities, structured investment vehicles and fixed income securities maintained in an investment account with Lehman Brothers International (Europe).

Any impairment in the value of its goodwill, intangible assets and other assets will require the Company to take a charge against earnings that may negatively impact the Company's results.

RIM regularly conducts an analysis of its goodwill and intangible assets. If significant impairment is determined as a result of this analysis, the Company would be required to record a corresponding non-cash impairment charge against earnings. Depending on the magnitude of such a charge, RIM's share price could be negatively affected.

Government regulation of wireless spectrum and radio frequencies may provide opportunities for competitors or limit industry growth.

The allocation of radio frequencies around the world is regulated by government bodies and there is limited spectrum available for use in the delivery of wireless services. If there is insufficient spectrum allocated to the delivery of wireless communications services, the Company's growth and financial performance could be adversely impacted. In addition, deregulation of spectrum may allow new wireless technologies to become viable, which could offer competition to the Company's products and services.

The sale of the Company's products is dependent upon the continued use and expansion of the Internet.

Increased sales of the Company's products and services will depend, in part, upon the expansion of the Internet as a leading platform for communication and commerce. Usage of the Internet may be inhibited for a number of reasons. The Internet infrastructure may not be able to support the demands placed on it by continued growth and may lose its viability due to delays in the development or adoption of new equipment, standards and protocols to handle increased levels of Internet activity, security, reliability, cost, ease-of-use, accessibility and quality of service. In addition, concern about the transmission of confidential information over the Internet has been a significant barrier to electronic communications and commerce. Any well-publicized compromise of security could deter more people from using the Internet to transmit confidential information or conduct commercial transactions. The possibility that federal, state, provincial, local or foreign governments may adopt laws or regulations limiting the use of the Internet, or the use of information collected from communications or transactions over the Internet, or may seek to tax Internet commerce, could significantly reduce the use of the Internet. If the Internet does not continue to become a widespread communications medium and commercial marketplace, the demand for the Company's products and services may be materially adversely affected.

The Company is subject to regulation, certification and health risks that could affect its business.

The Company's products must be approved by the Federal Communications Commission, or the FCC, before they can be used in commercial quantities in the United States. The FCC requires that access devices meet various standards, including safety standards with respect to human exposure to electromagnetic radiation and basic signal leakage. Regulatory requirements in Canada, Europe, Asia and other jurisdictions must also be met. Although the Company's products and solutions are designed to meet relevant safety standards and recommendations globally, any perceived risk of adverse health effects of wireless communication devices could materially adversely affect the Company through a reduction in sales.

In addition to regulatory approvals, product manufacturers must obtain certification from the networks upon which their products operate. Failure to maintain regulatory approvals or network certifications for the Company's current products or a failure to obtain required regulatory approvals or network certifications for any new products on a timely basis could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

Allegations of possible health or other risks relating to the use or misuse of the Company's products, or lawsuits and publicity related to such allegations, regardless of merit, could negatively affect the Company's operations by decreasing demand for its products or requiring the Company to devote resources to address such matters.

There has been public speculation about possible health risks to individuals from exposure to electromagnetic fields from the use of mobile devices. While scientific research conducted by independent research bodies has found no evidence that radio signals pose a threat to human health at levels prescribed by public health authority standards and recommendations, government agencies, international health organizations and other scientific bodies continue to conduct research on the topic, and there can be no assurance that future studies, irrespective of their scientific basis, will not suggest a link between electromagnetic fields from mobile devices and adverse health effects. Other mobile device manufacturers and cellular services providers have been named in lawsuits alleging that the use of mobile devices poses a risk to human health and that radio emissions have caused or contributed to the development of brain tumors. Other users of mobile devices with multimedia functions, such as MP3 players, have claimed that the use of such products has contributed to or resulted in hearing loss or other adverse health effects. In addition, users of the Company's products who disregard the Company's warnings about using the products while operating a motor vehicle or who use after-market accessories, such as batteries, that are not subject to the Company's quality control procedures may also be at risk of bodily harm. The perception of risk to human health or other risks could adversely affect the demand for the Company's products and allegations of risks relating to the Company's products could result in litigation, which could distract management or result in liabilities for the Company, regardless of the merit of such claims.

The Company's worldwide operations subject it to income and other taxes in many jurisdictions, and the Company must exercise significant judgment in order to estimate its worldwide financial provision for income taxes. There can be no assurances that the Company's historical provisions and accruals for income and other taxes will be adequate.

The Company is subject to income and other taxes in Canada and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining its worldwide liability for income and other taxes. In the ordinary course of the Company's business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although the Company believes
that its tax estimates are reasonable, there can be no assurances that the final determination of any tax audits will not be materially different from that which is reflected in historical income and other tax provisions and accruals. Should additional taxes be assessed as a result of an audit, litigation or changes in tax laws, there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's current and future results and financial condition.

The Company's future effective tax rate will depend on the relative profitability of the Company's domestic and foreign operations, the statutory tax rates and taxation laws of the related tax jurisdictions, the tax treaties between the countries in which the Company operates, and the timing of the release, if any, of the valuation allowance.

The market price of the Company's common shares may be volatile.

The market price of the Company's outstanding common shares has been volatile in the past, and may continue to be in the future, due in part to highly volatile markets generally, particularly for technology company shares. A variety of events, including, news announcements by the Company or its competitors, trading volume, general market trends for technology companies and other factors, could result in wide fluctuations in the market price for its common shares. The Company's share price may also be affected by factors such as the performance of other technology companies, announcements by or results of RIM's competitors, results of existing or potential litigation, updates to forward-looking financial guidance, and announcements regarding new products and services.

The Company's quarterly financial results and the growth of its subscriber base are difficult to forecast and such results and growth may not meet the expectations of analysts or investors, which would contribute to the volatility of the market price of the Company's common shares. The Company's financial results may not follow any past trends. The Company's sales may also be impacted by current economic factors which more significantly impact other specific industry sectors, such as the financial, government and legal services sectors. These sectors have represented the Company's largest end user concentration to date. The Company's operating expenses are based on anticipated revenue levels, are relatively fixed in the short term to medium term and are incurred throughout the quarter; thus, fluctuations in operating expenses are likely. Significant unanticipated sales and marketing, R&D, IT, professional and other costs may be incurred in a single quarter which will affect results. Additionally, many of the Company's products are subject to long sales cycles. As a result, if expected revenues are not realized as anticipated, or if operating expenses are higher than expected, the Company's quarterly financial results could be materially adversely affected. These factors can make it difficult to predict the Company's quarterly financial results.

In addition, the Company relies on the individual carriers to instruct the Company to create subscriber accounts and determines whether the subscriber account should have an active status. That carrier is charged a service fee for each subscriber account each month. If a carrier instructs the Company to deactivate a subscriber account, then the Company no longer includes that subscriber account in its BlackBerry subscriber account base and ceases billing the carrier with respect to such account from the date of its deactivation. On a quarterly basis, the Company may make an estimate of pending deactivations for certain carriers that do not use a fully-integrated provisioning system. It is, however, each carrier's responsibility to report changes to its subscriber account status on a timely basis to the Company. The Company's failure to meet the expectations of analysts or investors as a result of difficulties in predicting the growth rate in its subscriber base may further contribute to the volatility of the market price of its common shares.

There could be adverse tax consequence for the Company's shareholders in the United States if the Company is or was a passive foreign investment company.

Under U.S. federal income tax laws, if a company is, or for any past period was, a passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, there could be adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. shareholders even if the Company is no longer a PFIC. The determination of whether the Company is a PFIC is a factual determination made annually based on various facts and circumstances and thus is subject to change, and the principles and methodology used in

determining whether a company is a PFIC are subject to interpretation. While the Company does not believe that it is currently or has been a PFIC, there can be no assurances that the Company was not a PFIC in the past and will not be a PFIC in the future. U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning U.S. federal income tax consequences of holding the Company's common shares if RIM is or has been considered a PFIC.

The Company's charter documents enable its directors to issue preferred shares which may prevent a takeover by a third party.

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares, an unlimited number of class A common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in one or more series. The Company's Board of Directors has the authority to issue preferred shares and determine the price, designation, rights, preferences, privileges, restrictions and conditions, including dividend rights, of these shares without any further vote or action by shareholders. The rights of the holders of common shares will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of any preferred shares that may be issued in the future. The Company's ability to issue preferred shares could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of the Company's outstanding voting shares, the effect of which may be to deprive the Company's shareholders of a control premium that might otherwise be realized in connection with an acquisition of the Company.

Continuing risks relating to the Company's historical stock option granting practices may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

As discussed in greater detail under "Explanatory Note Regarding the Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements" in the MD&A for the fiscal year ended March 3, 2007 and Note 4 to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 3, 2007, the Company restated its consolidated balance sheet as of March 4, 2006 and its consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of shareholders' equity for the fiscal years ended March 4, 2006 and February 26, 2005, and the related note disclosures (the "Restatement"), to reflect additional non-cash stock compensation expense relating to certain stock-based awards granted prior to the adoption of the Company's stock option plan on December 4, 1996 (as amended from time to time, the "Stock Option Plan") and certain stock option grants during the 1997 through 2006 fiscal periods, as well as certain adjustments related to the tax accounting for deductible stock option expenses. The Restatement was the result of a voluntary internal review (the "Review") by the Company of its historical stock option granting practices. The Restatement did not result in a change in the Company's previously reported revenues, total cash and cash equivalents or net cash provided from operating activities.

In February 2009, the Company and certain of its officers and directors entered into settlement agreements with the OSC and SEC to resolve the OSC and SEC investigations relating to the Company's historical stock option granting practices. The settlement agreements are described in greater detail above under the heading "Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions — Regulatory Actions" and in the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 under the heading "Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements".

As a result of the events described above, the Company continues to be subject to the following risks:

- As previously disclosed, the Company was served with an application filed by a pension fund shareholder in Ontario, Canada, which, among other things, sought to commence a shareholder derivative action relating to the Company's historical option granting practices, and also made certain demands with respect to the conduct and scope of the Review. Such action was settled in the third quarter of fiscal 2008. On November 5, 2007, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice granted an order approving the settlement and issuing a representation order that binds all RIM shareholders to the terms of the agreement, except for those who had opted out. Approximately one hundred shareholders opted out of the settlement. Those who disclosed the number of shares held by them indicated that, combined, the opt-out shareholders hold approximately 27,400 shares (approximately 0.005% of all outstanding shares). However, certain opt-out shareholders did not disclose the number of shares held by them. On December 10, 2007, the Ontario Superior Court of Justice issued an order extending the opt-out deadline to January 22, 2008 for customers of Goldman Sachs Exchange & Clearing L.P., who did not receive notice of the settlement in the initial mailing. As a result of that extension, additional shareholders holding 47,080 shares as at the record date opted out. The total number of shares held by opt-out shareholders who disclosed the number of shares held by them, as at November 19, 2007, therefore increased to 74,480 shares. While that derivative action has been settled, additional lawsuits, including purported class actions and additional derivative actions, may be filed relating to the Company's stock option granting practices. The amount of time to resolve any such lawsuits is unpredictable, and defending against such lawsuits could require significant additional attention and resources that could otherwise be devoted to the operation of the Company's business. In addition, an unfavorable outcome in any such litigation could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.
- The Company could incur significant liabilities in connection with any litigation relating to its stock option granting practices, which liabilities may not be covered by insurance. In addition, the Company may have indemnity obligations (including for legal expenses) for former and current directors, officers and employees, which are described in greater detail in the Management Information Circular.
- The Company may receive claims by employees who may be subject to adverse tax consequences as a result of errors in connection with stock option grants.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Dividend Policy and Record (Canadian $000's)

With the exception of a capital dividend of $262 paid on October 27, 1997, RIM has not paid any

cash dividends on its common shares to date. The Company will consider paying dividends on its common shares in the future when circumstances permit, having regard to, among other things, the Company's earnings, cash flows and financial requirements, as well as relevant legal and business considerations.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of voting common shares without par value, an unlimited number of non-voting, redeemable, retractable class A common shares without par value, and an unlimited number of non-voting, cumulative, redeemable, retractable preferred shares without par value, issuable in series. Only common shares are issued and outstanding.

Common Shares

Each common share is entitled to one vote at meetings of the shareholders and to receive dividends if, as and when declared by the board of directors. Dividends which the board of directors determine to declare and pay shall be declared and paid in equal amounts per share on the common shares and class A common shares at the time outstanding without preference or distinction. Subject to the rights of holders of shares of any class of share ranking prior to the class A common shares and common shares, holders of class A common shares and common shares are entitled to receive the Company's remaining assets ratably on a per share basis without preference or distinction in the event that it is liquidated, dissolved or wound-up.

Class A Common Shares

The holders of class A common shares are not entitled to receive notice of or attend or vote at any meeting of the Company's shareholders, except as provided by applicable law. Each such holder is entitled to receive notice of and to attend any meetings of shareholders called for the purpose of authorizing the dissolution or the sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the Company's property other than in the ordinary course of business and, at any such meeting, shall be entitled to one vote in respect of each class A common share on any resolution to approve such dissolution, sale, lease or exchange. Dividends are to be declared and paid in equal amounts per share on all the class A common shares and the common shares without preference or distinction. Subject to the rights of holders of any class of share ranking prior to the class A common shares and common shares, in the event that the Company is liquidated, dissolved or wound-up, holders of class A common shares and common shares are entitled to receive the remaining assets ratably on a per share basis without preference or distinction. The Company authorized for issuance the class A common shares when the Company was a private company to permit employees to participate in equity ownership. Class A common shares previously issued by the Company to such employees were converted on a one-for-one basis into common shares in December 1996 at the time that the Company became a reporting issuer in the Province of Ontario by filing a prospectus with respect to a special warrant offering completed in the Province of Ontario in 1997. At this time, the Company has no plans to issue further class A common shares.

Preferred Shares

The holders of preferred shares are not entitled to receive notice of or to attend or vote at any meeting of the Company's shareholders, except as provided by applicable law. Preferred shares may be issued in one or more series and, with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets in the event that the Company is liquidated, dissolved or wound-up, rank prior to the common shares and the class A common shares. The Company's board of directors has the authority to issue series of preferred shares and determine the price, number, designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions, including dividend rights, of each series without any further vote or action by shareholders. The holders of preferred shares do not have pre-emptive rights to subscribe for any issue of the Company's securities. At this time there are no preferred shares outstanding and the Company has no plans to issue any preferred shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY

The Company's common shares are listed and posted for trading on The Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "RIM" and are listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "RIMM". The volume of trading and price ranges of the Company's common shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the Toronto Stock Exchange are set out in the following table:

	Common Shares – TSX		Common Shares – NASDAQ	
Month	Price Range (Cdn. $)	Average Daily Volume	Price Range (US$)	Average Daily Volume
March 2008	$ 93.00 - $120.61	2,143,030	$ 93.36 - $118.35	22,085,395
April 2008	$115.80 - $129.15	2,104,282	$111.90 - $127.58	20,885,650
May 2008	$124.75 - $144.52	1,682,533	$122.70 - $144.50	17,661,186
June 2008	$117.42 - $150.30	2,067,771	$116.57 - $148.13	19,338,462
July 2008	$101.82 - $128.15	1,901,368	$101.86 - $124.95	19,507,359
August 2008	$122.01 - $143.98	1,389,885	$115.88 - $135.00	14,908,229
September 2008	$ 62.50 - $133.79	2,908,771	$ 60.03 - $124.85	32,006,967
October 2008	$ 51.21 - $78.49	3,299,064	$ 40.21 - $68.23	36,305,726
November 2008	$ 48.01 - $66.88	2,672,240	$ 38.55 - $57.88	28,571,263
December 2008	$ 44.23 - $54.76	2,099,976	$ 35.09 - $44.33	22,484,864
January 2009	$ 48.83 - $70.07	2,014,119	$ 40.00 - $56.79	22,571,220
February 2009	$ 46.50 - $74.50	2,032,200	$ 37.19 - $60.47	25,892,405

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company currently has a board of directors comprised of seven persons. In accordance with the provisions of the OBCA, the directors are authorized from time to time to increase the size of the board of directors, and to fix the number of directors, up to the maximum of 15 persons, as currently provided under the articles of the Company, without the prior consent of the shareholders.

The following table sets forth the name, municipality of residence and, except as provided below, principal occupation during the last five years of each of the Company's directors and executive officers. Each director is elected at the annual meeting of shareholders to serve until the next

annual meeting or until a successor is elected or appointed.

Name, Municipality of Residence and Present Principal Occupation	Director Since	Position(s) with the Company
Mike Lazaridis(3) Waterloo, Ontario President and Co-Chief Executive Officer, RIM	1984	Director, President and Co-Chief Executive Officer
James Estill(2) Guelph, Ontario Corporate Director	1997	Director
John Richardson, FCA(1)(2) Toronto, Ontario Corporate Director	2003	Director
David Kerr(1)(2) Toronto, Ontario Managing Partner, Edper Financial Group (private financial company)	2007	Director
Roger Martin(3) Toronto, Ontario Dean, The Rotman School of Management	2007	Director
Barbara Stymiest, FCA(1) Toronto, Ontario Group Head, Strategy, Treasury and Corporate Services, Royal Bank of Canada	2007	Director
John Wetmore(2)(3) Toronto, Ontario Corporate Director	2007	Director
James L. Balsillie Waterloo, Ontario Co-Chief Executive Officer, RIM	N/A	Co-Chief Executive Officer
Brian Bidulka Burlington, Ontario Chief Accounting Officer, RIM	N/A	Chief Accounting Officer
Robin Bienfait Norcross, Georgia Chief Information Officer, RIM	N/A	Chief Information Officer
Larry Conlee Waterloo, Ontario Chief Operating Officer, Product Development and Manufacturing, RIM	N/A	Chief Operating Officer, Product Development and Manufacturing
Don Morrison Toronto, Ontario Chief Operating Officer, BlackBerry , RIM	N/A	Chief Operating Officer, BlackBerry
David Yach Waterloo, Ontario Chief Technology Officer, Software, RIM	N/A	Chief Technology Officer, Software
Karima Bawa Vancouver, British Columbia Vice President, Legal, RIM	N/A	Vice President, Legal

Notes:

1 Member of the Audit Committee.

2 Member of the Compensation, Nomination and Governance Committee.

3 Strategic Planning Committee.

As at February 28, 2009, the above directors and executive officers of the Company beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, over 70 million common shares of the Company representing approximately 12% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company.

During the past five years, each of the directors and executive officers of the Company has been engaged in their current principal occupation as specified above except: Mr. David Kerr who prior to August 2006 was Chairman of Falconbridge Ltd; Mr. John Wetmore who was Vice President, Contact Centre Development of IBM Americas and formerly President and Chief Executive Officer of IBM Canada; Ms. Robin Bienfait who prior to January 2007 was Senior Vice President of AT&T Global Network Operations, Network Security and Disaster Recovery, previously Chief Compliance Officer, EH&S and prior to that was Vice President Service Assurance, E-Mtce & IP/Data Systems at AT&T Labs; Mr. Brian Bidulka who prior to March 2007 was Vice President, Corporate Controller of the Company, previous to that he was Vice President, Corporate Finance at Molson Inc., and formerly Vice President, Finance-Operations at Molson Canada; and Mr. David Yach who prior to January 2008 was Senior Vice President, Software and Vice President, Software of the Company.

The Company has an Audit Committee, Compensation Nomination and Governance Committee and Strategic Planning Committee the members of which are noted above. The Company does not have an Executive Committee.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Other than set out below, none of the directors or executive officers is, as at the date of this AIF, or was within 10 years before the date of the AIF, a director or chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including RIM) that:

a) was subject to an order (as defined in Multilateral Instrument 51-102F5 of the Canadian Securities Administrators) that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or

b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer, or chief financial officer, and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as a director, chief executive officer, or chief financial officer.

None of the directors, executive officers or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company,

a) is, at the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been within 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company (including RIM) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

b) has, within the 10 years before this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

On November 7, 2006, as a result of the Company failing to file its second quarter financial statements for fiscal 2007 before the statutory filing deadline of October 17, 2006 a management cease trade order (the "MCTO") was issued by the OSC that applied to each of the directors and executive officers listed above (other than Messrs. Kerr and Martin) as well as certain of the other Company's senior officers and certain insiders of the Company. The MCTO prohibited trading in the Company's securities by its senior officers, directors and certain insiders during the time that the MCTO was in effect. The MCTO was revoked on May 23, 2007 after the required securities filings were made by RIM with the OSC.

In February 2009, the Company and certain of its officers and directors entered into settlement agreements with the OSC and SEC to resolve the OSC and SEC investigations relating to the Company's historical stock option granting practices. The settlement agreements are described in greater detail above under the heading "Regulatory Actions" and in the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee's purpose is to provide assistance to the Board in fulfilling its legal and fiduciary obligations with respect to matters involving the accounting, auditing, financial reporting, internal control and legal compliance functions of the Company and its subsidiaries. It is the objective of the Audit Committee to maintain free and open means of communications among the Board, the independent auditors and the financial and senior management of the Company.

The full text of the Audit Committee's Charter is included as Appendix A to this Annual Information Form.

The following are the members of the Committee, each of whom is a director of the Company's independent and financially literate under Section 1.4 and 1.5 of National Instrument 52-110 of the Canadian Securities Administrators-Audit Committees and independent as that term is defined by the rules and regulations of the Nasdaq Stock Market. The members of the Audit Committee bring significant skill and experience to their responsibilities including professional experience in accounting, business and finance. The specific education and experience of each such member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as a member of the Audit Committee is set out below:

Barbara Stymiest, FCA (Chair) — Ms. Stymiest has an HBA from the Richard Ivey School of Business, University of Western Ontario and FCA from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario. Ms. Stymiest has been Group Head, Strategy, Treasury and Corporate Services of RBC Financial Group since 2009. Prior to this, Ms. Stymiest has been Chief Operating Officer of RBC Financial Group since 2004. Prior to this, Ms. Stymiest held positions as Chief Executive Officer at TSX Group Inc., Executive Vice-President & CFO at BMO Nesbitt Burns and Partner of Ernst & Young LLP. Ms. Stymiest is currently a Director at RBC Dexia Investor Services Limited, Symcor Inc., the Toronto Rehabilitation Institute, the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and the Royal Ontario Museum.

John Richardson, B. Comm., MBA, FCA — Mr. Richardson has a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Toronto, an MBA from the Harvard Business School and FCA from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario. Mr. Richardson was appointed Chairman of the Ontario Pension Board in July 2004 and retired at the end of his three year term on June 30, 2007. He was a former senior partner of Clarkson Gordon & Co; Executive Vice President of Lonvest Corporation (now London Insurance Group Inc.); President of Great Lakes Power, Deputy Chairman of London Insurance Groups Inc.; Chairman, President and CEO of Wellington Insurance; and Chairman of London Guarantee Insurance Company. Mr. Richardson was a past board member with the Insurance Bureau of Canada and the Facility Association. Mr. Richardson is currently Chairman of Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. Limited, and a trustee of Armtec Infrastructure Income Fund and Resolve Business Outsourcing Income Fund.

David Kerr, CA — Mr. Kerr has served as a director of RIM since 2007 and is Managing Partner of Edper Financial Corporation, a financial management company. From July 2002, to August 2006, Mr. Kerr was Chairman of Falconbridge Limited (formally Noranda Inc.) and prior to that he was President and Chief Executive Officer of Falconbridge Limited. Mr. Kerr is a director of Brookfield Asset Management Inc.; Can West Global Communications Corp.; Sustainable Developments Technology Canada; Sun Life Financial Corporation; the Toronto Rehabilitation Hospital Foundation; and the Special Olympics Canada Foundation. In the past five years, Mr. Kerr also served as a director of Shell Canada Limited.

The Board has determined that each of Ms. Stymiest, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Kerr is an audit committee financial expert within the meaning of General Instruction B(8)(a) of form 40-F under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended. The SEC has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make such person an “expert” for any purpose, impose any duties, obligations or liability on such person that are greater than those imposed on members of the Audit Committee and the Board who do not carry this designation or affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or the Board.

As set out in the Audit Committee’s charter, the committee is responsible for pre-approving all non-audit services to be provided to the Company by its independent external auditor. The Company’s practice requires senior management to report to the Audit Committee any provision of services by the auditors and requires consideration as to whether the provision of the services other than audit services is compatible with maintaining the auditor’s independence. All audit and audit-related services are pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billed by E&Y, the Company’s independent auditor, for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008, respectively, for professional services rendered by E&Y for the audit of the Company’s annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by E&Y in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for such fiscal years were $1,955,000 and $1,777,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

The aggregate fees billed by E&Y for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008, respectively, for assurance and related services rendered by E&Y that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit review of the Company’s financial statements and are not reported above as audit fees were $108,000 and $124,000. Professional services provided included procedures in support of stock option investigations.

Tax Fees

The aggregate fees billed by E&Y for the fiscal years ended February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008, respectively, for professional services rendered by E&Y for tax compliance, tax advice, tax planning and other services were $4,000 and $96,000 respectively. Tax services provided included international tax compliance engagements.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

To the Company’s knowledge, there were no directors or executive officers or any associate or affiliate of a director or executive officer with a material interest in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year that has materially affected us or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The Company's transfer agent and registrar in Canada is Computershare Investor Services Inc. of Canada, 100 University Ave., 9 th Fl., Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1. The co-transfer agent and registrar for the common shares in the United States is Computershare Trust Company, Inc. at its offices in Denver, Colorado.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Other than as noted below, the Company has not entered into any material contracts, on or after January 1, 2002, that are required to be filed pursuant to NI 51-102 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. The Company has entered into a licensing and settlement agreement with NTP, Inc. (the "Settlement and Licensing Agreements") both of which can be found under the Company's profile on www.sedar.com. The Settlement and Licensing Agreements are summarized in the Company's material change report filed on SEDAR on March 10, 2006, which is incorporated by reference in the AIF.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Ernst & Young LLP, Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants, is the external auditor who prepared the Independent Auditors' Report to Shareholders in respect of the audited annual consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended February 28, 2009 and the Report to Shareholders of an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. Ernst & Young LLP is independent with respect to the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION & DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Additional information related to the Company can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Additional financial information is provided in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") for the year ended February 28, 2009, which can be found at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness to the Company, principal holders of the securities of the Company and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in the Company's most recent management information circular.

The Company will provide to any person, upon request to the Secretary of the Company at 295 Phillip Street, Waterloo, Ontario, N2L 3W8:

(a) when the securities of the Company are in the course of a distribution pursuant to a short form prospectus or a preliminary short form prospectus has been filed in respect of a distribution of its securities:

(i) one copy of the current AIF of the Company, together with one copy of any document, or the pertinent pages of any document, incorporated by reference in the AIF;

(ii) one copy of the comparative consolidated financial statements of the Company for its most recently completed financial year for which financial statements have been filed together with the accompanying reports of the auditors and one copy of the most recent interim consolidated financial statements of the Company that have been filed, if any, for any period after the end of its most recently completed financial year, all prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP;

(iii) one copy of the information circular of the Company in respect of its most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors or one copy of any annual filing prepared instead of that information circular, as appropriate;

(b) one copy of any other documents that are incorporated by reference into the preliminary short form prospectus or the short form prospectus and are not required to be provided under (i) to (iii) above.

GLOSSARY

Set forth below are certain terms defined as they are used in this annual information form:

1xRTT	Single carrier (1X) Radio Transmission Technology. 1xRTT the first phase in CDMA's evolution to third-generation (3G) technology. 1xRTT networks should allow for greater network capacity (more users; fewer dropped calls) high bit rate packet data transfer.
2.5G and 3G Wireless	Third generation (3G) wireless is a global framework that is implemented regionally in Europe (UMTS), North America (CDMA2000) and Japan (NTT DoCoMo). 3G is designed for high-speed wireless multimedia data and voice. It plans to offer high-quality audio and video and advanced global roaming, which means users would be able to go anywhere and automatically be handed off to whatever wireless system is available. 2.5G is the initial step towards 3G wireless that is currently being implemented around the world. Other names that refer to these wireless protocols include GPRS, 1xRTT, UMTS, EDGE and CDMA 2000.
3GPP	The 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) is a collaboration agreement that was established in December 1998. The collaboration agreement brings together a number of telecommunications standards bodies. The original scope of 3GPP was to produce globally applicable Technical Specifications and Technical Reports for a 3rd Generation Mobile System based on evolved GSM core networks and the radio access technologies that they support. The scope was subsequently amended to include the maintenance and development of the Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) Technical Specifications and Technical Reports including evolved radio access technologies (e.g. General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) and Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE)).
AES-256 encryption	AES stands for Advanced Encryption Standard — a symmetric key encryption technology. The BlackBerry implementation of AES algorithm uses a 256-bit encryption key. The larger key size provides for maximum protection of your data.

Analog	Analog transmission uses energy waves to transmit information. In the case of wireless voice transmission, the sound waves of a human voice are converted directly to specific, continuously variable characteristics of a radio wave. Broadcast and telephone transmission have typically used analog technology.
API	Application Programming Interface
ASIC	Application Specific Integrated Circuit
Bluetooth®	Bluetooth is a specification for the use of low-power radio communications to wirelessly link phones, computers and other network devices over short distances.
CAL	A Client Access License gives the user the right to access the services and software of a particular server.
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access. A method for transmitting simultaneous signals over a shared portion of the spectrum. The foremost application of CDMA is the digital cellular phone technology from QUALCOMM that operates in the 800MHz band and 1.9GHz PCS band. Unlike GSM and TDMA, which divides the spectrum into different time slots, CDMA uses a spread spectrum technique to assign a code to each conversation.
Common Criteria Certification	An internationally approved set of security standards that provide an independent and objective validation of the security of a particular IT solution or product. This certification is accepted by 25 countries under the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement which includes the US, Canada, Germany, France and many others.
DataTAC	A wireless packet-switched network, which evolved from a network developed by IBM and Motorola for their repair crews.
Denial of Service Attack	An attack designed to flood a network with unnecessary traffic in order to prevent legitimate users of a system from having access.
Digital	A way of processing information by storing it as binary numbers. A digital circuit is either on or off, and a digital signal is either present or absent. Contrast with analog.
EDGE	See 2.5G and 3G Wireless Technologies
Ev-Do	Ev-Do is a high-speed network protocol used for wireless Internet data communications. The acronym is short for “Evolution, Data Only” or “Evolution, Data Optimized”. It is one of the major Third Generation, or 3G, wireless standards. Some CDMA 1xRTT carriers are in the process of implementing this protocol on their networks.

FIPS 140-2	A standard that describes U.S. and Canadian Federal government requirements for the design and implementation of a cryptographic module. This requirements outlined within this standard define the criteria that a vendor must follow to implement their cryptographic module at the desired security level. A security system protecting unclassified information must satisfy these requirements.
Firmware	Computer programming instructions that are stored in a read-only memory unit, including flash, ROM, PROM, EPROM and EEPROM, rather than being implemented through software.
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service. An enhancement to the GSM (see below) mobile communications system that supports data packets. GPRS enables continuous flows of IP data packets over the system for such applications as Web browsing and data access. GPRS differs from GSM's short messaging service, which is limited to messages of 160 bytes in length.
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications. A digital cellular phone technology based on TDMA that is the predominant system in Europe, but is also used around the world. Operating in the 900MHz and 1.8GHz bands in Europe and the 1.9GHz PCS band in the U.S., GSM defines the entire cellular system, not just the air interface (i.e. TDMA, CDMA). GSM phones use a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) smart card that contains user account information.
HSPA	High-Speed Packet Access is a family of radio interface standards that will improve the speed and accuracy of traffic over cellular networks. It builds on the existing WCDMA technology that has already been deployed to allow carriers to offer better speeds and larger bandwidth intensive services like streaming audio and video.
HSDPA	High-Speed Downlink Packet Access is a 3G technology in the HSPA family that allows for faster data downloads of up to 14Mbps and improved data traffic handling.
HSUPA	High-Speed Uplink Packet Access is a 3G technology in the HSPA family that allows for faster upload connections up to 5.76Mbps.

Hybrid PBXs	Hybrid PBXs support both traditional Time Division Multiplexed (TDM) phones to VoIP, easing the transition from TDM to VoIP.
iDEN	Integrated Digital Enhanced Network. A wireless communications technology from Motorola that provides support for voice, data, short messages (SMS) and dispatch radio (two-way radio) in one phone. Operating in the 800MHz and 1.5GHz bands and based on TDMA, iDEN uses Motorola's VSELP (Vector Sum Excited Linear Predictors) vocoder for voice compression and QAM modulation to deliver 64 Kbps over a 25 kHz channel. Each 25 kHz channel can be divided six times to transmit any mix of voice, data, dispatch or text message. Used by various carriers around the globe, Nextel Communications provides nationwide coverage in the U.S.
IM	Instant Messaging is where two or more people communicate in real time utilizing typed text over an electronic network.
ISP	Internet Service Provider. A business that supplies Internet connectivity services to individuals, businesses and other organizations.
ITC	Income Tax Credit
J2ME	Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition. A version of Java 2 for small devices such as PDA's, phones and handhelds. The Connected Limited Device Configuration (CLDC) provides the programming interface for wireless applications. The Mobile Information Device Profile (MIDP) provides support for a graphical interface, networking and storage. J2ME uses the K Virtual Machine (KVM), a specialized virtual machine for devices with limited memory.
Java	An object-oriented programming language, developed by Sun Microsystems, Inc. Java Ô was designed to be secure and platform-neutral such that it can be run on any type of platform, making a Java a useful language for programming Internet applications.
Mobitex	A packet-switched network technology developed by Ericsson Mobile Data Design that consists of fixed and mobile terminals interconnected by the network.

MMS	Multimedia Messaging Service. A standard for telephony messaging systems that allows sending messages that include multimedia objects.
MVS	Mobile Voice Service. BlackBerry MVS converges office desk phones and BlackBerry ® smartphones, extending the same mobility advantages the BlackBerry® Enterprise Solution provides for wireless email and data to voice communications.
NOC	Network Operations Centre. A central location for network management. It functions as a control centre for network monitoring, analysis and accounting.
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer, a licensee or purchaser of a product who typically resells that product under another trade name, in different packaging, or combined with other products or services. OEM licensing arrangements are sometimes referred to as “private label” licensing.
OTA	Over The Air is the standard for the sending and receiving of applications or software without the need for tethering or downloading. Carriers and OEM’s are able to push applications to a mobile device without the end user initiating any type of process.
PBX	Private Branch Exchange; A private telephone network used within an enterprise. Users share a fixed number of outside lines instead of being provided with one outside line for each individual user. This allows for use of extensions as opposed to direct dial numbers.
PDA	Personal digital assistant, a hand held portable microcomputer.
PIM	Personal Information Management
POP3	POP3 uses the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol. 2.5G — See 2.5G and 3G Wireless
Packet-switched network	A network in which the data to be transmitted is divided into standard-sized packets, each of which is given the receiver’s address. Each of the packets that makes up the transmission travels separately; packets do not have to travel in sequence or by the same paths. When all the packets have arrived at their destination, the receiver reassembles them into the original message.
Prosumer	Prosumer refers to ‘professional consumers’. The prosumer is typically looking to purchase and use professional-level equipment for both their business and personal lives. BlackBerry Prosumer is a hosted wireless email solution for professional consumers that does not include access to the BlackBerry Enterprise Server solution.

ROM	Read Only Memory is a class of storage media used in computers and other electronic devices. Once data has been written to a ROM chip, it cannot be removed and can only be read.
SDK	Software Developers Kit A set of software routines and utilities used to help programmers write an application.
SME	Small and Medium size Enterprise
S/MIME	Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions — a protocol that adds digital signatures and/or encryption to the contents of email messages. S/MIME provides for message confidentiality, integrity and authenticity. S/MIME is a vendor independent internet standard for securing email communications and has been widely adopted by government and private sector organizations.
SMS	Short Message Service. A text message service that enables short messages of generally no more than 140-160 characters in length to be sent and transmitted from a wireless device and is broadly supported on cellular phones. SMS was introduced in the GSM system and later supported by all other digital-based mobile communications systems.
SMT	Surface Mount Technology. A production technology whereby components are mounted directly onto the surface of a printed circuit board.
SureType	SureType technology, developed by Research In Motion®, integrates a traditional phone keypad and a familiar QWERTY-style keyboard with intuitive software that “learns” as you type, recognizing word patterns and allowing you to easily enter information. This technology allows you to easily, quickly, and accurately enter words without having to get used to a non-QWERTY-based keyboard layout. SureType also has the ability to recognize character letter sequences that are common in the English language, such as “ing”.

Triple DES Encryption Standard	Triple Data Encryption Standard. A specification for encryption for computer data developed by IBM and adopted by the United States government. DES uses a 56-bit encryption key. Triple DES uses a more sophisticated 112-bit encryption key and is used by the American Banking Association.
UMA	Unlicensed Mobile Access provides a handover sequence between unlicensed spectrum technologies like Wi-Fi and Bluetooth and a carriers' cellular network.
UMTS	See definition of 3G
VAR	A Value Added Reseller is an entity that adds some feature or "value" to an existing product before sale to the end customer.
WCDMA	See definition of 3G
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity is a generic term for referring to wireless network components that run on the Wi-Fi Alliances IEEE 802.11 wireless standards. The standard was created so that manufacturers could produce wireless equipment that would be compatible with one another.

CHARTER OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RESEARCH IN MOTION LIMITED

1. AUTHORITY

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") of the Board of Directors (the " **Board**") of Research In Motion Limited (the " **Corporation**") is established pursuant to Section 5.03 of the Corporation's By-law No. A3 and Section 158 of the Ontario Business Corporations Act. The Committee shall be comprised of three or more directors as determined from time to time by resolution of the Board. Consistent with the appointment of other Board committees, the members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board at the annual organizational meeting of the Board or at such other time as may be determined by the Board, and shall serve until the earlier of (i) the death of the member; or (ii) the resignation, disqualification or removal of the member from the Committee or from the Board. The Chair of the Committee shall be a member of the Committee designated by the Board, provided that if the Board does not so designate a Chair, the members of the Committee, by majority vote, may designate a Chair.

The presence in person or by telephone of a majority of the Committee's members shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Committee. All actions of the Committee will require the vote of a majority of its members present at a meeting of the Committee at which a quorum is present. Any decision or determination of the Committee reduced to writing and signed by all members of the Committee who would have been entitled to vote on such decision or determination at a meeting of the Committee shall be fully as effective as if it had been made at a meeting duly called and held.

2. PURPOSE OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee's purpose is to provide assistance to the Board in fulfilling its legal and fiduciary obligations with respect to matters involving the accounting, auditing, financial reporting, internal control and legal compliance functions of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as well as the oversight of the risk performance and audit function, including risk management frameworks, principles and policies to ensure that management is effectively managing the Corporation's risks. It is the objective of the Committee to maintain free and open means of communication among the Board, the independent auditors and the financial and senior management of the Corporation.

3. COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE

Each member of the Committee shall be an "independent" director within the meaning of Section 301 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("**Sarbanes-Oxley**"), the rules promulgated thereunder by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the " **SEC**"), the rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market ("**Nasdaq**") and National Instrument 52-110 "Audit Committees" of the securities regulators in Canada (the " **Canadian Regulators**"), and, as such, shall be free from any relationship that may

interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment as a member of the Committee. A majority of the members of the Committee shall be resident Canadians.

All members of the Committee shall be financially literate at the time of their election to the Committee. “Financial literacy” shall be determined by the Board in the exercise of its business judgment, and shall include the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can be reasonably expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements. At least one member of the Committee shall be an “audit committee financial expert” with the meaning of Section 407 of Sarbanes-Oxley and the rules promulgated thereunder by the SEC.

Committee members, if they or the Board deem it appropriate, may enhance their understanding of finance and accounting by participating in educational programs conducted by the Corporation or an outside consultant or firm. At least annually, the Committee shall review its performance and the contribution of each of its members. This review will be completed on a confidential basis in conjunction with the annual Board of Directors performance review process.

4. MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee shall meet with such frequency and at such intervals as it shall determine is necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities. The Chair or any member of the Committee may call meetings of the Committee by notifying the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation. Notice of meetings may be done through any efficient communication medium (i.e. email, facsimile, mail, etc.) provided the notification is capable of being received at least twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the meeting. Each member of the Committee shall be responsible for providing up-to-date contact information to the Corporate Secretary to ensure efficient and timely communication. All independent directors may attend Committee meetings, provided that directors who are not members of the Committee shall not be entitled to vote, nor shall their attendance be counted as part of the quorum of the Committee.

As part of its purpose to foster open communications, the Committee shall meet at least annually with management and the Corporation’s independent auditors in separate executive sessions to discuss any matters that the Committee or each of these groups or persons believe should be discussed privately. The Committee will have unrestricted access to management and employees of the Corporation in order to carry out its duties and responsibilities. In addition, the Committee should meet or confer with the independent auditors and management to review the Corporation’s financial statements, MD&A, annual and interim earnings press releases and related filings prior to their public release and filing with the Ontario Securities Commission (“**OSC**”), the SEC or any other regulatory body. The Chair should work with the Chief Accounting Officer and management to establish the agendas for Committee meetings. The Committee, in its discretion, may ask members of management or others to attend its meetings (or portions thereof) and to provide pertinent information as necessary.

Minutes of the Committee will be recorded and maintained by the Corporate Secretary and presented to the Committee at the next Committee meeting for approval. The Corporate Secretary,

or his/her designate as approved by the Committee Chair, shall act as secretary for the meetings. For in camera sessions of the Committee without management present, minutes will be recorded and maintained by the Chair of the Committee or his/her designate. Each member of the Board will have access to the minutes of the Committee's meetings, regardless of whether he or she is a member of the Committee, and the Chair shall report to the Board at its next meeting on the activities, findings and recommendations of the Committee following each meeting. Minutes relating to in camera sessions may be provided to Board members with the consent of the Chair.

5. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Corporation's accounting, financial reporting and risk management processes, including (i) the Corporation's internal controls, and the nomination and appointment (subject to Board and shareholder approval), compensation, retention, evaluation and oversight of the work of the Corporation's independent auditors engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation and (ii) the oversight of the Corporation's Risk Performance and Audit Group ("**RPA Group**") as more particularly detailed below. The independent auditors and the RPA Group, through the Senior Vice-President, Risk Performance and Audit ("**SVP, RPA**") or his/her designee must report and otherwise communicate directly to the Committee and are accountable to the Committee. The Committee's oversight responsibilities include the authority to approve all audit engagement fees and terms, as well as all permitted non-audit engagements and resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditors regarding financial reporting as well as oversight of the annual audit plan of the RPA Group. The Committee shall take such actions as it may deem necessary to satisfy itself that the Corporation's auditors are independent of management within the meaning of applicable law.

While there is no "blueprint" to be followed by the Committee in carrying out its duties and responsibilities, the following should be considered within the authority of the Committee:

Selection and Evaluation of External Auditors

(1) Make recommendations to the Board as to the selection of the firm of independent public accountants to audit the books and accounts of the Corporation and its subsidiaries for each fiscal year;

(2) Review and approve the Corporation's independent auditors' annual engagement letter, including the proposed fees contained therein;

(3) Review the performance of the Corporation's independent auditors, including the lead partner, discuss the timing and process for implementing the rotation of the lead partner, and make recommendations to the Board regarding the replacement or termination of the independent auditors when circumstances warrant;

(4) Oversee the independence of the Corporation's independent auditors by, among other things:

(i) requiring the independent auditors to deliver to the Committee on a periodic basis a formal written statement delineating all relationships between the independent auditors and the Corporation;

(ii) reviewing and approving hiring policies concerning partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former independent auditors; and

(iii) actively engaging in a dialogue with the independent auditors with respect to any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the independent auditors and take appropriate action to satisfy itself of the auditors' independence;

(5) Instruct the Corporation's independent auditors that:

(i) they are ultimately accountable to the Committee;

(ii) they must report directly to the Committee; and

(iii) the Committee is responsible for the appointment (subject to Board and shareholder approval), compensation, retention, evaluation and oversight of the Corporation's independent auditors;

(6) Review and pre-approve all audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the independent auditors to the Corporation, including tax services;

Oversight of Annual Audit and Quarterly Reviews

(1) Review and accept, if appropriate, the annual audit plan of the Corporation's independent auditors, including the scope of audit activities, and monitor such plan's progress and results during the year;

(2) Confirm through private discussions with the Corporation's independent auditors and the Corporation's management that no management restrictions are being placed on the scope of the independent auditors' work;

(3) Review the results of the year-end audit of the Corporation, including (as applicable):

(i) the audit reports on the Corporation's financial statements and management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting, the published financial statements, the management representation letter, the "Memorandum Regarding Accounting Procedures and Internal Control" or similar memorandum prepared by the Corporation's independent auditors, any other pertinent reports and management's responses concerning such memorandum;

(ii) the qualitative judgments of the independent auditors about the appropriateness, not just the acceptability, of accounting principles and financial disclosure practices used or proposed to be adopted by the Corporation and, particularly, about the degree of aggressiveness or conservatism of its accounting principles and underlying estimates;

(iii) the selection and application of the Corporation's critical accounting policies;

(iv) the methods used to account for significant unusual transactions;

(v) the effect of significant accounting policies in controversial or emerging areas for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus;

(vi) management's process for formulating sensitive accounting estimates and the reasonableness of these estimates;

(vii) significant recorded and unrecorded audit adjustments;

(viii) any material accounting issues among management, the RPA Group (as defined below) and the independent auditors; and

(ix) other matters required to be communicated to the Committee under applicable auditing standards by the independent auditors;

(4) Review the Corporation's interim financial statements and quarterly earnings press releases and report thereon to the Board before such documents are approved by the Board and disclosed to the public;

(5) Review with management and the Corporation's independent auditors such accounting policies (and changes therein) of the Corporation, including any financial reporting issues which could have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements, as are deemed appropriate for review by the Committee prior to any year-end filings with the SEC, the OSC or other regulatory body;

Oversight of the RPA Group and Quarterly Reviews

(1) Review the Committee's level of involvement and interaction with the Corporation's RPA Group, including the Committee's line of authority and role in appointing and compensating employees in the RPA Group;

(2) Review and advise on the appointment, replacement, reassignment, or dismissal of the Senior Vice-President, Risk Performance & Audit;

(3) Review the performance, effectiveness, degree of independence and objectivity of the RPA Group and the adequacy of its audit process;

(4) Review RPA Group reports, as well as management's response to such reports, and review and approve the annual audit plan of the RPA Group, including the proposed audit universe, priorities, staffing, and, on a quarterly basis, the status of the audit plan and the then current assessment and management of risk;

(5) Review the effectiveness of the RPA Group's methodology relating to its assessment of risks to the Corporation, including the factors considered and the relative weighting of such factors, and consider changes in management's assessment of risks;

(6) Review with management the progress and results of all RPA Group projects, approve procedures for implementing accepted recommendations, and, when deemed necessary or appropriate by the Committee, direct the Corporation's Co-Chief Executive Officer to assign additional audit projects to the SVP, RPA;

(7) Meet privately with the SVP, RPA to discuss any areas of concern, and to confirm that (i) significant issues are brought to the Committee's attention, (ii) the principal risks of the Corporation's business have been identified by management and appropriate policies and systems have been implemented to manage such risks, and (iii) the integrity of the Company's internal control and management information systems are satisfactory;

Oversight of Financial Reporting Process and Internal Controls

(1) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Corporation's accounting and internal control policies and procedures through inquiry and discussions with the Corporation's independent auditors and management of the Corporation;

(2) Review with management the Corporation's administrative, operational and accounting internal controls and internal control over financial reporting, including controls and security of the computerized information systems, and evaluate whether the Corporation is operating in accordance with its prescribed policies, procedures and codes of conduct;

(3) Review with management and the independent auditors any reportable conditions and material weaknesses affecting the Corporation's internal control and financial reporting;

(4) Receive periodic reports from the Corporation's independent auditors and management of the Corporation to assess the impact on the Corporation of significant accounting or financial reporting developments proposed by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the SEC, the OSC or other regulatory body, or any other significant accounting or financial reporting related matters that may have a bearing on the Corporation;

(5) Establish and maintain free and open means of communication between and among the Board, the Committee, the Corporation's independent auditors, the RPA Group and management;

Risk Management Matters

(1) Discuss guidelines and policies governing processes by which senior management of the Corporation and the relevant departments of the Corporation, including the RPA Group, assess and manage the Corporation's risks, as well as the Corporation's major financial risk exposures, and the steps management has taken to monitor, control and disclose such exposures;

(2) Oversee, review, and periodically update the Corporation's Code of Ethics and the Corporation's system to monitor compliance with and enforcement of the Code of Ethics;

Other Matters

(1) Meet at least annually with the general counsel, and outside counsel when appropriate, to review legal and regulatory matters, including any matters that may have a material impact on the financial statements of the Corporation;

(2) Review the Corporation's policies relating to the avoidance of conflicts of interest and review and approve related party transactions as required by the Corporation's Code of Ethics and applicable laws and listing rules, as well as policies and procedures with respect to officers' expense accounts and perquisites. The Committee shall consider the results of any review of these policies and procedures by the Corporation's independent auditors;

(3) Review and approve capital and operating expenditure limits on an annual basis and review and approval of any exceptions to such limits proposed by the Corporation from time to time;

(4) Oversee areas under the responsibility of management, including the examination of securities trading by insiders;

(5) Conduct or authorize investigations into any matters within the Committee's scope of responsibilities, including retaining outside counsel or other consultants or experts for this purpose;

(6) Establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal controls or auditing matters and the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and

(7) Perform such additional activities, and consider such other matters, within the scope of its responsibilities, as the Committee or the Board deems necessary or appropriate.

With respect to the exercise of its duties and responsibilities, the Committee should:

(1) exercise reasonable diligence in gathering and considering all material information;

(2) remain flexible, so that it may be in a position to best react or respond to changing circumstances or conditions;

(3) understand and weigh alternative courses of conduct that may be available;

(4) focus on weighing the benefit versus harm to the Corporation and its shareholders when considering alternative recommendations or courses of action;

(5) if the Committee deems it appropriate, secure independent expert advice and understand the expert's findings and the basis for such findings, including retaining independent counsel, accountants or others to assist the Committee in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities; and

(6) provide management, the Corporation's independent auditors and the RPA Group with appropriate opportunities to meet privately with the Committee.

Nothing in this Charter is intended, or should be determined, to impose on any member of the Committee a standard of care or diligence that is in any way more onerous or extensive than the standard to which all members of the Board are subject at law. The essence of the Committee's responsibilities is to monitor and review the activities described in this Charter to gain reasonable assurance, but not to ensure, that such activities are being conducted properly and effectively by the Corporation.

6. FUNDING

The Committee's effectiveness may be compromised if it is dependent on management's discretion to compensate the independent auditors or the advisors employed by the Committee. Consequently, the Corporation shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Committee, for payment of any compensation (1) to any independent auditors engaged for the purpose of rendering or issuing an audit report or related work or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, and (2) to any independent counsel or other advisors employed by the Committee.

7. DISCLOSURE AND REVIEW OF CHARTER

The charter shall be (1) published in the Corporation's annual report, information circular or annual information form of the Corporation as required by law; and (2) be posted in an up-to-date format on the Corporation's web site. The Committee should review and reassess annually the adequacy of this Charter.

* * *

While the Committee has the duties and responsibilities set forth in this charter, the Committee is not responsible for planning or conducting the audit or for determining whether the Corporation's consolidated financial statements are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Similarly, it is not the responsibility of the Committee to ensure that the Corporation complies with all laws and regulations.

Exhibit 1.2

Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009

Research In Motion Limited
Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario
(United States dollars, in thousands)

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As at	
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	**$ 835,546**	$1,184,398
Short-term investments (note 4)	**682,666**	420,709
Trade receivables	**2,112,117**	1,174,692
Other receivables	**157,728**	74,689
Inventory (note 5)	**682,400**	396,267
Other current assets (note 17)	**187,257**	135,849
Deferred income tax asset (note 9)	**183,872**	90,750
	4,841,586	3,477,354
Long-term investments (note 4)	**720,635**	738,889
Capital assets (note 6)	**1,334,648**	705,955
Intangible assets (note 7)	**1,066,527**	469,988
Goodwill (note 8)	**137,572**	114,455
Deferred income tax asset (note 9)	**404**	4,546
	$8,101,372	$5,511,187
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable	**$ 448,339**	$ 271,076
Accrued liabilities (notes 13 and 16(c))	**1,238,602**	690,442
Income taxes payable (note 9)	**361,460**	475,328
Deferred revenue	**53,834**	37,236
Deferred income tax liability (note 9)	**13,116**	—
Current portion of long-term debt (note 10)	**—**	349
	2,115,351	1,474,431
Deferred income tax liability (note 9)	**87,917**	65,058
Income taxes payable (note 9)	**23,976**	30,873
Long-term debt (note 10)	**—**	7,259
	2,227,244	1,577,621
Shareholders' Equity		
Capital stock (note 11)		
Authorized — unlimited number of non-voting, cumulative, redeemable, retractable preferred shares; unlimited number of non-voting, redeemable, retractable Class A common shares and an unlimited number of voting common shares Issued - 566,218,819 voting common shares (March 1, 2008 — 562,652,461)	**2,208,235**	2,169,856
Retained earnings	**3,545,710**	1,653,094
Additional paid-in capital	**119,726**	80,333
Accumulated other comprehensive income (note 15)	**457**	30,283
	5,874,128	3,933,566
	$8,101,372	$5,511,187

Commitments and contingencies (notes 10, 12, 13, 17 and 19)
See notes to the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

John Richardson
Director

Mike Lazaridis
Director

Research In Motion Limited
(United States dollars, in thousands)

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

	Capital Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance as at March 4, 2006	$ 2,068,869	$ 28,694	$ (100,174)	$ (1,974)	$1,995,415
Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income	—	—	631,572	—	631,572
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments	—	—	—	11,839	11,839
Net change in derivative fair value during the year	—	—	—	(13,455)	(13,455)
Amounts reclassified to earnings during the year	—	—	—	(7,926)	(7,926)
Shares issued:					
Exercise of stock options	44,534	—	—	—	44,534
Transfers to capital stock from stock option exercises	18,055	(18,055)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	19,454	—	—	19,454
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	—	6,000	—	—	6,000
Common shares repurchased pursuant to Common Share Repurchase Program	(31,762)	—	(172,171)	—	(203,933)
Balance as at March 3, 2007	$ 2,099,696	$ 36,093	$ 359,227	$ (11,516)	$2,483,500
Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income	—	—	1,293,867	—	1,293,867
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments	—	—	—	13,467	13,467
Net change in derivative fair value during the year	—	—	—	37,564	37,564
Amounts reclassified to earnings during the year	—	—	—	(9,232)	(9,232)
Other paid-in capital	—	9,626	—	—	9,626
Shares issued:					
Exercise of stock options	62,889	—	—	—	62,889
Transfers to capital stock from stock option exercises	7,271	(7,271)	—	—	—
Stock-based compensation	—	33,700	—	—	33,700
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	—	8,185	—	—	8,185
Balance as at March 1, 2008	$ 2,169,856	$ 80,333	$1,653,094	$ 30,283	$3,933,566
Comprehensive income (loss):					
Net income	**—**	**—**	**1,892,616**	**—**	**1,892,616**
Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(7,161)**	**(7,161)**
Net change in derivative fair value during the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(6,168)**	**(6,168)**
Amounts reclassified to earnings during the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(16,497)**	**(16,497)**
Shares issued:					
Exercise of stock options	**27,024**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**27,024**
Transfers to capital stock from stock option exercises	**11,355**	**(11,355)**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Stock-based compensation	**—**	**38,100**	**—**	**—**	**38,100**
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	**—**	**12,648**	**—**	**—**	**12,648**
Balance as at February 28, 2009	**$ 2,208,235**	**$ 119,726**	**$3,545,710**	**$ 457**	**$5,874,128**

See notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Research In Motion Limited
(United States dollars, in thousands, except per share data)

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	For the Year Ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Revenue			
Devices and other	**$ 9,410,755**	$4,914,366	$2,303,800
Service and software	**1,654,431**	1,095,029	733,303
	11,065,186	6,009,395	3,037,103
Cost of sales			
Devices and other	**5,718,041**	2,758,250	1,265,251
Service and software	**249,847**	170,564	114,050
	5,967,888	2,928,814	1,379,301
Gross Margin	**5,097,298**	3,080,581	1,657,802
Expenses			
Research and development	**684,702**	359,828	236,173
Selling, marketing and administration (notes 16(d) and 17)	**1,495,697**	881,482	537,922
Amortization	**194,803**	108,112	76,879
	2,375,202	1,349,422	850,974
Income from operations	**2,722,096**	1,731,159	806,828
Investment income	**78,267**	79,361	52,117
Income before income taxes	**2,800,363**	1,810,520	858,945
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes (note 9)			
Current	**948,536**	587,845	123,553
Deferred	**(40,789)**	(71,192)	103,820
	907,747	516,653	227,373
Net income	**$ 1,892,616**	$1,293,867	$ 631,572
Earnings per share (note 14)			
Basic	**$ 3.35**	$ 2.31	$ 1.14
Diluted	**$ 3.30**	$ 2.26	$ 1.10

See notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Research In Motion Limited
(United States dollars, in thousands)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Year Ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	**$ 1,892,616**	$ 1,293,867	$ 631,572
Items not requiring an outlay of cash:			
Amortization	**327,896**	177,366	126,355
Deferred income taxes	**(36,623)**	(67,244)	101,576
Income taxes payable	**(6,897)**	4,973	—
Stock-based compensation (note 11(b))	**38,100**	33,700	19,063
Other	**5,867**	3,303	(315)
Net changes in working capital items (note 16(a))	**(769,114)**	130,794	(142,582)
Net cash provided by operating activities	**1,451,845**	1,576,759	735,669
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issuance of share capital	**27,024**	62,889	44,534
Additional paid-in capital	**—**	9,626	—
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation (note 11(b))	**12,648**	8,185	6,000
Common shares repurchased pursuant to Common Share Repurchase Program (note 11(a))	**—**	—	(203,933)
Repayment of debt	**(14,305)**	(302)	(262)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**25,367**	80,398	(153,661)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of long-term investments	**(507,082)**	(757,656)	(100,080)
Proceeds on sale or maturity of long-term investments	**431,713**	260,393	86,583
Acquisition of capital assets	**(833,521)**	(351,914)	(254,041)
Acquisition of intangible assets	**(687,913)**	(374,128)	(60,303)
Business acquisitions (note 8)	**(48,425)**	(6,200)	(116,190)
Acquisition of short-term investments	**(917,316)**	(1,249,919)	(163,147)
Proceeds on sale or maturity of short-term investments	**739,021**	1,325,487	242,601
Net cash used in investing activities	**(1,823,523)**	(1,153,937)	(364,577)
Effect of foreign exchange gain (loss) on cash and cash equivalents	**(2,541)**	4,034	173
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the year	**(348,852)**	507,254	217,604
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**1,184,398**	677,144	459,540
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 835,546**	$ 1,184,398	$ 677,144

See notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Research In Motion Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
In thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share data, and except as otherwise indicated

NATURE OF BUSINESS

Research In Motion Limited ("RIM" or the "Company") is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of innovative wireless solutions for the worldwide mobile communications market. Through the development of integrated hardware, software and services that support multiple wireless network standards, RIM provides platforms and solutions for seamless access to time-sensitive information including email, phone, short messaging service (SMS), Internet and intranet-based applications. RIM technology also enables a broad array of third party developers and manufacturers to enhance their products and services with wireless connectivity to data. RIM's portfolio of award-winning products, services and embedded technologies are used by thousands of organizations around the world and include the BlackBerry wireless solution, and other software and hardware. The Company's sales and marketing efforts include collaboration with strategic partners and distribution channels to promote the sale of its products and services as well as its own supporting sales and marketing teams. The Company was incorporated on March 7, 1984 under the Ontario Business Corporations Act. The Company's shares are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "RIM" and on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "RIMM".

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) General

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") on a basis consistent for all periods presented except as described in note 2. Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

The significant accounting policies used in these U.S. GAAP consolidated financial statements are as follows:

(b) Fiscal year

The Company's fiscal year end date is the 52 or 53 weeks ending on the last Saturday of February, or the first Saturday of March. The fiscal years ended February 28, 2009, March 1, 2008 and March 3, 2007 comprise 52 weeks.

(c) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all subsidiaries with intercompany transactions and balances eliminated on consolidation. All of the Company's subsidiaries are wholly-owned.

(d) Use of estimates

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the dates of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the determination of reserves for various litigation claims, allowance for doubtful accounts, provision for excess and obsolete inventory, fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business combinations, royalties, amortization expense, implied fair value of goodwill, provision for income

taxes, realization of deferred income tax assets and the related components of the valuation allowance, provision for warranty and the fair values of financial instruments. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(e) Foreign currency translation

The U.S. dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Company. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities of the Company and all of its subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars using the remeasurement method. Accordingly, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the consolidated balance sheet date and revenues and expenses at the rates of exchange prevailing when the transactions occurred. Resulting exchange gains and losses are included in income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks and liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition and are carried on the consolidated balance sheets at fair value.

(g) Trade receivables

Trade receivables which reflect invoiced and accrued revenue are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The allowance was $2.1 million at February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — $2.0 million). Bad debt expense (recovery) was $24 for the year ended February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — ($26); March 3, 2007 — $274).

The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects estimates of probable losses in trade receivables. The Company is dependent on a number of significant customers and on large complex contracts with respect to sales of the majority of its products, software and services. The Company expects the majority of trade receivables to continue to come from large customers as it sells the majority of its devices and software products and service relay access through network carriers and resellers rather than directly.

The Company evaluates the collectability of its trade receivables based upon a combination of factors on a periodic basis. When the Company becomes aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations to the Company (such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or material deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position, and payment experiences), RIM records a specific bad debt provision to reduce the customer's related trade receivable to its estimated net realizable value. If circumstances related to specific customers change, the Company's estimates of the recoverability of trade receivables balances could be further adjusted.

(h) Investments

The Company's investments, other than cost method investments of $2.5 million and equity method investments of $2.7 million, consist of money market and other debt securities, and are classified as available-for-sale for accounting purposes. The Company does not exercise significant influence with respect to any of these investments.

Investments with maturities of less than one year, as well as any investments that management intends to hold for less than one year, are classified as Short-term investments. Investments with maturities of one year or more are classified as Long-term investments.

Investments classified as available-for-sale under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 115 are

carried at fair value determined under SFAS 157 *Fair Value Measurements.* Changes in fair value are accounted for through Accumulated other comprehensive income until such investments mature or are sold.

The Company assesses declines in the value of individual investments for impairment to determine whether the decline is other-than-temporary. The Company makes this assessment by considering available evidence, including changes in general market conditions, specific industry and individual company data, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition, the near-term prospects of the individual investment and the Company's intent and ability to hold the investments. In the event that a decline in the fair value of an investment occurs and the decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary, an impairment charge is recorded and a new cost basis in the investment is established.

(i) Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, including forward contracts and options, to hedge certain foreign currency exposures. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The Company formally documents relationships between hedging instruments and associated hedged items. This documentation includes: identification of the specific foreign currency asset, liability or forecasted transaction being hedged; the nature of the risk being hedged; the hedge objective; and the method of assessing hedge effectiveness. Hedge effectiveness is formally assessed, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, to determine whether the derivatives used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in foreign currency denominated assets, liabilities and anticipated cash flows of hedged items.

SFAS 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments*, as amended by SFAS 137, 138 and 149, requires all derivative instruments to be recognized at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet and outlines the criteria to be met in order to designate a derivative instrument as a hedge and the methods for evaluating hedge effectiveness. The fair value is calculated based on quoted market prices. For derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges as defined in SFAS 133, the effective portion of changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified to earnings in the period in which the cash flows from the associated hedged transaction affect earnings. Ineffective portions of changes in fair value, if any, are recorded in current earnings. If an anticipated transaction is deemed no longer likely to occur, the corresponding derivative instrument is de-designated as a hedge and gains and losses are recognized in earnings at that time. Any future changes in the fair value of the instrument are recognized in current earnings.

For derivative instruments that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting under SFAS 133, changes in fair value are recognized in current earnings and will generally offset the changes in the U.S. dollar value of the associated hedged asset or liability.

(j) Inventories

Raw materials are stated at the lower of cost and replacement cost. Work in process and finished goods inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the cost of materials plus direct labour applied to the product and the applicable share of manufacturing overhead. Cost is determined on a first-in-first-out basis.

(k) Capital assets

Capital assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. No amortization is provided for construction in progress until the assets are ready for use. Amortization is provided using the following rates and methods:

Buildings, leaseholds and other	Straight-line over terms between 5 and 40 years
BlackBerry operations and other information technology	Straight-line over terms between 3 and 5 years
Manufacturing equipment, research and development equipment and tooling	Straight-line over terms between 2 and 8 years
Furniture and fixtures	Declining balance at 20% per annum

(l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and are comprised of licenses, patents and acquired technology. Acquired technology consists of purchased developed technology arising from the Company's corporate acquisitions. Licenses include licenses or agreements that the Company has negotiated with third parties upon use of third parties' technology. Patents comprise trademarks, internally developed patents, as well as individual patents or portfolios of patents acquired from third parties. Costs capitalized and subsequently amortized include all costs necessary to acquire intellectual property, such as patents and trademarks, as well as legal defense costs arising out of the assertion of any Company-owned patents.

Intangible assets are amortized as follows:

Acquired technology	Straight-line over 2 to 5 years except for acquired in-process research and development costs which is expensed immediately
Licenses	Straight-line over terms of the license agreements or on a per unit basis based upon the anticipated number of units sold during the terms, subject to a maximum of 5 years
Patents	Straight-line over 17 years or over estimated useful life

(m) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of business acquisitions over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired in such acquisitions. Goodwill is allocated as at the date of the business combination. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate the asset might be impaired.

The impairment test is carried out in two steps. In the first step, the carrying amount of the reporting unit including goodwill is compared with its fair value. When the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not to be impaired, and the second step is unnecessary.

In the event that the fair value of the reporting unit, including goodwill, is less than the carrying value, the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is compared with its carrying amount to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the value of goodwill is determined in a business combination using the fair value of the reporting unit as if it were the purchase price. When the carrying amount of the reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess and is presented as a separate line item in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company has one reporting unit which is the consolidated Company.

(n) Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets such as property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the total of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a loss is recognized for the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the asset.

(o) Income taxes

In accordance with SFAS 109 *Accounting for Income Taxes*, the Company uses the liability method of tax allocation to account for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company's deferred income tax asset balance represents temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities, including research and development costs and incentives, capital assets, non-deductible reserves and operating loss carryforwards, net of valuation allowances. The Company considers both positive evidence and negative evidence, to determine whether, based upon the weight of that evidence, a valuation allowance is required. Judgment is required in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that it will not be able to realize all or part of its deferred income tax assets in future fiscal periods, the valuation allowance would be increased, resulting in a decrease to net income in the reporting periods when such determinations are made.

The Company uses the flow-through method to account for investment tax credits ("ITCs") earned on eligible scientific research and experimental development expenditures. Under this method, the ITCs are recognized as a reduction to income tax expense.

The Company uses Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* ("FIN 48") in assessing its uncertain tax positions and provision for income taxes. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS 109, and prescribes a recognition threshold of more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. In addition, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure and transitions.

(p) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the product has been delivered or the services have been provided to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and

collectability is reasonably assured. In addition to this general policy, the following paragraphs describe the specific revenue recognition policies for each major category of revenue.

Devices

Revenue from the sales of BlackBerry devices is recognized when title is transferred to the customer and all significant contractual obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance have been fulfilled. For hardware products for which software is deemed not to be incidental, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition* ("SOP 97-2"). The Company records reductions to revenue for estimated commitments related to price protection and for customer incentive programs, including reseller and end-user rebates. The estimated cost of the incentive programs are accrued based on historical experience, as a reduction to revenue in the period the Company has sold the product and committed to a plan. Price protection is accrued as a reduction to revenue based on estimates of future price reductions and certain agreed customer inventories at the date of the price adjustment.

Provisions are made at the time of sale for warranties, royalties, price protection, rebates and estimated product returns. If the historical data the Company uses to estimate product returns does not properly reflect future returns, these estimates could be revised. If future returns are higher than estimated, they would result in a reduction of revenue. To date, returns of devices and other products have been negligible. As a result, the Company's accrual with respect to such product returns is not significant.

Service

Revenue from service is recognized rateably on a monthly basis when the service is provided. In instances where the Company bills the customer prior to performing the service, the prebilling is recorded as deferred revenue.

Software

Revenue from licensed software is recognized at the inception of the license term in accordance with SOP 97-2 . When the fair value of a delivered element has not been established, the Company uses the residual method to recognize revenue if the fair value of undelivered elements is determinable. Revenue from software maintenance, unspecified upgrades and technical support contracts is recognized over the period that such items are delivered or that services are provided.

Other

Revenue from the sale of accessories is recognized when title is transferred to the customer and all significant contractual obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance have been fulfilled. Technical support contracts extending beyond the current period are recorded as deferred revenue. Revenue from repair and maintenance programs is recognized when the service is delivered which is when the title is transferred to the customer and all significant contractual obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance have been fulfilled. Revenue for non-recurring engineering contracts is recognized as specific contract milestones are met. The attainment of milestones approximates actual performance.

Shipping and handling costs

Shipping and handling costs charged to earnings are included in *Cost of sales* where they can be reasonably attributed to certain revenue; otherwise they are included in *Selling, Marketing and Administration*.

Multiple-element arrangements

The Company enters into transactions that represent multiple-element arrangements which may include any combination of hardware, service and software. These multiple-element arrangements are assessed to determine whether they can be separated into more than one unit of accounting or element for the purpose of revenue recognition. When the appropriate criteria for separating revenue into more than one unit of accounting is met and there is vendor specific objective evidence of fair value for all units of accounting or elements in an arrangement, the arrangement consideration is allocated to the separate units of accounting or elements based on each unit's relative fair value. This vendor specific objective evidence of fair value is established through prices charged for each revenue element when that element is sold separately. The revenue recognition policies described above are then applied to each unit of accounting.

(q) Research and development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs for BlackBerry devices and licensed software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed are subject to capitalization beginning when a product's technological feasibility has been established and ending when a product is available for general release to customers pursuant to SFAS 86 *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, of Otherwise Marketed*. The Company's products are generally released soon after technological feasibility has been established and therefore cost incurred subsequent to achievement of technological feasibility are not significant and have been expensed as incurred.

(r) Comprehensive income (loss)

SFAS 130 *Reporting Comprehensive Income* establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income and its components in general-purpose financial statements. Comprehensive income is defined as the change in net assets of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources and includes all changes in equity during a period except those resulting from investments by owners and distributions to owners. The reportable items of comprehensive income are cash flow hedges as described in note 17 and changes in the fair value of investments available for sale as described in note 4. Realized gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are reclassified into earnings using the specific identification basis.

(s) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of the dilutive effect of stock options.

(t) Stock-based compensation plans

The Company has stock-based compensation plans, which are described in note 11(b).

The Company records stock-based compensation expense in accordance with SFAS 123(R) *Share-Based Payment*. Under the provisions of SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation expense is estimated at the grant date based on the award's fair value as calculated by the Black-Scholes-Merton ("BSM") option-pricing model and is recognized rateably over the vesting period. The BSM model requires various judgmental assumptions including volatility and expected option life. In addition, judgment is also applied in estimating the amount of share-based

awards that are expected to be forfeited, and if actual results differ significantly from these estimates, stock-based compensation expense and our results of operations would be impacted.

The BSM option-pricing model used in SFAS 123(R) is consistent with that used in pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123 *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,* however, SFAS 123(R) requires the Company to factor in an expected forfeiture rate in establishing the expense while under SFAS 123 the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred. In fiscal 2007, the Company used the modified prospective transition ("MPT") method as permitted by SFAS 123(R) to record stock-based compensation expense. Stock-based compensation expense calculated using the MPT approach is recognized on a prospective basis in the financial statements for all new and unvested stock options that are ultimately expected to vest as the requisite service is rendered beginning in the Company's fiscal 2007 year. Stock-based compensation expense for awards granted prior to fiscal 2007 is based on the grant-date fair value as determined under the pro forma provisions of SFAS 123.

Under SFAS 123(R), any consideration paid by employees on exercise of stock options plus any recorded stock-based compensation within additional paid-in capital related to that stock option is credited to capital stock.

The Company has a Restricted Share Unit Plan (the "RSU Plan") under which eligible participants include any officer or employee of the Company or its subsidiaries. Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") are redeemed for either common shares issued by the Company, common shares purchased on the open market or the cash equivalent on the vesting dates established by the Company. The Company has classified the RSUs as equity instruments as the Company has the ability and intent on settling the awards in shares. The compensation expense is calculated based on the fair value of the award as defined in SFAS 123(R) and the amount is recognized over the vesting period of the RSU.

The Company has a Deferred Share Unit Plan (the "DSU Plan") adopted by the Board of Directors on December 20, 2007, under which each independent director will be credited with Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") in satisfaction of all or a portion of the cash fees otherwise payable to them for serving as a director of the Company. Grants under the DSU plan replace the stock option awards that were historically granted to independent members of the Board of Directors. At a minimum, 50% of each independent director's annual retainer will be satisfied in the form of DSUs. The director can elect to receive the remaining 50% in any combination of cash and DSUs. Within a specified period after such a director ceases to be a director, DSUs will be redeemed for cash with the redemption value of each DSU equal to the weighted average trading price of the Company's shares over the five trading days preceding the redemption date. Alternatively, subject to receipt of shareholder approval, the Company may elect to redeem DSUs by way of shares purchased on the open market or issued by the Company.

DSUs are accounted for as liability-classified awards under the provisions of SFAS 123(R). These awards are measured at their fair value on the date of issuance, and remeasured at each reporting period, until settlement. DSUs are awarded on a quarterly basis.

(u) Warranty

The Company provides for the estimated costs of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. BlackBerry devices are generally covered by a time-limited warranty for varying periods of time. The Company's warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, differences in warranty periods, regulatory developments with respect to warranty obligations in the countries in which the Company carries on business, freight expense, and material usage and other related repair costs.

The Company's estimates of costs are based upon historical experience and expectations of future return rates and unit warranty repair cost. If the Company experiences increased or decreased warranty activity, or increased or

decreased costs associated with servicing those obligations, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be recognized in the reporting period when such revisions are made.

(v) Advertising costs

The Company expenses all advertising costs as incurred. These costs are included in *Selling, marketing and administration.*

2. ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an amendment of SFAS 115

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") 159 *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an amendment of SFAS 115* ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 permits entities to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that currently are not required to be measured at fair value. If elected, unrealized gains or losses on certain items will be reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting period. SFAS 159 is effective for the Company as of the beginning of its 2009 fiscal year. The Company did not adopt the fair value measurement provisions of this statement.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157 *Fair Value Measurements* ("SFAS 157"). SFAS 157 clarifies the definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measurement of fair value, and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, except as amended by FASB Staff Position ("FSP") SFAS 157-1 and FSP SFAS 157-2 which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. FSP SFAS 157-1 and FSP SFAS 157-2 allow partial adoption relating to fair value measurements for non-financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Effective March 2, 2008, the Company adopted SFAS 157, except as it applies to the nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities subject to FSP SFAS 157-2, with the impact described in note 4. The Company will adopt the remaining portion of SFAS 157 in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and does not expect the adoption to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 161 *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133* ("SFAS 161"). SFAS 161 enhances the current disclosure framework in SFAS 133 and requires enhanced disclosures about why an entity uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments are accounted for under SFAS 133 and how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. The Company adopted SFAS 161 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 with the required additional disclosures presented in note 17.

The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS 162 *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* ("SFAS 162"). SFAS 162 outlines the order of authority for the sources of accounting principles. SFAS 162 is effective 60 days following the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board ("PCAOB") amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.* The SEC approved the PCAOB amendments to AU Section 411 in September 2008, therefore SFAS 162 became effective for mid November 2008. The

implementation of SFAS 162 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

3. RECENTLY ISSUED PRONOUNCEMENTS

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R) *Business Combinations* ("SFAS 141(R)"). SFAS 141(R) replaces SFAS 141 *Business Combinations* ("SFAS 141"). SFAS 141(R) is broader in scope than SFAS 141 which applied only to business combinations in which control was obtained by transferring consideration. SFAS 141(R) applies to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and the Company will adopt the standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and its effects are not material to the Company's results of operations and financial condition, as of the filing date, including an acquisition subsequent to year end.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB 51

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160 *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB 51* ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 requires that the noncontrolling interest in the equity of a subsidiary be accounted for and reported as equity, provides revised guidance on the treatment of net income and losses attributable to the noncontrolling interest and changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary and requires additional disclosures that identify and distinguish between the interests of the controlling and noncontrolling owners. The Company will adopt the standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and does not expect the adoption of SFAS 160 to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 142-3 *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets (*" FSP SFAS 142-3"). FSP SFAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of the recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The intent of the guidance is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS 141(R). For a recognized intangible asset, an entity will be required to disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to assess the extent to which expected future cash flows associated with the asset are affected by the entity's intent and/or ability to renew or extend the arrangement. FSP SFAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company will adopt the standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and does not expect the adoption will have a material impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In November 2008, the SEC announced a proposed roadmap for comment regarding the potential use by U.S. issuers of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). IFRS is a comprehensive series of accounting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board. Under the proposed roadmap, the Company could be required to prepare financial statements and accompanying notes in accordance with IFRS in fiscal 2015. The SEC will make a determination in 2011 regarding the mandatory adoption of IFRS. The Company is currently assessing the impact that this proposed change would have on the consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes and disclosures, and will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AND INVESTMENTS

The components of cash and investments were as follows:

	Cost Basis	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Recorded Basis	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Short-term Investments	Long-term Investments
As at February 28, 2009							
Bank balances	**$ 477,855**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 477,855**	**$ 477,855**	**$ —**	**$ —**
Money market fund	**5,000**	**—**	**—**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**—**	**—**
Bank certificates of deposit	**14,963**	**8**	**—**	**14,971**	**—**	**14,971**	**—**
Auction-rate securities	**40,529**	**—**	**(7,687)**	**32,842**	**—**		**32,842**
Commercial paper and corporate notes / bonds	**404,623**	**3,608**	**(443)**	**407,788**	**124,720**	**145,605**	**137,463**
US treasury notes	**245,050**	**717**	**(153)**	**245,614**	**19,398**	**205,633**	**20,583**
Government sponsored enterprise notes	**666,627**	**2,922**	**(178)**	**669,371**	**208,573**	**316,457**	**144,341**
Asset-backed securities	**379,091**	**2,658**	**(1,540)**	**380,209**	**—**	**—**	**380,209**
Other cost investments	**5,197**	**—**	**—**	**5,197**	**—**	**—**	**5,197**
	$2,238,935	**$ 9,913**	**$(10,001)**	**$2,238,847**	**$ 835,546**	**$682,666**	**$720,635**
As at March 1, 2008							
Bank balances	$ 125,904	$ —	$ —	$ 125,904	$ 125,904	$ —	$ —
Bank term deposits	116,768	—	—	116,768	114,909	1,859	—
Bank certificates of deposit	93,280	27	(2)	93,305	37,818	55,487	—
Auction-rate securities	55,067	—	(3,230)	51,837	—	14,512	37,325
Commercial paper and corporate notes / bonds	1,041,835	3,442	(54)	1,045,223	666,114	255,975	123,134
Government sponsored enterprise notes	606,879	3,468	(67)	610,280	239,653	92,876	277,751
Asset-backed securities	291,689	3,504	(14)	295,179	—	—	295,179
Other cost investments	5,500	—	—	5,500	—	—	5,500
	$2,336,922	$10,441	$ (3,367)	$2,343,996	$ 1,184,398	$420,709	$738,889

The contractual maturities of cash and cash equivalents and investments at February 28, 2009 were recorded as follows:

	Cost Basis	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	**$1,516,825**	**$1,518,211**
Due after one year through five years	**550,447**	**556,084**
Due after five years through ten years	**125,937**	**126,513**
Due after ten years	**40,529**	**32,842**
No fixed maturity date	**5,197**	**5,197**
	$2,238,935	**$2,238,847**

Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities comprise the following:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Realized gains	**$ 158**	$ 10	$ —
Realized losses	**(1,801)**	(410)	—
	$ (1,643)	$ (400)	$ —

Investments with continuous unrealized losses for less than and greater than 12 months and their related fair values were as follows:

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses
As at February 28, 2009						
Government sponsored enterprise notes	**$231,955**	**$ 178**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$231,955**	**$ 178**
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	**81,077**	**391**	**19,997**	**52**	**101,074**	**443**
U.S. treasury notes	**130,713**	**153**	**—**	**—**	**130,713**	**153**
Asset-backed securities	**125,019**	**1,540**	**—**	**—**	**125,019**	**1,540**
Auction-rate securities	**—**	**—**	**32,842**	**7,687**	**32,842**	**7,687**
	$568,764	**$ 2,262**	**$52,839**	**$ 7,739**	**$621,603**	**$10,001**

	Less than 12 months		12 months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses	Fair Value	Unrealized losses
As at March 1, 2008						
Government sponsored enterprise notes	$ 11,520	$ 67	$ —	$ —	$ 11,520	$ 67
Commercial paper and corporate bonds	199,726	36	10,648	18	210,374	54
Asset-backed securities	6,820	2	6,694	12	13,514	14
Auction-rate securities	37,326	3,230	—	—	37,326	3,230
Bank certificates of deposit	30,175	2	—	—	30,175	2
	$285,567	$ 3,337	$17,342	$ 30	$302,909	$ 3,367

Auction-rate securities account for $7.7 million of the total $10.0 million unrealized losses. Auction-rate securities are debt instruments with long-term nominal maturity dates for which the interest rates are reset through a dutch auction process, typically every 7, 28 or 35 days. Interest is paid at the end of each auction period and the auction normally serves as the mechanism for securities holders to sell their existing positions to interested buyers. As at February 28, 2009, the Company held $40.5 million in face value of auction rate securities that are experiencing failed auctions as a result of more sell orders than buy orders and these auctions have not yet returned to normal operations. The interest rate for these securities has been set at the maximum rate specified in the program documents and interest continues to be paid every 28 days as scheduled. As a result of the lack of continuing liquidity in these securities, the Company has adjusted the reported value to reflect an unrealized loss of $7.7 million, which the Company considers temporary and is reflected in other comprehensive income. In valuing these securities, the Company used a multi-year investment horizon and considered the underlying risk of the securities and the current market interest rate environment. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until such time that market liquidity returns to normal levels and does not consider the principal or interest amounts on these securities to be materially at risk at this time. As there is uncertainty as to when market liquidity for auction-rate securities will return to normal, the Company has classified the auction-rate securities as long-term investments on the balance sheet. As at February 28, 2009, the Company does not consider these long-term investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

The additional unrealized losses of $2.3 million for investment grade debt securities were related to changes in interest rates and overall market conditions. The Company believes that it is probable that it will be able to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the investments. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these investments until there is a recovery of fair value which may be at maturity. As a result, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired as at February 28, 2009.

A Structured Investment Vehicle (“SIV”) is a fund that seeks to generate investment returns by purchasing high grade long-term fixed income instruments and funding those purchases by issuing short-term debt instruments. In late 2007, widespread illiquidity in the market has prevented SIVs from accessing necessary funding for ongoing operations. In determining the value for these securities, the Company has considered available evidence including changes in general market conditions, specific industry and individual company data, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition, the near-term prospects of the individual investment and the Company’s intent and ability to hold the debt securities.

The outstanding SIV holdings have been placed with an enforcement manager to be restructured or sold at the election of each senior note holder. The Company has elected to participate in the restructuring of the securities. The Company believes that the anticipated restructuring will likely result in extended maturities and/or a pro-rata distribution of proceeds from the income and principal payments on the assets underlying the securities. As part of this process, the Company received a total of $4.5 million in principal and interest payments from the SIV. As at February 28, 2009, the Company held $22.5 million face value of SIV securities that were negatively impacted by the changes in market conditions and has not recorded any other-than-temporary impairment charges in fiscal 2009 (in fiscal 2008, the Company recorded an other-than-temporary impairment charge of $3.8 million). Given the uncertainty of the restructuring at this time, the Company cannot determine the potential impact that a restructuring will have on the value of these securities and has classified these securities as long-term investments. The Company may recognize additional impairment charges on these securities if the restructuring is unsuccessful or there is an other-than-temporary deterioration in the value of the underlying assets.

Fair Value Measurements

SFAS 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. SFAS 157 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

• Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

• Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

• Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The following table presents the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

As at February 28, 2009	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Available-for-sale investments	**$ 5,000**	**$1,699,251**	**$51,544**	**$1,755,795**
Derivative instruments	**—**	**70,100**	**—**	**70,100**
Total Assets	**$ 5,000**	**$1,769,351**	**$51,544**	**$1,825,895**
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	**—**	**56,827**	**—**	**56,827**
Total Liabilities	**$ —**	**$ 56,827**	**$ —**	**$ 56,827**

The following table summarizes the changes in fair value of the Company's Level 3 assets at February 28, 2009:

For the year ended February 28, 2009	Level 3
Balance at March 1, 2008	**$59,418**
Unrealized changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income	**(4,457)**
Accrued interest	**1,072**
Transfers out of Level 3	**(4,489)**
Balance at February 28, 2009	**$51,544**

5. INVENTORY

Inventory is comprised as follows:

	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008
Raw materials	**$ 464,497**	$167,185
Work in process	**250,728**	239,610
Finished goods	**35,264**	9,233
Provision for excess and obsolete inventory	**(68,089)**	(19,761)
	$ 682,400	$396,267

6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are comprised of the following:

	February 28, 2009		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Land	**$ 90,257**	**$ —**	**$ 90,257**
Buildings, leaseholds and other	**608,213**	**70,017**	**538,196**
BlackBerry operations and other information technology	**732,486**	**316,398**	**416,088**
Manufacturing equipment, research and development equipment, and tooling	**247,608**	**108,676**	**138,932**
Furniture and fixtures	**244,502**	**93,327**	**151,175**
	$1,923,066	**$ 588,418**	**$1,334,648**

	March 1, 2008		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Land	$ 54,085	$ —	$ 54,085
Buildings, leaseholds and other	327,645	46,708	280,937
BlackBerry operations and other information technology	436,681	225,061	211,620
Manufacturing equipment, research and development equipment, and tooling	167,618	95,448	72,170
Furniture and fixtures	150,911	63,768	87,143
	$1,136,940	$ 430,985	$705,955

As at February 28, 2009, the carrying amount of assets under construction is $88.9 million (March 1, 2008 — $93.9 million). Of this amount, $50.0 million (March 1, 2008 — $63.9 million) is included in *Buildings, leaseholds and other*; $35.8 million (March 1, 2008 — $20.4 million), is included in *BlackBerry operations and other information technology;* and $3.2 million (March 1, 2008 — $9.6 million) is included in *Manufacturing equipment, research and development equipment, and tooling.*

For the year ended February 28, 2009, amortization expense related to capital assets was $203.4 million (March 1, 2008 — $133.1 million; March 3, 2007 — $93.5 million).

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are comprised of the following:

	February 28, 2009		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Acquired technology	**$ 92,819**	**$ 41,518**	**$ 51,301**
Licenses	**427,471**	**61,112**	**366,359**
Patents	**733,632**	**84,765**	**648,867**
	$1,253,922	**$ 187,395**	**$1,066,527**

	March 1, 2008		
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Acquired technology	$ 59,674	$ 29,749	$ 29,925
Licenses	94,444	32,410	62,034
Patents	399,232	21,203	378,029
	$553,350	$ 83,362	$469,988

During fiscal 2009, the Company entered into agreements with third parties totalling $353.5 million for the use of intellectual property, software, messaging services and other BlackBerry related features. In addition, the Company entered into several agreements to acquire portfolios of patents relating to wireless communication technologies totalling $279.5 million.

During fiscal 2008, the Company entered into a patent assignment and license agreement to acquire a portfolio of patents for GSM/UMTS technologies. The purchase price was 120 million Euros or $172.3 million. In addition, the Company entered into a patent assignment and license agreement to acquire a portfolio of patents for speech coding technology. The purchase price was $90.0 million.

The acquired patents were recorded as *Intangible assets* and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives.

For the year ended February 28, 2009, amortization expense related to intangible assets was $124.5 million

(March 1, 2008 — $44.3 million; March 3, 2007 — $32.9 million). Total additions to intangible assets in fiscal 2009 were $721.1 million (2008 — $376.1 million).

Based on the carrying value of the identified intangible assets as at February 28, 2009 and assuming no subsequent impairment of the underlying assets, the annual amortization expense for the next five fiscal years is expected to be as follows: 2010 — $221 million; 2011 — $159 million; 2012 — $93 million; 2013 — $89 million; and 2014 — $87 million.

The weighted-average remaining useful life of the acquired technology is 3.7 years (2008 — 3.2 years).

8. BUSINESS ACQUISITIONS

The Company purchased 100% of the common shares of Chalk Media Corp ("Chalk"). The transaction closed on January 30, 2009. Chalk is the developer of Mobile chalkboard™, which enables the rapid creation and secure, tracked deployment of media-rich "Pushcasts"™ to BlackBerry smartphones.

The Company purchased 100% of the common shares of a company whose proprietary software will be incorporated into the Company's software. The transaction closed on February 13, 2009.

In the acquisitions noted above, the consideration paid by the Company was cash and the results of the acquirees' operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements commencing from each respective closing date to February 28, 2009.

During fiscal 2008, the Company purchased the assets and intellectual property of a company. The transaction closed on November 19, 2007. In addition, the Company purchased 100% of the common shares of a company whose proprietary software will be incorporated into the Company's software. The transaction closed on August 22, 2007.

During fiscal 2007, the Company purchased 100% of the common shares of a company whose proprietary software will be incorporated into the Company's software. The transaction closed on September 22, 2006.

During fiscal 2007, the Company purchased 100% of the common shares of Slipstream Data Inc. ("Slipstream"). The transaction closed on July 7, 2006. Slipstream provides acceleration, compression and network optimization to enhance the online experience for mobile, dial and broadband subscribers, while significantly reducing bandwidth requirements.

During fiscal 2007, the Company purchased 100% of the common shares of Ascendent Systems Inc. ("Ascendent"). The transaction closed on March 9, 2006. Ascendent specializes in enterprise solutions to simplify voice mobility implementations and allows the Company to further extend and enhance the use of wireless communications by offering a voice mobility solution that helps customers align their mobile voice and data strategies.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition along with prior year's acquisition allocations:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Assets purchased			
Current assets	**$ 1,155**	$ 23	$ 3,707
Capital assets	**494**	—	802
Deferred income tax asset	**3,097**	—	10,440
Acquired technology	**31,226**	1,035	40,266
In-process research and development	**1,919**	—	—
Patents	**—**	960	—
Goodwill	**23,117**	4,523	80,906
	61,008	6,541	136,121
Liabilities assumed	**12,583**	—	8,597
Deferred income tax liability	**—**	341	11,334
	12,583	341	19,931
Net non-cash assets acquired	**48,425**	6,200	116,190
Cash acquired	**1,421**	1	3,649
Net assets acquired	**$ 49,846**	$6,201	$119,839
Consideration			
Cash	**$ 49,846**	$6,201	$119,839

The acquisitions were accounted for using the purchase method whereby identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed were recorded at their estimated fair value as of the date of acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over such fair value was recorded as goodwill. In-process research and development is charged to *Amortization* expense immediately after acquisition.

The weighted average remaining amortization period of the acquired technology related to the business acquisitions completed in fiscal 2009 is 4.6 years (2008 — 4.6 years).

On February 10, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Certicom Corp. (“Certicom”) by way of statutory plan of arrangement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares at a price of CAD $3.00 for each common share of Certicom or approximately CAD $131 million (approximately $102 million). The transaction closed on March 23, 2009, subsequent to the Company’s fiscal 2009 year. Certicom technology protects the value of content, applications and devices with government approved security using Elliptic Curve Cryptography. The Company has not provided a preliminary purchase price allocation due to lack of access to the required information during the unsolicited bid stage of the offer and the limited amount of time between the closing date of the transaction and the filing date of these consolidated financial statements.

9. INCOME TAXES

The difference between the amount of the provision for income taxes and the amount computed by multiplying income before income taxes by the statutory Canadian tax rate is reconciled as follows:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Statutory Canadian tax rate	**33.4%**	35.7%	36.1%
Expected income tax provision	**$935,881**	$645,994	$310,215
Differences in income taxes resulting from:			
Foreign exchange	**99,575**	(30,826)	(2,111)
Investment tax credits	**(81,173)**	(58,726)	(37,054)
Manufacturing and processing activities	**(49,808)**	(24,984)	(12,097)
Foreign tax rate differences	**(16,273)**	(29,909)	(37,574)
Non-deductible stock compensation	**10,500**	10,400	6,394
Enacted tax rate changes	**1,260**	(4,648)	(2,778)
Other differences	**7,785**	9,352	2,378
	$907,747	$516,653	$227,373

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Income before income taxes:			
Canadian	**$2,583,976**	$1,635,074	$718,004
Foreign	**216,387**	175,446	140,941
	$2,800,363	$1,810,520	$858,945

The provision for (recovery of) income taxes consists of the following:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes:			
Current			
Canadian	**$ 880,035**	$555,895	$114,073
Foreign	**68,501**	31,950	9,480
Deferred			
Canadian	**(36,013)**	(73,294)	100,261
Foreign	**(4,776)**	2,102	3,559
	$ 907,747	$516,653	$227,373

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities consist of the following temporary differences:

	As at	
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008
Assets		
Non-deductible reserves	**$ 177,669**	$102,737
Tax loss carryforwards	**11,176**	18,245
Unrealized losses on financial instruments	**1,902**	—
Other tax carryforwards	**3,972**	247
Net deferred income tax assets	**194,719**	121,229
Liabilities		
Capital assets	**91,193**	68,140
Research and development	**20,283**	11,468
Unrealized gains on financial instruments	**—**	11,383
Net deferred income tax liabilities	**111,476**	90,991
Net deferred income tax asset	**$ 83,243**	$ 30,238
Deferred income tax asset — current	**$ 183,872**	$ 90,750
Deferred income tax liability — current	**(13,116)**	—
Deferred income tax asset — long term	**404**	4,546
Deferred income tax liability — long-term	**(87,917)**	(65,058)
	$ 83,243	$ 30,238

The Company determined that it was more likely than not that it can realize its deferred income tax assets. Accordingly, no valuation allowance is required on its deferred income tax assets as at February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — $nil). The Company will continue to evaluate and examine the valuation allowance on a regular basis and when required, the valuation allowance may be adjusted.

The Company has not provided for Canadian deferred income taxes or foreign withholding taxes that would apply on the distribution of the earnings of its non-Canadian subsidiaries, as these earnings are intended to be reinvested indefinitely.

The Company's total unrecognized income tax benefits as at March 2, 2008 and February 28, 2009 were $175.4 million and $137.4 million respectively. The change in unrecognized income tax benefits during fiscal 2009 relates to a $39.9 million decrease due to changes in measurement of existing uncertain tax positions related to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar versus U.S. dollar, enacted tax rate changes and other measurement criteria, a $2.4 million decrease related to the settlement of an unrecognized income tax benefit related to ITCs on research and development expenditures, and a $4.3 million increase in uncertain tax positions related ITCs on research and development expenditures and transfer pricing matters. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized income tax benefits is as follows:

	(in millions)
Unrecognized income tax benefits balance as at March 2, 2008	$ 175.4
Foreign exchange	(39.1)
Gross increase for tax positions of prior years	4.3
Settlement of tax positions	(2.4)
Other	(0.8)
Unrecognized income tax benefits balance as at February 28, 2009	$ 137.4

As at February 28, 2009, the total unrecognized income tax benefits of $137.4 million includes approximately $104.5 million of unrecognized income tax benefits that have been netted against related deferred income tax assets. The remaining $32.9 million is recorded within current taxes payable and other non-current taxes payable on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of February 28, 2009.

The Company's total unrecognized income tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate were $175.4 million and $137.4 as March 2, 2008 and February 28, 2009, respectively.

A summary of open tax years by major jurisdiction is presented below:

Canada (1)	Fiscal 2001 — 2009
United States (1)	Fiscal 2003 — 2009
United Kingdom	Fiscal 2004 — 2009

(1) Includes federal as well as provincial and state jurisdictions, as applicable.

The Company is subject to ongoing examination by tax authorities in the jurisdictions in which it operates. The

Company regularly assesses the status of these examinations and the potential for adverse outcomes to determine the adequacy of the provision for income taxes. Specifically, the Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") recently concluded examining Scientific Research and Experimental Investment Tax Credit elements of the Company's fiscal 2001 to fiscal 2005 Canadian corporate tax filings. At this time, the Company cannot reasonably anticipate when the CRA will complete the remaining elements of its' fiscal 2001 to fiscal 2005 examination. The CRA has also given the Company notice that it will begin examining the Company's fiscal 2006, fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008 Canadian corporate tax filings in the 2009 calendar year.

The Company has other non-Canadian income tax audits pending. While the final resolution of these audits is uncertain, the Company believes the ultimate resolution of these audits will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, liquidity or results of operations. The Company believes it is reasonably possible that approximately $8.5 million of its gross unrecognized income tax benefit will decrease during fiscal 2010.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits as interest expense that is netted and reported within *Investment income*. The amount of interest and penalties accrued as at March 2, 2008 and February 28, 2009 is approximately $4.4 million and $5.4 million, respectively.

On March 12, 2009, the Government of Canada enacted changes to the Income Tax Act (Canada) that allows RIM to calculate its fiscal 2009 Canadian income tax expense based on the U.S. dollar (the Company's functional currency). As such, the Company will record net benefits of approximately $70 — $100 million relating to the enactment of the changes to the Income Tax Act (Canada) in the first quarter of fiscal 2010.

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

The Company repaid its outstanding mortgage balance on February 27, 2009. Interest expense on long-term debt for the year was $502 (March 1, 2008 — $518; March 3, 2007 — $494).

The Company has a $100.0 million Demand Credit Facility (the "Facility") to support and secure operating and financing requirements. As at February 28, 2009, the Company has utilized $6.5 million of the Facility for outstanding letters of credit and $93.5 million of the Facility is unused. The Company has pledged specific investments as security for this Facility.

The Company has an additional $2.0 million Demand Credit Facility (the "Additional Facility"). The Additional Facility is used to support and secure other operating and financing requirements. As at February 28, 2009, the Company has utilized $1.1 million of the Additional Facility for outstanding letters of credit and $915 of this facility is unused.

11. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of non-voting, redeemable, retractable Class A common shares, an unlimited number of voting common shares and an unlimited number of non-voting, cumulative, redeemable, retractable preferred shares. There are no Class A common shares or preferred shares outstanding.

The Company declared a 3-for-1 stock split of the Company's outstanding common shares on June 28, 2007. The

stock split was implemented by way of a stock dividend. Shareholders received an additional two common shares of the Company for each common share held. The stock dividend was paid on August 20, 2007 to common shareholders of record at the close of business on August 17, 2007. All share, earnings per share and stock option data have been adjusted to reflect this stock dividend.

The following details the changes in issued and outstanding common shares for the three years ended February 28, 2009:

	Number Outstanding (000's) Common Shares
Balance as at March 4, 2006	558,006
Exercise of stock options	9,126
Conversion of restricted share units	21
Common shares repurchased pursuant to Common Share Repurchase Program	(9,540)
Balance as at March 3, 2007	557,613
Exercise of stock options	5,039
Balance as at March 1, 2008	562,652
Exercise of stock options	**3,565**
Conversion of restricted share units	**2**
Balance as at February 28, 2009	**566,219**

On October 11, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors approved the repurchase by the Company, from time to time, on the NASDAQ Stock Market, of up to an aggregate of 28.5 million common shares during the subsequent 12 month period. This represented approximately 5% of the Company's outstanding shares. Pursuant to the Common Share Repurchase Program, which is no longer in effect, the Company repurchased 19.0 million common shares at a cost of $391.2 million during the third quarter of fiscal 2006 and repurchased 9.5 million common shares at a cost of $203.9 million during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 which brought the total number of common shares repurchased to the approved maximum of 28.5 million common shares. The amounts paid in excess of the per share paid-in capital of the common shares of $328.2 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2006 and $172.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 were charged to retained earnings. All common shares repurchased by the Company pursuant to the Common Share Repurchase Program have been cancelled. The common shares noted above have been adjusted to reflect the 3-for-1 stock split.

(b) Stock-based compensation

Stock Option Plan

The Company has an incentive stock option plan for directors, officers and employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. No stock options were granted to independent directors in fiscal 2009.

The Company records stock compensation expense under SFAS 123(R) resulting in a charge to earnings of $38.1 million in fiscal 2009 (fiscal 2008 — $33.7 million; fiscal 2007 — $18.8 million).

In accordance with SFAS 123(R), the Company has presented excess tax benefits from the exercise of stock-based compensation awards as a financing activity in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

Options granted under the plan generally vest over a period of five years and are generally exercisable over a period of six years to a maximum of ten years from the grant date. The Company issues new shares to satisfy stock option exercises. There are 8.7 million stock options vested and not exercised as at February 28, 2009. There are 13.3 million stock options available for future grants under the stock option plan.

As a result of measures implemented by the Company's Board of Directors following the Company's Review (as more fully discussed in note 12(c)), certain outstanding stock options held by employees, directors and officers of the Company have been repriced to reflect a higher exercise price. Repriced options in fiscal 2009 include 43 stock option grants to 40 individuals in respect of options to acquire 752,775 common shares (fiscal 2008 — 87 stock option grants to 65 individuals in respect of options to acquire 9,426,000 common shares). In addition, during fiscal 2008, the Company received $8.7 million in restitution, inclusive of interest, related to incorrectly priced stock options that were exercised prior to fiscal 2008. As the repricing of stock options reflects an increase in the exercise price of the option, there is no incremental stock compensation expense related to these repricing events.

As previously disclosed, the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers voluntarily offered to assist the Company in defraying costs incurred in connection with the Review and the Restatement by contributing CAD $10.0 million (CAD $5.0 million by each Co-CEO) of those costs. As part of a settlement agreement reached with a pension fund, an additional CAD $5.0 million (CAD $2.5 million by each Co-CEO) was received in the third quarter of fiscal 2008. The Company received these voluntary payments in the second and third quarters of fiscal 2008 and were recorded net of income taxes as an increase to additional paid-in capital. Furthermore, as part of a settlement agreement reached with the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") as more fully described in note 12(c), Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis and Kavelman also agreed to contribute, in aggregate, a total of approximately CAD $83.1 million to RIM, consisting of (i) a total of CAD $38.3 million to RIM in respect of the outstanding benefit arising from incorrectly priced stock options granted to all RIM employees from 1996 to 2006, and (ii) a total of CAD $44.8 million to RIM (CAD $15.0 million of which had previously been paid) to defray costs incurred by RIM in the investigation and remediation of stock options, granting practices and related governance practices at RIM. These contributions are being made through Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis and Kavelman undertaking not to exercise certain vested RIM options to acquire an aggregate of 1,160,129 common shares of RIM. These options have a fair value equal to the aggregate contribution amounts determined using a BSM calculation based on the last trading day prior to the day the OSC issued a notice of hearing in respect of the matters giving rise to the settlement. These options are shown as outstanding, vested and exercisable as at February 28, 2009 in the table below. Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis, Kavelman and Loberto have also paid a total of CAD $9.1 million to the OSC as an administrative penalty and towards the costs of the OSC's investigation.

In June 2007, the Board amended the Stock Option Plan to provide that options held by directors of the Company will not terminate upon a director ceasing to be a director of the Company if such person is appointed as a Director Emeritus of the Board. This resulted in a modification for accounting purposes of unvested options previously granted to two directors who where appointed Directors Emeritus during the second quarter of fiscal 2008, which in turn required the Company to record additional compensation expense in fiscal 2008 in the amount of $3.5 million.

A summary of option activity since March 4, 2006 is shown below.

	Options Outstanding			
	Number (in 000's)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance as at March 4, 2006	26,883	$ 6.78		
Granted during the year	1,752	37.15		
Exercised during the year	(9,126)	4.30		
Forfeited/cancelled/expired during the year	(348)	9.97		
Balance as at March 3, 2007	19,161	$ 10.85		
Granted during the year	2,518	101.60		
Exercised during the year	(5,039)	10.82		
Forfeited/cancelled/expired during the year	(174)	31.76		
Balance as at March 1, 2008	**16,466**	**$ 28.66**		
Exercised during the year	**(3,565)**	**7.60**		
Forfeited/cancelled/expired during the year	**(170)**	**60.25**		
Balance as at February 28, 2009	**12,731**	**$ 27.51**	**2.60**	**$262,250**
Vested and expected to vest at February 28, 2009	**12,484**	**$ 26.99**	**2.57**	**$260,746**
Exercisable at February 28, 2009	**8,686**	**$ 15.07**	**1.82**	**$255,238**

The aggregate intrinsic value in the table above represents the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the aggregate difference between the closing stock price of the Company's common stock on February 28, 2009 and the exercise price for in-the-money options) that would have been received by the option holders if all in-the-money options had been exercised on February 28, 2009. The intrinsic value of stock options exercised during fiscal 2009, calculated using the average market price during the period, was approximately $82 per share.

A summary of unvested stock options since March 1, 2008 is shown below:

	Options Outstanding	
	Number (in 000's)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance as at March 1, 2008	**7,257**	**$ 22.89**
Vested during the period	**(3,042)**	**13.20**
Forfeited during the period	**(170)**	**34.45**
Balance as at February 28, 2009	**4,045**	**$ 29.69**

As of February 28, 2009, there was $95.5 million of unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to unvested stock options which will be expensed over the vesting period, which, on a weighted-average basis, results in a period of approximately 2.1 years. The total fair value of stock options vested during the year ended February 28, 2009 was $40.1 million.

Cash received from stock option exercises for the year ended February 28, 2009 was $27.0 million (March 1, 2008 — $62.9 million). Tax benefits realized by the Company related to the stock option exercises were $12.6 million (March 1, 2008 — $8.2 million; March 3, 2007 — $6.0 million).

There were no stock options granted in fiscal 2009. The weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during the previous two years was calculated using the BSM option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the year ended	
	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Number of options granted (000's)	2,518	1,752
Weighted-average BSM value of each option	$ 47.11	$ 16.63
Assumptions:		
Risk-free interest rate	4.3%	4.8%
Expected life in years	4.6	4.4
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Volatility	41% - 57%	44% - 55%

The Company has not paid a dividend in the previous eleven fiscal years and has no current expectation of paying cash dividends on its common shares. The risk-free interest rates utilized during the life of the stock options are based on a U.S. Treasury security for an equivalent period. The Company estimates the volatility of its common

shares at the date of grant based on a combination of the implied volatility of publicly traded options on its common shares, and historical volatility, as the Company believes that this is a better indicator of expected volatility going forward. The expected life of stock options granted under the plan is based on historical exercise patterns, which the Company believes are representative of future exercise patterns.

Restricted Share Unit Plan

RSUs are redeemed for either common shares issued the by Company, common shares purchased on the open market or the cash equivalent on the vesting dates established by the Company. Compensation expense is recognized upon issuance of RSUs over the vesting period. The Company recorded $196 of compensation expense with respect to RSUs in the year ended February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — $33).

The Company did not issue any RSUs in the year ended February 28, 2009 and there were 3,334 RSUs outstanding as at February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — 5,000).

Deferred Share Unit Plan

Under the DSU Plan, each independent director will be credited with DSUs in satisfaction of all or a portion of the cash fees otherwise payable to them for serving as a director of the Company. Grants under the DSU Plan replace the stock option awards that were historically granted to independent members of the Board of Directors. DSUs will be redeemed for cash with the redemption value of each DSU equal to the weighted-average trading price of the Company's shares over the five trading days preceding the redemption date. Alternatively, subject to receipt of shareholder approval, the Company may elect to redeem DSUs by way of shares purchased on the open market or issued by the Company.

The Company issued 11,282 DSUs in the year ended February 28, 2009. There are 20,208 DSUs outstanding at February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — 8,926). The Company had a liability of $834 in relation to the DSU plan as at February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — $965).

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Lease commitments

The Company is committed to future minimum annual lease payments under operating leases as follows:

	Real Estate	Equipment and other	Total
For the years ending			
2010	**$ 23,785**	**$ 1,459**	**$ 25,244**
2011	**22,253**	**1,269**	**23,522**
2012	**22,003**	**548**	**22,551**
2013	**20,395**	**—**	**20,395**
2014	**19,496**	**—**	**19,496**
Thereafter	**72,172**	**—**	**72,172**
	$180,104	**$ 3,276**	**$183,380**

For the year ended February 28, 2009, the Company incurred rental expense of $22.7 million (March 1, 2008 — $15.5 million; March 3, 2007 — $9.8 million).

(b) Litigation

By letter dated February 3, 2005 (the "Letter"), TMO-DG delivered to RIM-UK a notice of a claim for indemnity in relation to litigation in Düsseldorf, Germany in which the plaintiff, Inpro, brought action against TMO-DG (the "Litigation") for infringement of European Patent EP0892947B1 (the "Patent"). The Company joined the Litigation as an intervening party in support of the defendant TMO-DG. The Company also filed an invalidity action in the patent court in Munich Germany. On January 27, 2006, the Munich court declared the Patent invalid. Inpro has appealed the Munich court's decision and an appeal will not be heard until some time in 2009. On March 21, 2006, the Düsseldorf court stayed the infringement action until a final decision on validity has been made. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the Litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On May 1, 2006, Visto Corporation ("Visto") filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division (the "Marshall District Court"), against the Company alleging infringement of four patents (United States Patent ("U.S. Patent") No. 6,023,708 ("'708"), 6,085,192 ("'192), 6,151,606 ("'606") and 6,708,221 ("'221")) and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. On May 1, 2006, RIM filed a declaratory judgment complaint against Visto in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas (Dallas Division) (the "Dallas District Court") alleging that the Visto '192, '606, and '221 patents are invalid and/or not infringed. RIM filed an amended declaratory judgment complaint in the Dallas District Court on May 12, 2006 adding claims against Visto for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694, which are owned by RIM. Visto responded to RIM's amended complaint on July 5, 2006 by filing declaratory judgment claims in the Dallas District Court that the RIM 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 patents are invalid and/or not infringed. On June 16, 2006, RIM filed a declaratory judgment complaint against Visto in the Dallas District Court alleging that Patent No. 7,039,679 ("'679") is invalid and/or not infringed. The declaratory judgment filed by RIM in the Dallas District Court against Visto's U.S. Patents No. '192, '606 and '221 has been dismissed. This will proceed as part of the Visto suit in the Eastern District of Texas. The RIM complaint filed in the Dallas District Court against Visto for infringement of RIM's U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 was consolidated with the declaratory judgment action filed by RIM against Visto's patent No. '679 into one case. RIM's complaint filed against Visto for infringement of RIM's U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 (consolidated with the declaratory judgment filed by RIM against Visto patent No, '679) was dismissed to allow RIM to re-file those complaints in the Marshall District Court. RIM's motion to amend its response to add an infringement claim under the RIM 6,389,457 and 6,219,694 patents, along with a declaratory judgment complaint against Visto patent '679, to the Marshall District Court action was granted on March 6, 2007. RIM's motion to transfer Visto's declaratory judgment counterclaims filed on July 5, 2006 (against the RIM Patents, U.S. Patent No. 6,389,457 and 6,219,694) from the Northern District of Texas Court to the Eastern District of Texas Court was granted on May 17, 2007. All of RIM's and Visto's claims and counterclaims filed in the Northern District of Texas will now be heard in the Eastern District of Texas case. As of September 21, 2007, the United States Patent & Trademark Office ("USPTO") issued office actions in re-examination proceedings, rejecting all claims of each of the five patents asserted against RIM in the patent infringement action filed by Visto in the Eastern District of Texas against RIM on April 28, 2006. On March 14, 2008, the USPTO issued final office actions rejecting all the claims of the '679, '606 patents and the majority of the claims of the '192 patent. A claim construction hearing was held on November 1, 2007, in the Eastern District of Texas action. The Magistrate assigned to handle the claim construction hearing granted leave to both RIM and Visto to file supplemental briefs based on Visto's response to the re-examination proceedings before the USPTO. On April 4, 2008, RIM filed a motion to stay the case pending final disposition of the re-examination proceedings. On July 2, 2008, the Court granted RIM's motion to stay the entire case pending final disposition of the re-examination proceedings

involving Visto's patents-in-suit. On January 23, 2009, Visto filed a Motion to Lift the Stay in the original Eastern District of Texas case in light of Notices of Intent to Issue Reexamination Certificates (NIRC) in the re-examination proceedings of Visto's '192, '679 and '606 patents. On March 25, 2009, the USPTO issued a re-examination certificate for the '679 and '606 patents indicating the re-examinations on those two patents are complete. The USPTO issued a Notice of Intent to Issue a Reexamination Certificate for the '708 and '221 patents, however Visto has indicated that it will ask the Court to dismiss the '221 patent from the case with prejudice. A status conference is scheduled for April 16, 2009. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On August 28, 2007, Visto filed a new complaint in the Marshall District Court, against the Company alleging infringement of two U.S. Patents (U.S. Patent No. 5,857,201 and 6,324,542). On October 18, 2007, RIM filed its answer to Visto's complaint in the Eastern District of Texas. On January 8, 2008, Visto filed an amended complaint adding U.S. Patent No. 5,968,131. On January 29, 2008, RIM filed an answer to the amended complaint. On June 16, 2008, Visto filed a motion to further amend its complaint to include two new U.S. Patents No. 7,363,349 and 7,373,571, and RIM filed an opposition to this motion. On September 29, 2008, RIM filed its invalidity contentions on the original three patents-in-suit. All four of RIM's re-examination requests related to these original three patents have been accepted by the USPTO and are in progress. RIM filed a request for ex parte re-examination of Visto Patent No. 7,363,349. On February 24, 2009, the Texas Court granted Visto's motion to amend its complaint to add U.S. Patent No. 7,363,349 and 7,373,517. Proceedings are ongoing with jury selection set for August 2, 2010. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On June 15, 2007, RIM filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California a complaint against Visto for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,889,839, which is owned by RIM. On July 9, 2007, Visto filed its answer to RIM's complaint asserting defences based on non-infringement, invalidity and unenforceability. On August 29, 2007, Visto filed a motion to amend Visto's answer and add counterclaims of infringement by RIM of U.S. Patents No. 7,255,231 and 7,228,383 in the Northern District of California case. On February 28, 2008, the California Court granted RIM's request to stay Visto's counterclaims of infringement of the 7,255,231 and 7,228,383 patents pending their re-examination by the USPTO. On June 9, 2008, the California Court granted Visto's request to stay RIM's claims of infringement of the 5,889,839 patent pending their re-examination by the USPTO. The USPTO has granted RIM's request for re-examination of all Visto patents-in-suit and those re-examinations are ongoing. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On July 5, 2006, RIM commenced an action in the Federal Court of Canada against Visto for infringement of RIM's Canadian Patent No. 2,245,157, 2,356,073 and 2,356,046. On June 1, 2007, RIM commenced an action in the Ontario Superior Court of Justice against Visto Corporation and two of its executive officers. The action seeks damages for conspiracy, for false and misleading statements in contravention of the Competition Act, for contravention of the Trade-marks Act, for injurious falsehood and for unlawful interference with RIM's economic relations. On May 21, 2008, the Federal Court issued a judgment finding Visto to have infringed on the three RIM patents-in-suit in Canada. Proceedings are currently pending to determine the damages for Visto's infringement of RIM's patents. No amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009 as the amount of damages is not determinable.

On October 30, 2006, RIM commenced an action against Visto in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division, Patents Court) in London, England. The action sought a declaration that Visto's U.K. patent [EP (UK) 0,996,905] is invalid and should be revoked. On December 5, 2006, RIM requested that the court decide that RIM's actions in the U.K. do not infringe the same patent. RIM sent to Visto a non-confidential Product and Process Description ("PPD") providing a technical description of RIM's products offered in the U.K. On February 2, 2007, Visto acknowledged that RIM's products described in the non-confidential PPD do not infringe Visto's U.K. patent [EP (UK) 0,996,905]. However, on February 2, 2007 Visto also filed a defence and counterclaim alleging that another Company product allegedly not in the non-confidential PPD, the Mail Connector product, does infringe Visto's U.K. patent [EP (UK) 0,996,905]. Visto also alleged that the action filed by the Company in Italy (see below) was filed in bad faith or with gross negligence and that filing the proceedings in Italy amounts to the tort of abuse of process. Visto further asked the Court to order revocation of the Company's U.K. patents [EP (UK) 1 096 727] and [EP (UK) 1 126 662]. The Company presented a jurisdictional challenge to Visto's abuse of process claims related to RIM's filing of the action in Italy on the basis that the UK Court did not have jurisdiction in the UK for the abuse of process claims. The Court decided in RIM's favour in a hearing held on April 3, 2007 on RIM's jurisdictional challenge, and Visto appealed the Court's decision. On April 13, 2007, in view of the fact that Visto acknowledged that RIM's products described in the PPD do not infringe the Visto UK patent, RIM served a notice of discontinuance that it was withdrawing its request that the Court decide that the RIM products described in the PPD do not infringe the Visto UK patent. A hearing was held in the UK Court on August 7, 2007 on an application filed by Visto requesting a stay of the litigation. The UK Court denied Visto's request for a stay. The trial on the invalidity and non-infringement of Visto's patents proceeded in the UK Court on January 23, 2008. On February 28, 2008, the UK Court rendered a decision wherein it held that Visto's [EP (UK) 0,996,905] patent was invalid for lack of inventive step and not being patentable subject matter. On March 6, 2008, the English Court of Appeal also denied Visto's appeal in relation to the abuse of process claims. Proceedings are currently pending to determine RIM's entitlement to costs.

On December 27, 2006, RIM commenced an action in Italy in the Court of Milan, Specialized Division in Industrial and Intellectual Property. RIM is requesting that the court declare the Italian portion of Visto's patent No. EP0996905 invalid and declare that RIM's activities in Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain do not infringe patent EP0996905. On May 28, 2007, Visto filed a request with the Court of Milan that the Court hold a hearing on the issue of whether the Court has jurisdiction to decide that RIM's activities in Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands and Spain do not infringe patent EP0996905. On April 18, 2008, the Court of Milan, special division for industrial and intellectual property filed a partial decision (no. 5111/2008) declaring its own lack of jurisdiction over the claims for the assessment of non-infringement of European patent EP0996905 in its national portions, other than the Italian portion. On July 11, 2008, RIM filed an appeal of the decision on jurisdiction. On May 27, 2008, the Court scheduled an oral hearing for December 16, 2008. On November 12, 2008, Visto sent a letter to the European Patent Office submitting to revocation throughout Europe of its patent EP0996905. Visto has sent notice to the Court of Milan and requested termination of proceedings. RIM requested expansion of the subject matter to be considered by the Court appointed expert to include recently issued Visto divisional patents (EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; 1,783,927). A hearing on this question was held on December 9, 2008, and the issue was deferred to a three judge panel. Also, a hearing was held regarding RIM's appeal of the decision of the Court of Milan regarding non-Italian portions of the Visto patents-in-suit. Proceedings are currently pending.

On October 16, 2008, RIM filed a nullity action in the UK asserting invalidity of Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. On November 21, 2008, Visto counter-claimed in UK asserting nullity of four RIM patents and infringement of Visto's divisional patents. A case management conference was held on December 5, 2008 at which trial was scheduled in the UK for September 14, 2009.

On September 18, 2008, Visto filed a lawsuit in Turin, Italy alleging that RIM infringes Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. Visto requested a preliminary injunction against RIM. On January 7, 2009 the Turin Court rejected Visto's petition and ordered Visto to pay costs. On January 28, 2009, Visto informed RIM of its decision not to appeal the Turin Court's decision.

On October 18, 2008, RIM filed a lawsuit in Rome, Italy alleging invalidity of Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. An allegation by certain RIM officers of non-infringement was also included. A first hearing on the merits has been scheduled for May 28, 2009. Proceedings are currently pending.

On September 17, 2008, Visto filed a lawsuit in Dusseldorf, Germany alleging infringement by RIM of Visto divisional patents EP 1,722,321; 1,783,675; and 1,783,927. A case management conference was held on December 9, 2008 and trial was set in Germany for December 10, 2009. Proceedings are currently pending. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to the litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On May 31, 2006, the Company filed a declaratory judgment action in the Dallas District Court against DataQuill BVI, Ltd. in which RIM seeks a ruling that the U.S. Patent 6,058,304 is invalid and not infringed by RIM products. On August 15, 2006, DataQuill filed a motion to dismiss to which RIM filed a response on September 15, 2006. On March 27, 2007, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas issued an order denying DataQuill's Motion to Dismiss. On April 13, 2007, RIM filed an amended complaint which added a declaratory judgment counterclaim to the suit seeking a ruling that DataQuill's continuation patent of the 6,058,304 patent, U.S. Patent 7,139,591 is invalid and not infringed by RIM products. On April 24, 2007, DataQuill filed its answer to RIM's declaratory judgment complaint. DataQuill counterclaimed for infringement of the 6,058,304 and 7,139,591 patents and is seeking an injunction and monetary damages. On May 9, 2008, the Northern District of Texas granted the parties' joint motion to amend the scheduling order and reset the trial date for April 20, 2009. Subsequently, the parties agreed to submit the dispute to binding alternative dispute resolution (ADR) proceedings. Based on this agreement, the parties jointly moved to stay the case until January 15, 2009 and to vacate all case deadlines, including the April 20, 2009 trial date. The court granted the parties' joint motion and further ordered that, if ADR is unsuccessful, then entry of a revised docket control order will be necessary. On November 24, 2008, the parties completed settlement of the lawsuit for an amount that is not material to these consolidated financial statements.

On June 6, 2007, Minerva Industries ("Minerva") filed a complaint in the Marshall District Court against the Company alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,681,120 and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. On January 22, 2008, Minerva filed a second complaint in the Marshall District Court against the Company alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,321,783 and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. RIM answered the first Complaint on January 28, 2008 and the second Complaint on March 14, 2008. On December 1, 2008, RIM's motion to consolidate the two cases was granted. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to this litigation is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On October 18, 2007, Saxon Innovations, LLC, filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Tyler Division, against the Company and thirteen other defendants alleging infringement of U.S. Patents Nos. 5,592,555, 5,771,394, 5,502,689, and 5,247,621 and seeking an injunction and monetary damages. RIM's answer was filed on March 5, 2008. A trial date has been set for May 2010. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to this litigation is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On February 16, 2008, the Company filed a complaint in the Dallas District Court against Motorola alleging breach of contract, antitrust violations, patent infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,664,055; 5,699,485; 6,278,442; 6,452,588; 6,489,950; 6,611,254, 6,661,255; 6,919,879 and 7,227,536 and seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity against Motorola U.S. Patent Nos. 5,359,317; 5,074,684; 5,764,899; 5,771,353; 5,958,006; 5,706,211 and 6,101,531. On February 21, 2008, RIM filed a second complaint in the Dallas District Court seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of Motorola U.S. Patent No. 5,157,391; 5,394,140; 5,612,682 and 5,974,447. On April 10, 2008, Motorola filed a motion to dismiss RIM's antitrust and contract claims or, in the alternative, to bifurcate and stay RIM's antitrust and contract claims until the resolution of the co-pending patent claims. Motorola also asked the Court to dismiss, stay and or transfer to the Eastern District of Texas RIM's declaratory judgment claims against Motorola's patents. Pleadings on this motion closed on June 2, 2008. On September 19, 2008, the previously transferred case from the District of Delaware, described below, was consolidated with this case. On December 11, 2008, Motorola's motion to dismiss, stay and/or transfer the proceedings was denied in full. On January 9, 2009, Motorola filed its answer to RIM's complaint including three new counterclaims for infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,252,515, 5,189,389 and 5,953,413. Proceedings are currently pending. At this time, the likelihood of damages or recoveries and the ultimate amounts, if any, with respect to this litigation (or any related litigation) is not determinable. Accordingly, no amount has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements as at February 28, 2009.

On February 16, 2008, Motorola filed a complaint against the Company in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,157,391; 5,359,317; 5,394,140; 5,612,682; 5,764,899; 5,771,353 and 5,974,447. On February 20, 2008, Motorola filed an amended complaint adding U.S. Patent Nos. 5,074,684; 5,706,211; 5,958,006 and 6,101,531 to the complaint. On March 31, 2008, RIM filed a motion to transfer Motorola's Eastern District of Texas case involving Motorola's patents to the Northern District of Texas. On October 17, 2008, the Court granted RIM's motion to transfer this case to the Dallas District Court. This portion of the Motorola litigation is now closed.

On February 16, 2008, Motorola filed another complaint in the District of Delaware against the Company seeking a declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity related to U.S. Patent No. 5,664,055 and 5,699,485 assigned to RIM as well as U.S. Patent No. 6,611,254, 6,661,255 and 6,919,879. On February 20, 2008, the complaint was amended to include RIM's U.S. Patent No. 6,278,442; 6,452,588; 6,489,950 and 7,227,536. On March 31, 2008, RIM filed a motion to transfer Motorola's District of Delaware case involving RIM's patents to the Dallas District Court. On April 10, 2008, RIM filed its answer and counterclaims to Motorola's amended complaint. Motorola filed its reply to RIM's counterclaims on April 30, 2008. On August 26, 2008, the Court granted RIM's motion to transfer this case to the Dallas District Court. This portion of the Motorola litigation is now closed.

On January 6, 2009, Motorola filed a claim in the United Kingdom against the Company for infringement of European patents EP (UK) 0 818 009 (the "'009 patent"), EP (UK) 0 378 775 (the "'775 patent"), EP (UK) 0 551 289 (the "'289 patent"), and EP (UK) 0 932 320 (the "'320 patent"). Motorola's claim was filed as a counterclaim in response to the Company's filing of a declaratory judgment seeking to invalidate Motorola's '009 patent. A case management conference was held on January 12, 2009 at which the judge set a hearing date for on or about January 11, 2010 for the '009 patent and the '320 patent, both of which are system patents, and another hearing date for on or about March 1, 2010 for the '775 patent and the '289 patent, both of which are handset patents. Proceedings are currently pending.

A case management conference was held on March 20, 2009, in relation to the case filed in the United Kingdom by TIP Communications, LLC, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, for infringement of EP (UK) 0 742 989. A second case management conference is scheduled for April 8, 2009. On March 10, 2009, TIP Communications, LLC filed a lawsuit in the Northern

District of Texas against Motorola for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,956,329.

From time to time, the Company is involved in other claims in the normal course of business. The following additional patent suits were filed by the Company or against the Company since the end of fiscal 2008:

On March 6, 2008, Aloft Media LLC ("Aloft") filed a complaint against the Company and 12 other parties in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 7,330,715. This patent generally relates to transferring contact information using a cell phone. The Texas Court has set a trial date for October 2010. On July 29th, 2008, Aloft filed a second patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the Eastern District of Texas (Marshall Division). The single patent in suit is U.S. Patent No. 7,305,625 entitled "Data Networking system and Method for Interface a User." The Texas Court has set a trial date for March 2011. The complaints seek an injunction and monetary damages.

On March 7, 2008, FlashPoint Technology Inc. ("FlashPoint") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and 14 other parties in the District of Delaware. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 6,118,480, 6,177,956, 6,222,538, 6,223,190 (the "'190 Patent"), 6,249,316, 6,486,914 and 6,504,575. These patents are generally directed to digital camera and imaging technologies. On May 31, 2008, FlashPoint dismissed its complaint as to 6 of the 7 patents-in-suit, leaving only the '190 Patent in the litigation against RIM. On February 6, 2009, FlashPoint filed an amended complaint adding U.S. Patent Nos. 5,903,309, 6,278,447 (the "'447 Patent") and 6,400,471 (the "'471 Patent"). Only the '447 Patent and the '471 Patent have been asserted against RIM. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On May 20, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit in Italy against IPCom GmbH ("IPCom") for declaratory judgment of invalidity of several IPCom patents. On May 21, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit in the U.K. against IPCom for declaratory judgment of invalidity of several claimed standards-essential IPCom patents. On May 27, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas against IPCom for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and invalidity of several IPCom patents. On May 23, 2008, IPCom filed suit against the Company for infringement of four claimed standards essential German and European patents in the Hamburg, Germany court. On August 8, 2008, the parties agreed to withdraw and terminate their respective European actions.

On June 20, 2008, St. Clair Intellectual Property Consultants, Inc. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and other defendants in the District of Delaware. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 5,138,459, 6,094,219, 6,233,010 and 6,323,899. These patents are generally directed to image processing in digital cameras. The court has set a trial date for June 14, 2010. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On July 29, 2008, Stragent, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,665,722. This patent relates to web browsing. The Texas Court has set a trial date for March 2011. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On July 30, 2008, WIAV Solutions, LLC ("WIAV") filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and other defendants in the Eastern District of Virginia. The patents-in-suit include: 6,256,606; 7,120,578; 6,275,794; 6,507,814; 7,266,493; 6,633,841; 6,104,992; 6,385,573; 6,539,205; 6,680,920. These patents are generally related to speech codecs. On September 26, 2008, WIAV dismissed the original lawsuit and filed another patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and other defendants naming the same patents. On January 26, 2009, WIAV dismissed the September 26, 2008 lawsuit and filed a third patent infringement lawsuit against the Company naming the same patents. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On October 31, 2008, Mformation Technologies, Inc. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the Northern District of California. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 6,970,917 and 7,343,408. These patents are generally directed to remote device management functionality. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On November 17, 2008, Spansion, Inc. and Spansion LLC ("Spansion") filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") against Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and other related Samsung companies (collectively "Samsung") and other proposed respondents, including the Company, who purchase flash memory chips from Samsung, alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 6,380,029; 6,080,639; 6,376,877 and 5,715,194. The patents relate generally to flash memory chips. The Administrative Law Judge has set a trial date of September 28, 2009 and a target date for completion of the investigation by the ITC of June 18, 2010. On March 16, 2009, Spansion and Samsung filed a Joint First Settlement Conference Report indicating that they reached an agreement in principle on a settlement agreement that would cover all of Samsung's flash memory customers, including the Company. Spansion, which has filed for bankruptcy protection, is currently waiting for approval from the bankruptcy court to enter into the agreement.

On November 20, 2008, the Company filed a lawsuit for declaratory judgment of non-infringement, invalidity and unenforceability against four Kodak patents in the Dallas District Court. The patents-in-suit include U.S. Patent Nos. 5,493,335, 6,292,218 and 6,600,510 which are generally directed to digital camera technologies and U.S. Patent No. 5,226,161 which is directed to data sharing in applications. Kodak counterclaimed for infringement of these same patents seeking an injunction and monetary damages. The trial is scheduled for December, 2010.

On December 19, 2008, Saxon Innovations, LLC filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission ("ITC") against the Company and other proposed respondents alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,235,635; 5,530,597; and 5,608,873. The patents relate generally to features and functionalities for processors in handheld, wireless communications devices. The ITC scheduled the hearing to begin on July 30, 2009 and the investigation is expected to be completed by April 14, 2010. The complaint does not seek monetary damages, but requests that the ITC issue orders prohibiting certain RIM products from being imported into the U.S. and sold in the U.S. A parallel district court case on these patents seeking damages and an injunction in the Marshall District Court has been stayed pending completion of the ITC investigation.

On December 29, 2008, Prism Technologies, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and Microsoft Corporation in the United States District Court for the District Of Nebraska. The single patent in suit is US Patent No. 7,290,288 entitled "Method and System for Controlling Access, by an Authentication Server, to Protected Computer Resources Provided Via an Internet Protocol Network." The complaint seeks monetary damages.

On December 30, 2008, MSTG, Inc. filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois alleging infringement of U.S. Patent Nos. 5,920,551; 6,219,374; and 7,151,756. The patents relate generally to Code Division Multiple Access transmission systems. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

On March 20, 2009, Traffic Information, LLC filed a patent infringement lawsuit against the Company and seven other defendants in the Marshall District Court alleging infringement of U.S. Patent No. 6,785,606. The patent generally relates to the provisions of traffic information to mobile users. The complaint seeks an injunction and monetary damages.

Additional lawsuits and claims, including purported class actions and derivative actions, may be filed or made based upon the Company's historical stock option granting practices. Management assesses such claims and

where considered likely to result in a material exposure and, where the amount of the claim is quantifiable, provisions for loss are made based on management's assessment of the likely outcome. The Company does not provide for claims that are considered unlikely to result in a significant loss, claims for which the outcome is not determinable or claims where the amount of the loss cannot be reasonably estimated. Any settlements or awards under such claims are provided for when reasonably determinable.

(c) Other

As previously disclosed, on February 5, 2009, a panel of Commissioners of the OSC approved a settlement agreement with the Company, Jim Balsillie, the Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mike Lazaridis, the President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Dennis Kavelman, previously Chief Financial Officer of the Company (currently with the Company in another role), Angelo Loberto, previously Vice-President of Finance (currently with the Company in another role), Kendall Cork, a former Director of the Company, Douglas Wright, a former Director of the Company, James Estill, a Director of the Company, and Douglas Fregin, a former Director of the Company, relating to the previously disclosed OSC investigation of the Company's historical stock option granting practices. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement with the OSC, the Company agreed to submit to a review of its governance practices and procedures by an independent person selected by the OSC and paid for by the Company. Jim Balsillie agreed not to act as a director of any Canadian reporting issuer until the later of twelve months from the date of the OSC settlement and the Company's public disclosure of how it is addressing the recommendations arising from the independent review. Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis and Kavelman also agreed to contribute, in aggregate, a total of approximately CAD $83.1 million to RIM, consisting of (i) a total of CAD $38.3 million to RIM in respect of the outstanding benefit arising from incorrectly priced stock options granted to all RIM employees from 1996 to 2006, and (ii) a total of CAD $44.8 million to RIM (CAD $15.0 million of which had previously been paid) to defray costs incurred by RIM in the investigation and remediation of stock option granting practices and related governance practices at RIM. These contributions are being made through Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis and Kavelman undertaking not to exercise vested RIM options to acquire an aggregate of 1,160,129 common shares of RIM. These options have a fair value equal to the aggregate contribution amounts determined using a BSM calculation based on the last trading day prior to the day the OSC issued a notice of hearing in respect of the matters giving rise to the settlement. Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis, Kavelman and Loberto also paid a total of CAD $9.1 million to the OSC as an administrative penalty and towards the costs of the OSC's investigation. Dennis Kavelman is also prohibited from acting as a director or officer of any Canadian reporting issuer until the later of (a) five years from the date of the OSC's order approving the settlement, and (b) the date he completes a course acceptable to the staff of the OSC regarding the duties of directors and officers of public companies. Angelo Loberto is also prohibited from acting as a director or officer of any Canadian reporting issuer until he completes a course acceptable to the staff of the OSC regarding the duties of directors and officers of public companies.

As part of the OSC settlement, the Company agreed to enter into an agreement with an independent consultant to conduct a comprehensive examination and review of the Company and report to the Company's board of directors and the staff of the OSC the Company's governance practices and procedures and its internal control over financial reporting. A summary of the consultant's recommendations in the final report will be posted on the OSC's website and disclosed in the Company's MD&A.

In addition, as announced by the Company on February 17, 2009, the Company, Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis, Kavelman and Loberto, entered into settlements with the SEC that resolved the previously disclosed SEC investigation of the Company's historical stock option granting practices. The Company consented, without admitting or denying allegations in a complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining it from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the antifraud provisions. The Company was not required to pay disgorgement or a monetary penalty.

Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis consented, without admitting or denying allegations in the complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining them from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the non-scienter based antifraud provisions. The order also provided that Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis are liable for disgorgement of profits gained as a result of conduct alleged in the complaint together with prejudgment interest, although it also provided that those amounts are deemed paid in full because Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis had already voluntarily paid those amounts to the Company. Those repayments were made earlier as part of a series of recommendations of a Special Committee of the Company's Board of Directors following the Review.

Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto consented, without admitting or denying allegations in the complaint filed

by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining them from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the antifraud provisions. The order also provided that Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto are liable for disgorgement of profits gained as a result of conduct alleged in the complaint together with prejudgment interest, although it also provided that those amounts are deemed paid in full because Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto already voluntarily paid those amounts to the Company at the same time and on the same basis as Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis. In addition, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto each agreed to be prohibited, for a period of five years from acting as an officer or director of a company that is registered or required to file reports with the SEC, and to be barred from appearing or practicing as an accountant before the SEC with a right to reapply after five years.

Messrs. Balsillie, Lazaridis, Kavelman and Loberto also agreed to the payment of monetary penalties totaling, in aggregate, $1.4 million to the SEC as an administrative penalty.

13. PRODUCT WARRANTY

The Company estimates its warranty costs at the time of revenue recognition based on historical warranty claims experience and records the expense in *Cost of sales*. The warranty accrual balance is reviewed quarterly to establish that it materially reflects the remaining obligation based on the anticipated future expenditures over the balance of the obligation period. Adjustments are made when the actual warranty claim experience differs from estimates.

The change in the Company's accrued warranty obligations March 4, 2006 to February 28, 2009 as well as the accrued warranty obligations as at February 28, 2009 are set forth in the following table:

Accrued warranty obligations at March 4, 2006	$ 22,387
Actual warranty experience during fiscal 2007	(38,554)
Fiscal 2007 warranty provision	49,736
Adjustments for changes in estimate	3,100
Accrued warranty obligations at March 3, 2007	36,669
Actual warranty experience during fiscal 2008	(68,166)
Fiscal 2008 warranty provision	116,045
Accrued warranty obligations at March 1, 2008	84,548
Actual warranty experience during fiscal 2009	**(146,434)**
Fiscal 2009 warranty provision	**258,757**
Adjustments for changes in estimate	**(12,536)**
Accrued warranty obligations at February 28, 2009	**$ 184,335**

14. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share.

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Net income for basic and diluted earnings per share available to common shareholders	**$1,892,616**	$1,293,867	$631,572
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (000's) — basic	**565,059**	559,778	556,059
Effect of dilutive securities (000's): Stock-based compensation	**9,097**	13,052	15,750
Weighted-average number of shares and assumed conversions (000's) — diluted	**574,156**	572,830	571,809
Earnings per share — reported			
Basic	**$ 3.35**	$ 2.31	$ 1.14
Diluted	**$ 3.30**	$ 2.26	$ 1.10

15. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

The components of comprehensive income (loss) are shown in the following table:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Net income	**$1,892,616**	$1,293,867	$631,572
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on available- for-sale investments	**(7,161)**	13,467	11,839
Net change in derivative fair value during the year, net of income tax recovery of $8,641 (March 1, 2008 - income taxes $19,238; March 3, 2007 - income taxes $7,124)	**(6,168)**	37,564	(13,455)
Amounts reclassified to earnings during the year, net of income taxes of $4,644 (March 1, 2008 - $5,142; March 3, 2007 - $4,197)	**(16,497)**	(9,232)	(7,926)
Comprehensive income	**$1,862,790**	$1,335,666	$622,030

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) are as follows:

	As at		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Accumulated net unrealized gains (losses) on available- for-sale investments	**$ (88)**	$ 7,073	$ (6,394)
Accumulated net unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments	**545**	23,210	(5,122)
Total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 457**	$30,283	$(11,516)

16. SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

(a) Cash flows resulting from net changes in working capital items are as follows:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Trade receivables	**$ (936,514)**	$ (602,055)	$ (254,370)
Other receivables	**(83,039)**	(34,515)	(8,300)
Inventory	**(286,133)**	(140,360)	(121,238)
Other current assets	**(50,280)**	(26,161)	(16,827)
Accounts payable	**177,263**	140,806	47,625
Accrued liabilities	**506,859**	383,020	119,997
Income taxes payable	**(113,868)**	401,270	83,310
Deferred revenue	**16,598**	8,789	7,221
	$ (769,114)	$ 130,794	$ (142,582)

(b) Certain statement of cash flow information related to interest and income taxes paid is summarized as follows:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Interest paid during the year	**$ 502**	$ 518	$ 494
Income taxes paid during the year	**946,237**	$ 216,095	$ 32,101

(c) The following items are included in the accrued liabilities balance:

	As at	
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008
Marketing costs	**$ 91,160**	$ 74,034
Warranty (note 13)	**184,335**	84,548
Royalties	**279,476**	150,151
Revenue rebates	**134,788**	60,282
Other	**548,843**	321,427
	$ 1,238,602	$ 690,442

Other accrued liabilities as noted in the above chart, include, among other things, salaries, payroll withholding taxes and incentive accruals, none of which are greater than 5% of the current liability balance.

(d) Additional information

Advertising expense, which includes media, agency and promotional expenses totalling $337.3 million (March 1, 2008 — $124.6 million; March 3, 2007 — $67.7 million) is included in *Selling, marketing and administration* expense.

Selling, marketing and administration expense for the fiscal year includes a foreign currency exchange loss of $6.1 million (March 1, 2008 — loss of $5.3 million; March 3, 2007 — loss of $2.0 million).

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Values of financial instruments outstanding were as follows:

	February 28, 2009		
	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Assets (Liabilities)			
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ —**	**$ 835,546**	**$ 835,546**
Available-for-sale investments	**$ —**	**$1,398,104**	**$1,398,104**
Currency forward contracts — asset	**$1,147,709**	**$ 70,100**	**$ 70,100**
Currency forward contracts — liability	**$ 975,543**	**$ (56,827)**	**$ (56,827)**

	March 1, 2008		
	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Assets (Liabilities)			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$1,184,398	$1,184,398
Available-for-sale investments	$ —	$1,154,098	$1,154,098
Long-term debt	$ —	$ (7,608)	$ (7,830)
Currency forward contracts — asset	$991,884	$ 47,507	$ 47,507
Currency forward contracts — liability	$699,821	$ (19,793)	$ (19,793)

For the Company's trade receivables, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, the fair values approximate their respective carrying amounts due to their short maturities. The fair value of investments is determined using observable market data based on quoted prices and interest rates. Where observable market data is unavailable due to a lack of trading activity, the Company utilizes internally developed models to estimate fair value. The fair value of currency forward contracts has been estimated using market quoted currency spot rates and interest rates. The fair value of long-term debt has been estimated using market quoted interest rates. The estimates presented herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. Changes in assumptions could have a significant effect on the estimates.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions in currencies other than its functional currency, the U.S. dollar. The majority of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2009 are transacted in U.S. dollars. Portions of the revenues are denominated in British Pounds, Canadian dollars, and Euros. Purchases of raw materials are primarily transacted in U.S. dollars. Other expenses, consisting of the majority of salaries, certain operating costs and manufacturing overhead are incurred primarily in Canadian dollars. At February 28, 2009 approximately 36% of cash and cash equivalents, 26% of trade receivables and 4% of accounts payable and accrued liabilities are denominated in foreign currencies (March 1, 2008 — 13%, 35% and 15%, respectively). These foreign currencies primarily include the British Pound, Canadian dollar, and Euro.

As part of its risk management strategy, the Company maintains net monetary asset and/or liability balances in foreign currencies and engages in foreign currency hedging activities using derivative financial instruments, including currency forward contracts and currency options. The Company does not use derivative instruments for speculative purposes. The principal currencies hedged include the British Pound, Canadian dollar, and Euro.

The Company has entered into forward contracts to hedge exposures relating to foreign currency anticipated transactions. These contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges, with the effective portion of the change

in fair value initially recorded in other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified to earnings in the period in which the cash flows from the associated hedged transactions affect earnings. Any ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the cash flow hedges is recognized in current period earnings. For fiscal years ending 2009, 2008 and 2007, the derivatives designated as cash flow hedges were considered to be fully effective with no resulting portions being designated as ineffective. The maturity dates of these instruments range from March 2009 to November 2010. As at February 28, 2009, the net unrealized loss on these forward contracts was approximately $2.7 million (March 1, 2008 — net unrealized gain of $34.6 million; March 3, 2007 — net unrealized loss of $7.8 million). Unrealized gains associated with these contracts were recorded in *Other current assets* and *Accumulated other comprehensive income*. Unrealized losses were recorded in *Accrued liabilities* and *Accumulated other comprehensive income*. These derivative gains or losses are reclassified to earnings in the same period that the forecasted transaction affects earnings. In fiscal 2010, $1.2 million of net unrealized gains on the forward contracts will be reclassified to earnings.

The Company has entered into forward contracts to hedge certain monetary assets and liabilities that are exposed to foreign currency risk. For contracts that are not subject to hedge accounting, gains and losses on the hedge instruments are recognized in earnings each period, offsetting the change in the U.S. dollar value of the hedged asset or liability. The maturity dates of these instruments range from March 2009 to May 2009. As at February 28, 2009, a net unrealized gain of $16.0 million was recorded in respect of this amount (March 1, 2008 — unrealized loss of $6.9 million; March 3, 2007 — unrealized gain of $542). Unrealized gains associated with these contracts were recorded in *Other current assets* and *Selling, marketing and administration*. Unrealized losses were recorded in *Accrued liabilities* and *Selling, marketing and administration*.

The following tables show the fair values of derivative instruments in the consolidated balance sheets.

	As at			
	February 28, 2009		March 1, 2008	
Derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments as defined in SFAS 133	**Balance Sheet Classification**	**Fair Value**	Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value
Cash flow hedges, currency forward contracts — asset	**Other current assets**	**$48,074**	Other current assets	$46,302
Cash flow hedges, currency forward contracts — liability	**Accrued liabilities**	**$50,756**	Accrued liabilities	$11,708

	As at			
	February 28, 2009		March 1, 2008	
Derivative instruments that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting under SFAS 133	**Balance Sheet Location**	**Fair Value**	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Economic hedges, currency forward contracts — asset	**Other current assets**	**$22,026**	Other current assets	$ 1,205
Economic hedges, currency forward contracts — liability	**Accrued liabilities**	**$ 6,071**	Accrued liabilities	$ 8,085

The following tables show the impact of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations.

Derivative Instruments in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships as defined in SFAS 133	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in OCI on Derivative Instruments (Effective Portion) For the Year Ended February 28, 2009	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion) For the Year Ended February 28, 2009
Currency Forward Contracts	$ 47,272	Revenue	$ 43,212
Currency Forward Contracts	$ (9,991)	Cost of sales	$ (4,425)
Currency Forward Contracts	$ (14,986)	Selling, marketing and administration	$ (6,638)
Currency Forward Contracts	$ (24,977)	Research and development	$ (11,063)

Derivative Instruments in Hedging Relationships that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting under SFAS 133	Location of Gain Recognized in Income on Derivative Instruments	Amount of Gain in Income on Derivative Instruments For the Year Ended February 28, 2009
Currency Forward Contracts	Selling, marketing and administration	$ 24,782

The Company is exposed to credit risk on derivative financial instruments arising from the potential for counterparties to default on their contractual obligations. The Company mitigates this risk by limiting counterparties to highly rated financial institutions and by continuously monitoring their creditworthiness. The Company's exposure to credit loss and market risk will vary over time as a function of currency exchange rates. The Company measures its counterparty credit exposure as a percentage of the total fair value of the applicable

derivative instruments. Where the net fair value of derivative instruments with any counterparty is negative, the Company deems the credit exposure to that counterparty to be nil. As at February 28, 2009, the maximum credit exposure to a single counterparty, measured as a percentage of the total fair value of derivative instruments with net unrealized gains was 60% (March 1, 2008 — 40%; March 3, 2007 — nil).

The Company is exposed to market and credit risk on its investment portfolio. The Company reduces this risk by investing in liquid, investment grade securities and by limiting exposure to any one entity or group of related entities. As at February 28, 2009, no single issuer represented more than 12% of the total cash, cash equivalents and investments (March 1, 2008, no single issuer represented more than 9% of the total cash, cash equivalents and investments).

Cash and cash equivalents and investments are invested in certain instruments of varying maturities. Consequently, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of holding investments of varying maturities. The fair value of investments, as well as the investment income derived from the investment portfolio, will fluctuate with changes in prevailing interest rates. The Company does not currently utilize interest rate derivative instruments in its investment portfolio.

The Company, in the normal course of business, monitors the financial condition of its customers and reviews the credit history of each new customer. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts that corresponds to the specific credit risk of its customers, historical trends and economic circumstances. The allowance for doubtful accounts as at February 28, 2009 is $2.1 million (March 1, 2008- $2.0 million).

While the Company sells its products and services to a variety of customers, one customer comprised 29% of trade receivables as at February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — three customers comprised 19%, 14% and 10%). Additionally, three customers comprised 23%, 14% and 10% of the Company's revenue (March 1, 2008 — three customers comprised 21%, 15% and 12%; March 3, 2007 - four customers comprised 19%, 14%, 11% and 11%).

18. SEGMENT DISCLOSURES

The Company is organized and managed as a single reportable business segment. The Company's operations are substantially all related to the research, design, manufacture and sales of wireless communications products, services and software.

Selected financial information is as follows:

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Revenue			
Canada	**$ 887,005**	$ 438,302	$ 222,517
United States	**6,967,598**	3,528,858	1,756,608
United Kingdom	**711,536**	461,592	267,353
Other	**2,499,047**	1,580,643	790,625
	$11,065,186	$6,009,395	$3,037,103
Revenue			
Canada	**8.0%**	7.3%	7.3%
United States	**63.0%**	58.7%	57.9%
United Kingdom	**6.4%**	7.7%	8.8%
Other	**22.6%**	26.3%	26.0%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	For the year ended		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007
Revenue mix			
Devices	**$ 9,089,736**	$4,768,610	$2,215,951
Service	**1,402,560**	860,641	560,116
Software	**251,871**	234,388	173,187
Other	**321,019**	145,756	87,849
	$11,065,186	$6,009,395	$3,037,103

	As at	
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008
Capital assets, intangible assets and goodwill		
Canada	**$1,948,337**	$1,166,451
United States	**482,826**	60,354
United Kingdom	**49,454**	43,150
Other	**58,130**	20,443
	$2,538,747	$1,290,398
Total assets		
Canada	**$3,218,640**	$1,921,202
United States	**2,646,783**	1,738,508
United Kingdom	**1,931,387**	1,669,366
Other	**304,562**	182,111
	$8,101,372	$5,511,187

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 10, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Certicom Corp. ("Certicom") by way of statutory plan of arrangement to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares at a price of CAD $3.00 for each common share of Certicom or approximately CAD $131 million (approximately $102 million). The transaction closed on March 23, 2009. The Certicom shares purchased under the offer were funded with the Company's cash on hand. Certicom technology protects the value of content, applications and devices with government approved security using Elliptic Curve Cryptography.

On March 12, 2009, the Government of Canada enacted changes to the Income Tax Act (Canada) that allows RIM to calculate its fiscal 2009 Canadian income tax expense based on the U.S. dollar (the Company's functional currency). As such, the Company will record net benefits of approximately $70 — $100 million relating to the enactment of the changes to the Income Tax Act (Canada) in the first quarter of fiscal 2010.

Exhibit 1.3

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009

RESEARCH IN MOTION LIMITED

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS AND FISCAL YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2009

April 7, 2009

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes (the "Consolidated Financial Statements") of Research In Motion Limited ("RIM" or the "Company") for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP").

All financial information herein is presented in United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

RIM has prepared this MD&A with reference to *National Instrument 51-102* "Continuous Disclosure Obligations" of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Under the U.S./Canada Multijurisdictional Disclosure System, the Company is permitted to prepare this MD&A in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Canada, which requirements are different from those of the United States. This MD&A provides information for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 and up to and including April 7, 2009.

Additional information about the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, which is included in RIM's Annual Report on Form 40-F, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website at www.sec.gov.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities laws, including statements relating to:

- the Company's expectations regarding the average selling price ("ASP") of its BlackBerry devices;
- the Company's estimates regarding revenue sensitivity for the effect of a change in ASP;
- the Company's expectations regarding gross margins and operating expenses;
- the Company's estimates regarding its effective tax rate;
- the Company's expectations relating to the effect of the enactment by the Government of Canada of legislative proposals to implement amendments to the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* with respect to the functional currency tax reporting rules;
- the Company's estimates of purchase obligations and other contractual commitments; and
- the Company's expectations with respect to the sufficiency of its financial resources.

The words "expect", "anticipate", "estimate", "may", "will", "should", "intend", "believe", "plan" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on estimates and assumptions made by RIM in light of its experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that RIM believes are

appropriate in the circumstances. Many factors could cause RIM's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, the following factors, which are discussed in greater detail in the "Risk Factors" section of RIM's Annual Information Form, which is included in RIM's Annual Report on Form 40-F:

- third-party claims for infringement of intellectual property rights by RIM and the outcome of any litigation with respect thereto;
- RIM's ability to successfully obtain patent or other proprietary or statutory protection for its technologies and products;
- RIM's ability to obtain rights to use software or components supplied by third parties;
- reduced spending by customers due to the uncertainty of economic and geopolitical conditions;
- RIM's ability to enhance current products and develop new products;
- RIM's ability to establish new, and to build on existing, relationships with its network carrier partners and distributors;
- RIM's dependence on its carrier partners to grow its BlackBerry subscriber account base;
- RIM's dependence on a limited number of significant customers;
- the efficient and uninterrupted operation of RIM's network operations center and the networks of its carrier partners;
- the occurrence or perception of a breach of RIM's security measures, or an inappropriate disclosure of confidential or personal information;
- RIM's ability to manage production facilities and its reliance on third-party manufacturers for certain products;
- RIM's reliance on its suppliers for functional components and the risk that suppliers will not be able to supply components on a timely basis or in sufficient quantities;
- the continued quality and reliability of RIM's products and services;
- risks associated with RIM's expanding foreign operations;
- restrictions on import and use of RIM's products in certain countries due to encryption of the products and services;
- foreign exchange risks;
- effective management of growth and ongoing development of RIM's service and support operations;
- risks associated with acquisitions, investments and other business initiatives;
- intense competition within RIM's industry, including the possibility that strategic transactions by RIM's competitors or carrier partners could weaken RIM's competitive position or that RIM may be required to reduce its prices to compete effectively;
- dependence on key personnel and RIM's ability to attract and retain key personnel;
- reliance on third-party network infrastructure developers and software platform vendors;
- changes in interest rates affecting RIM's investment portfolio and the creditworthiness of its investment portfolio;
- government regulation of wireless spectrum and radio frequencies;
- continued use and expansion of the Internet;
- regulation, certification and health risks, and risks relating to the misuse of RIM's products;
- tax liabilities, resulting from changes in tax laws or otherwise, associated with RIM's worldwide operations;
- difficulties in forecasting RIM's quarterly financial results and the growth of its subscriber base; and
- risks related to RIM's historical stock option granting practices.

These factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on RIM's forward-looking statements. RIM has no intention and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law.

Overview

RIM is a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of innovative wireless solutions for the worldwide mobile communications market. Through the development of integrated hardware, software and services that support multiple wireless network standards, RIM provides platforms and solutions for seamless access to time-sensitive information, including email, phone, short messaging service, Internet and intranet-based applications. RIM technology also enables a broad array of third party developers and manufacturers to enhance their products and services with wireless connectivity to data. RIM's portfolio of award-winning products, services and embedded technologies are used by thousands of organizations around the world and include the BlackBerry® wireless solution, and other software and hardware. The Company's sales and marketing efforts include collaboration with strategic partners and distribution channels to promote the sale of its products and services as well as its own supporting sales and marketing teams.

Sources of Revenue

RIM's primary revenue stream is generated by the BlackBerry wireless solution, which includes sales of BlackBerry wireless devices, software and service. The BlackBerry wireless solution provides users with a wireless extension of their work and personal email accounts, including Microsoft® Outlook®, IBM ® Lotus Notes®, Novell® GroupWise®, MSN®/Hotmail, Yahoo! Mail®, POP3/ISP email and others.

RIM generates hardware revenues from sales, primarily to carriers, of BlackBerry wireless devices, which provide users with the ability to send and receive wireless messages and data. RIM's BlackBerry wireless devices also incorporate a mobile phone, a personal information manager ("PIM") including contact, calendar, tasks and memo functionality, which can synchronize with the user's desktop PIM system, and web-browsing capability. Certain BlackBerry devices also include multimedia capabilities.

RIM generates service revenues from billings to its BlackBerry subscriber account base primarily from a monthly infrastructure access fee to a carrier/distributor where a carrier or other distributor bills the BlackBerry subscriber. The BlackBerry subscriber account base is the total of all subscriber accounts that have an active status at the end of a reporting period. Each carrier instructs RIM to create subscriber accounts and determines whether each subscriber account should have an active status. Each carrier is charged a service fee for each subscriber account each month, with substantially all of such service fees having no regard to the amount of data traffic that the subscriber account passes over the BlackBerry architecture. If a carrier instructs RIM to deactivate a subscriber account, then RIM no longer includes that subscriber account in its BlackBerry subscriber account base and ceases billing the carrier with respect to such account from the date of notification of its deactivation. On a quarterly basis, RIM may make an estimate of pending deactivations for certain carriers that do not use a fully-integrated provisioning system. It is, however, each carrier's responsibility to report changes to its subscriber account status on a timely basis to RIM. The number of subscriber accounts is a non-financial metric and is intended to highlight the change in RIM's subscriber base and should not be relied upon as an indicator of RIM's financial performance. The number of

subscriber accounts does not have any standardized meaning prescribed by U.S. GAAP and may not be comparable to similar metrics presented by other companies.

An important part of RIM's BlackBerry wireless solution is the software that is installed on corporate server level, and in some cases on personal computers. Software revenues include fees from (i) licensing RIM's BlackBerry Enterprise Server™ ("BES") software; (ii) client access licenses ("CALs"), which are charged for each subscriber using the BlackBerry service via a BES; (iii) maintenance and upgrades to software; and (iv) technical support.

RIM also offers the BlackBerry Connect™ Licensing Program, which enables leading device manufacturers to equip their devices with BlackBerry functionality, in order that users and organizations can connect to BlackBerry wireless services on a broader selection of devices and operating systems. BlackBerry Connect technology enables a variety of leading manufacturers to take advantage of proven BlackBerry architecture to automatically deliver email and other data to a broader choice of wireless devices, operating systems and email applications.

Revenues are also generated from sales of accessories, repair and maintenance programs and non-recurring engineering services ("NRE").

Fiscal 2009 Operating Results — Executive Summary

The following table sets forth certain consolidated statement of operations data, for the periods indicated, as well as certain consolidated balance sheet data, as at February 28, 2009, March 1, 2008 and March 3, 2007 in thousands of dollars, except for per share amounts.

	As at and for the Fiscal Year Ended				
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	**Change 2009/2008**	March 3, 2007	**Change 2008/2007**
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)				
Revenue	**$ 11,065,186**	$6,009,395	**$5,055,791**	$3,037,103	**$2,972,292**
Cost of sales	**5,967,888**	2,928,814	**3,039,074**	1,379,301	**1,549,513**
Gross margin	**5,097,298**	3,080,581	**2,016,717**	1,657,802	**1,422,779**
Expenses					
Research and development	**684,702**	359,828	**324,874**	236,173	**123,655**
Selling, marketing and administration	**1,495,697**	881,482	**614,215**	537,922	**343,560**
Amortization	**194,803**	108,112	**86,691**	76,879	**31,233**
Sub-total	**2,375,202**	1,349,422	**1,025,780**	850,974	**498,448**
Income from operations	**2,722,096**	1,731,159	**990,937**	806,828	**924,331**
Investment income	**78,267**	79,361	**(1,094)**	52,117	**27,244**
Income before income taxes	**2,800,363**	1,810,520	**989,843**	858,945	**951,575**
Provision for income taxes (1)	**907,747**	516,653	**391,094**	227,373	**289,280**
Net income	**$ 1,892,616**	$1,293,867	**$ 598,749**	$ 631,572	**$ 662,295**
Earnings per share (2)					
Basic	**$ 3.35**	$ 2.31	**$ 1.04**	$ 1.14	**$ 1.17**
Diluted	**$ 3.30**	$ 2.26	**$ 1.04**	$ 1.10	**$ 1.16**
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (000's)					
Basic	**565,059**	559,778		556,059	
Diluted	**574,156**	572,830		571,809	
Total assets	**$ 8,101,372**	$5,511,187	**$2,590,185**	$3,088,949	**$2,422,238**
Total liabilities	**$ 2,227,244**	$1,577,621	**$ 649,623**	$ 605,449	**$ 972,172**
Total long-term liabilities	**$ 111,893**	$ 103,190	**$ 8,703**	$ 58,874	**$ 44,316**
Shareholders' equity	**$ 5,874,128**	$3,933,566	**$1,940,562**	$2,483,500	**$1,450,066**

Notes:

(1) Provision for income taxes includes the negative impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in fiscal 2009 of approximately $99.7 million. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 35.

(2) Basic and diluted earnings per share and basic and diluted weighted-average number of shares outstanding for fiscal 2009, fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, as presented in the table above, reflect the 3-for-1 stock split implemented by way of a stock dividend that was paid in the second quarter of fiscal 2008.

The following table sets forth certain consolidated statement of operations data expressed as a percentage of revenue for the periods indicated:

	For the Fiscal Year Ended				
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	**Change 2009/2008**	March 3, 2007	**Change 2008/2007**
Revenue	**100.0%**	100.0%	**—**	100.0%	**—**
Cost of sales	**53.9%**	48.7%	**5.2%**	45.4%	**3.3%**
Gross margin	**46.1%**	51.3%	**(5.2%)**	54.6%	**(3.3%)**
Expenses					
Research and development	**6.2%**	6.0%	**0.2%**	7.8%	**(1.8%)**
Selling, marketing and administration	**13.5%**	14.7%	**(1.2%)**	17.7%	**(3.0%)**
Amortization	**1.8%**	1.8%	**—**	2.5%	**(0.7%)**
	21.5%	22.5%	**(1.0%)**	28.0%	**(5.5%)**
Income from operations	**24.6%**	28.8%	**(4.2%)**	26.6%	**2.2%**
Investment income	**0.7%**	1.3%	**(0.6%)**	1.7%	**(0.4%)**
Income before income taxes	**25.3%**	30.1%	**(4.8%)**	28.3%	**1.8%**
Provision for income taxes	**8.2%**	8.6%	**(0.4%)**	7.5%	**1.1%**
Net income	**17.1%**	21.5%	**(4.4%)**	20.8%	**0.7%**

Revenue for fiscal 2009 was $11.07 billion, an increase of $5.06 billion, or 84.1%, from $6.01 billion in fiscal 2008. The number of BlackBerry devices sold increased by approximately 12.2 million, or 88.7%, to approximately 26.0 million in fiscal 2009, compared to approximately 13.8 million in fiscal 2008. Device revenue increased by $4.32 billion, or 90.6%, to $9.09 billion, reflecting primarily the higher number of devices sold. Service revenue increased by $541.9 million to $1.40 billion, reflecting the increase of approximately 11 million net new BlackBerry subscriber accounts since the end of fiscal 2008. Software revenue increased by $17.5 million to $251.9 million in fiscal 2009 and Other revenue increased by $175.3 million to $321.0 million in fiscal 2009.

The Company's net income for fiscal 2009 was $1.89 billion, an increase of $598.7 million, or 46.3%, compared to net income of $1.29 billion in fiscal 2008. Basic earnings per share ("basic EPS") was $3.35 and diluted earnings per share ("diluted EPS") was $3.30 in fiscal 2009 compared to $2.31 basic EPS and $2.26 diluted EPS in fiscal 2008, a 46.0% increase when compared to fiscal 2008.

The $598.7 million increase in net income in fiscal 2009 primarily reflects an increase in gross margin in the amount of $2.02 billion, resulting primarily from the increased number of device shipments, which was partially offset by the decrease of consolidated gross margin percentage and by an increase of $1.33 billion in the Company's investment in research and development, selling, marketing and administration expenses and provision for income taxes, which included the negative impact of $99.7 million due to the significant depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in the fiscal year. See "Income Taxes".

On February 11, 2009, the Company issued a press release updating its forecast of its net new subscriber accounts and reaffirming its financial guidance of its revenue, gross margin and EPS for the fourth quarter of

fiscal 2009. A copy of the press release is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

A more comprehensive analysis of these factors is contained in "Results of Operations".

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

General

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions with respect to the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based upon management's historical experience and are believed by management to be reasonable under the circumstances. Such estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis and form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

The Company's critical accounting policies and estimates have been reviewed and discussed with the Company's Audit Committee and are set out below. The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Except as noted below, there have not been any changes to the Company's critical accounting policies and estimates during the past three fiscal years.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when it has persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the product has been delivered or the services have been provided to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. In addition to this general policy, the following paragraphs describe the specific revenue recognition policies for each major category of revenue.

Devices

Revenue from the sale of BlackBerry devices is recognized when title is transferred to the customer and all significant contractual obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance have been fulfilled. For hardware products for which the software is deemed not to be incidental, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statement of Position 97-2, *Software Revenue Recognition* ("SOP 97-2").

Provisions are made at the time of sale for warranties, royalties, price protection, rebates and estimated product returns. If the historical data the Company uses to estimate product returns does not properly reflect future returns, these estimates could be revised. If future returns are higher than estimated, they would result in a reduction of revenue. To date, returns of devices and other products have been negligible. Price protection is recorded based on management's estimate of future price reductions and certain agreed customer inventory levels. To date, the impact of price protection has been negligible. Should the actual experience of price reductions in the future be greater than the Company's historical pattern, it would lead to a reduction in revenue. Rebates and the costs of incentive programs are recorded

as a reduction of revenue based on historical experience. If the actual volumes applicable to the rebates and incentive programs in place increase or if additional incentives are provided to customers, this would result in a decrease in device revenue.

Service

Revenue is recognized rateably on a monthly basis when the service is provided. In instances where the Company bills the customer prior to performing the service, the prebilling is recorded as deferred revenue. See "Sources of Revenue" for more information on the calculation of the number of subscriber accounts.

Software

Revenue from licensed software is recognized at the inception of the license term and in accordance with SOP 97-2 . When the fair value of a delivered element has not been established, the Company uses the residual method to recognize revenue if the fair value of undelivered elements is determinable. Revenue from software maintenance, unspecified upgrades and technical support contracts is recognized over the period that such items are delivered or that services are provided.

Other

Revenue from the sale of accessories is recognized when title is transferred to the customer and all significant contractual obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance have been fulfilled. Revenue for non-recurring engineering contracts is recognized as specific contract milestones are met. The attainment of milestones approximates actual performance. Revenue from repair and maintenance programs is recognized when the service is delivered which is when the title is transferred to the customer and all significant contractual obligations that affect the customer's final acceptance have been fulfilled.

Multiple-Element Arrangements

The Company enters into transactions that represent multiple-element arrangements, which may include any combination of hardware, service and software. These multiple-element arrangements are assessed to determine whether they can be separated into more than one unit of accounting or element for the purpose of revenue recognition. When the appropriate criteria for separating revenue into more than one unit of accounting is met and there is vendor specific objective evidence of fair value for all units of accounting or elements in an arrangement, the consideration is allocated to the separate units of accounting or elements based on each unit's relative fair value. This vendor specific objective evidence of fair value is established through prices charged for each revenue element when that element is sold separately. The revenue recognition policies described above are then applied to each unit of accounting.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts and Bad Debt Expense

The Company is dependent on a number of significant customers and on large complex contracts with respect to sales of the majority of its products, software and services. The Company expects increasing trade receivables balances with its large customers to continue as it sells an increasing number of its wireless devices and software products and service relay access through network carriers and resellers rather than directly.

The Company evaluates the collectability of its trade receivables based upon a combination of factors on a periodic basis. When the Company becomes aware of a specific customer's inability to meet its financial obligations to the Company (such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or material deterioration in the customer's financial position and payment experience), RIM records a specific bad debt provision to reduce the customer's related trade receivable to its estimated net realizable value. If circumstances related to specific customers change, the Company's estimates of the recoverability of trade receivables could be further adjusted, which would affect earnings in the period the adjustments are made.

Inventory

Raw materials are stated at the lower of cost and replacement cost. Work in process and finished goods inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the cost of materials plus direct labor applied to the product and the applicable share of manufacturing overhead. Cost is determined on a first-in-first-out basis.

The Company's policy for the valuation of inventory, including the determination of obsolete or excess inventory, requires management to estimate the future demand for the Company's products within specific time horizons. Inventory purchases and purchase commitments are based upon such forecasts of future demand and scheduled rollout of new products. The business environment in which RIM operates is subject to rapid changes in technology and customer demand. The Company performs an assessment of inventory during each reporting period, which includes a review of, among other factors, demand requirements, component part purchase commitments of the Company and certain key suppliers, product life cycle and development plans, component cost trends, product pricing and quality issues. If customer demand subsequently differs from the Company's forecasts, requirements for inventory write-offs that differ from the Company's estimates could become necessary. If management believes that demand no longer allows the Company to sell inventories above cost or at all, such inventory is written down to net realizable value or excess inventory is written off. For further details on the carrying value of inventory as at February 28, 2009, refer to Note 5 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and are comprised of patents, licenses and acquired technology.

Patents include trademarks, internally developed patents, as well as individual patents or portfolios of patents acquired from third parties or through the acquisition of third parties. Costs capitalized and subsequently amortized include all costs necessary to acquire intellectual property, as well as legal costs arising out of the defense of any Company-owned patents. Patents are amortized straight-line over 17 years or over their estimated useful life.

Under certain license agreements, the Company is committed to current and future royalty payments based on the sales of products using certain licensed technologies. License agreements involving up-front lump sum payments are capitalized as part of intangible assets and are then amortized straight-line over the terms of the license agreements or on a per unit basis based upon the anticipated number of units sold during the terms, subject to a maximum of five years.

In connection with business acquisitions completed by the Company, the Company identifies and estimates the fair value of i) acquired technology acquired, which is subsequently amortized straight-line over two to five years and, ii) net assets acquired, including certain identifiable intangible assets other than goodwill and liabilities assumed in the acquisitions. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is assigned to goodwill.

The Company assesses the impairment of intangible assets and goodwill whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. In addition, goodwill is assessed for impairment on an annual basis. Unforeseen and adverse events, changes in circumstances and market conditions and adverse legal factors are potential indicators that the carrying amount of intangible assets and goodwill may not be recoverable and may require an impairment charge.

The useful lives of intangible assets are evaluated quarterly to determine if events or circumstances warrant a revision to their remaining period of amortization. Legal, regulatory and contractual factors, the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors are potential indicators that the useful life of an intangible asset may be revised.

The Company has concluded that no impairment relating to intangible assets and goodwill exists as of February 28, 2009.

For further details on the intangible assets and goodwill, refer to Notes 7 and 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Litigation

The Company is involved in litigation in the normal course of its business. The Company may be subject to claims (including claims related to patent infringement, purported class actions and derivative actions) either directly or through indemnities against these claims that it provides to certain of it partners. Management reviews all of the relevant facts for each claim and applies judgment in evaluating the likelihood and, if applicable, the amount of any potential loss. Where it is considered likely for a material exposure to result and where the amount of the claim is quantifiable, provisions for loss are made based on management's assessment of the likely outcome. The Company does not provide for claims that are considered unlikely to result in a significant loss, claims for which the outcome is not determinable or claims where the amount of the loss cannot be reasonably estimated. Any settlements or awards under such claims are provided for when reasonably determinable. For further details on legal matters, refer to Note 12 (b) of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Royalties

The Company recognizes its liability for royalties in accordance with the terms of existing license agreements. Where license agreements are not yet finalized, RIM recognizes its current estimates of the obligation in Accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements. When the license agreements are subsequently finalized, the estimate is revised accordingly. Management's estimates of royalty rates are based on the Company's historical licensing and royalty payment experience.

Warranty

The Company provides for the estimated costs of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. BlackBerry devices are generally covered by a time-limited warranty for varying periods of time. The Company's warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, differences in warranty periods, regulatory developments with respect to warranty obligations in the countries in which the Company carries on business, freight expense, and material usage and other related repair costs.

The Company's estimates of costs are based upon historical experience and expectations of future return rates and unit warranty repair cost. To the extent that the Company experiences changes in warranty activity, or changes to costs associated with servicing those obligations, revisions to the estimated warranty liability would be required. For further details on the Company's warranty expense experience and estimates for fiscal 2008, refer to Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Earnings Sensitivity

The Company estimates that a 10% change to either the current average unit warranty repair cost, measured against the device sales volumes currently under warranty as at February 28, 2009, or to the current average warranty return rate, would have resulted in adjustments to warranty expense and pre-tax earnings of approximately $18.4 million, or 1% of consolidated annual net income.

Investments

All cash equivalents and investments, other than cost method investments of $2.5 million and equity method investments of $2.7 million, are categorized as available-for-sale under Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 115 *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, and are carried at fair value determined under SFAS No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements ("SFAS 157")* with unrealized gains and losses recorded through other comprehensive income. In the event of a decline in value which is other than temporary, the cash equivalents and investments are written down to fair value by a charge to earnings.

Effective for fiscal 2009, the Company adopted SFAS 157, except as it applies to the non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities subject to FASB Staff Position ("FSP") SFAS 157-2, with the impact of adoption described in Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. SFAS 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. SFAS 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value.

- Level 1 — Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities

in active markets.

- Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3 — Significant unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity.

Given the current market conditions and economic uncertainties, management exercises significant judgment in determining the fair value of the Company's investments and the investment's classification level within the three-tier fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. As at February 28, 2009, the Company had approximately 97% of its available-for-sale investments measured at fair value classified in Level 2.

The Company regularly assesses declines in the value of individual investments for impairment to determine whether the decline is other-than-temporary. The Company makes this assessment by considering available evidence, including changes in general market conditions, specific industry and individual company data, the length of time and the extent to which the market value has been less than cost, the financial condition, the near-term prospects of the individual investment and the Company's intent and ability to hold the investments to maturity. In the event that a decline in the fair value of an investment occurs and the decline in value is considered to be other-than-temporary, an appropriate write-down would be recorded. The Company's assessment on whether an investment is other-than-temporarily impaired or not, could change due to new developments or changes in assumptions or risks to any particular investment.

For further details on the Company's investments and fair value conclusions, refer to Note 4 and Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Income taxes

In accordance with SFAS 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, the Company uses the liability method of tax allocation to account for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company's deferred income tax asset balance represents temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities, including research and development costs and incentives, capital assets, non-deductible reserves and operating loss carryforwards, net of valuation allowances. The Company considers both positive evidence and negative evidence, to determine whether, based upon the weight of that evidence, a valuation allowance is required. Judgment is required in considering the relative impact of negative and positive evidence. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred income tax assets to the amount management considers to be more likely than not to be realized. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that it will not be able to realize all or part of its deferred income tax assets in future fiscal periods, the valuation allowance would be increased, resulting in a decrease to net income in the reporting periods when such determinations are made.

The Company uses the flow-through method to account for investment tax credits ("ITCs") earned on eligible scientific research and experimental development expenditures. The Company applies judgement in determining which expenditures are eligible to be claimed. Under this method, the ITCs are recognized as a reduction to income tax expense.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating the Company's uncertain tax positions and provision for income taxes. The Company uses Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* ("FIN 48") in assessing its uncertain tax positions and provision for income taxes. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, and prescribes a recognition threshold of more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. In addition, FIN 48 provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure and transitions. For further details, refer to Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company's provision for income taxes is based on a number of estimates and assumptions as determined by management and is calculated in each of the jurisdictions in which it conducts business. The Company's consolidated income tax rates have differed from statutory rates primarily due to the tax impact of ITCs, manufacturing activities, foreign exchange differences, the amount of net income earned in Canada versus other operating jurisdictions and the rate of taxes payable in respect of those other operating jurisdictions. The Company enters into transactions and arrangements in the ordinary course of business in which the tax treatment is not entirely certain. In particular, certain countries in which it operates could seek to tax a greater share of income than has been provided. The final outcome of any audits by taxation authorities may differ from estimates and assumptions used in determining the Company's consolidated tax provision and accruals, which could result in a material effect on the consolidated income tax provision and the net income for the period in which such determinations are made.

Stock-based compensation

The Company has an incentive stock option plan for directors, officers and employees of the Company or its subsidiaries. No stock options were granted to independent directors in fiscal 2009.

The Company records stock-based compensation expense in accordance with SFAS 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123(R)"). Under the provisions of SFAS 123(R), stock-based compensation expense is estimated at the grant date based on the award's fair value as calculated by the Black-Scholes-Merton ("BSM") option-pricing model and is recognized rateably over the vesting period. The BSM model requires various judgmental assumptions including volatility and expected option life. In addition, judgment is also applied in estimating the amount of share-based awards that are expected to be forfeited, and if actual results differ significantly from these estimates, stock-based compensation expense and our results of operations would be impacted.

Prior to fiscal 2007, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation using Accounting Principles Board No. 25 *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* ("APB 25") and related interpretations. Under APB 25, compensation expense is measured as of the date on which the number of shares subject to the option and exercise price becomes fixed. Generally, this occurs on the grant date and the award is accounted for as a fixed award. If the number of shares subject to the option and grant price are not fixed as of the grant date,

the stock option is accounted for as a variable award until such time as the number of shares subject to the option and/or exercise prices becomes fixed, or the stock option is exercised, is cancelled, or expires.

In connection with the stock option review and the restatement of prior year financial statements, the Company has applied judgment in choosing whether to revise measurement dates for prior option grants described below under "Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements". While the Company believes it has made appropriate judgments in determining the correct measurement dates for its stock option grants in connection with the Restatement, the issues surrounding past stock option grants and financial statement restatements are complex and guidance in these areas may continue to evolve. If new guidance imposes additional or different requirements or if the SEC or the OSC disagrees with the manner in which the Company has accounted for and reported the financial impact, there is a risk the Company may have to further restate its prior financial statements, amend its filings with the SEC or the OSC (including the Consolidated Financial Statements and this MD&A), or take other actions not currently contemplated.

The Company has a Restricted Share Unit Plan (the "RSU Plan") under which eligible participants include any officer or employee of the Company or its subsidiaries. The RSU Plan was approved at the Company's Annual General Meeting on July 18, 2005 and received regulatory approval in August 2005. Restricted Share Units ("RSUs") are redeemed for either common shares issued by the Company, common shares purchased on the open market or the cash equivalent on the vesting dates established by the Company. The compensation expense is calculated based on the fair value of the equity award as defined in SFAS 123(R) and the amount is recognized over the vesting period of the RSU.

The Company has a Deferred Share Unit Plan (the "DSU Plan"), adopted by the Board of Directors on December 20, 2007, under which each independent director will be credited with Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") in satisfaction of all or a portion of the cash fees otherwise payable to them for serving as a director of the Company. Grants under the DSU plan replace the stock option awards that were historically granted to independent members of the Board of Directors. After such a director ceases to be a director, DSUs will be redeemed for cash with the redemption value of each DSU or, at the Company's option and subject to receipt of shareholder approval, by way of shares purchased on the open market or issued by the Company. DSUs are accounted for as liability-classified awards under the provisions of SFAS 123(R).

For further details on the Company's stock-based compensation, refer to Note 11 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Impact of Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Implemented

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141(R) *Business Combinations* ("SFAS 141(R)"). SFAS 141(R) replaces SFAS 141 *Business Combinations* ("SFAS 141"). SFAS 141(R) is broader in scope than SFAS 141 which applied only to business combinations in which control was obtained by transferring consideration. SFAS 141(R) applies to all transactions and other events in which one entity obtains control over one or more other businesses. SFAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and the Company will adopt the standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and its effects are not material to the Company's results of operations and financial condition, as of the filing date, including an acquisition subsequent to year end.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB 51

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160 *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements — an amendment of ARB 51* ("SFAS 160"). SFAS 160 requires that the noncontrolling interest in the equity of a subsidiary be accounted for and reported as equity, provides revised guidance on the treatment of net income and losses attributable to the noncontrolling interest and changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary and requires additional disclosures that identify and distinguish between the interests of the controlling and noncontrolling owners. The Company will adopt the standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and does not expect the adoption of SFAS 160 to have a material effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 142-3 *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* ("FSP SFAS 142-3"). FSP SFAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of the recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* ("SFAS 142"). The intent of the guidance is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS 141(R). For a recognized intangible asset, an entity will be required to disclose information that enables users of the financial statements to assess the extent to which expected future cash flows associated with the asset are affected by the entity's intent and/or ability to renew or extend the arrangement. FSP SFAS 142-3 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company will adopt the standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and the Company does not expect the adoption will have a material impact on the Company's result of operations and financial condition.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In November 2008, the SEC announced a proposed roadmap for comment regarding the potential use by U.S. issuers of financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). IFRS is a comprehensive series of accounting standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board. Under the proposed roadmap, the Company may be required to prepare financial statements and accompanying notes in accordance with IFRS in fiscal 2015. The SEC will make a determination in 2011 regarding the mandatory adoption of IFRS. The Company is currently assessing the impact that this proposed change would have on the consolidated financial statements, accompanying notes and disclosures, and will continue to monitor the development of the potential implementation of IFRS.

Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements

Overview

As discussed in greater detail under "Explanatory Note Regarding the Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements" in the MD&A for the fiscal year ended March 3, 2007 and Note 12(c) to the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the fiscal year ended March 3, 2007, the Company

restated its consolidated balance sheet as of March 4, 2006 and its consolidated statements of operations, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of shareholders' equity for the fiscal years ended March 4, 2006 and February 26, 2005, and the related note disclosures (the "Restatement"), to reflect additional non-cash stock compensation expense relating to certain stock-based awards granted prior to the adoption of the Company's stock option plan on December 4, 1996 (as amended from time to time, the "Stock Option Plan") and certain stock option grants during the 1997 through 2006 fiscal periods, as well as certain adjustments related to the tax accounting for deductible stock option expenses. The Restatement was the result of a voluntary internal review (the "Review") by the Company of its historical stock option granting practices. The Restatement did not result in a change in the Company's previously reported revenues, total cash and cash equivalents or net cash provided from operating activities.

OSC Settlement

As previously disclosed, on February 5, 2009, a panel of Commissioners of the Ontario Securities Commission ("OSC") approved a settlement agreement with the Company, Jim Balsillie, the Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Mike Lazaridis, the President and Co-Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Dennis Kavelman, previously Chief Financial Officer of the Company (currently with the Company in another role), Angelo Loberto, previously Vice-President of Finance (currently with the Company in another role), Kendall Cork, a former Director of the Company, Douglas Wright, a former Director of the Company, James Estill, a Director of the Company, and Douglas Fregin, a former Director of the Company, relating to the previously disclosed OSC investigation of the Company's historical stock option granting practices. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement agreement with the OSC, Jim Balsillie agreed not to act as a director of any Canadian reporting issuer until the later of twelve months from the date of the OSC settlement and the Company's public disclosure of how it is addressing the recommendations arising from the independent review. Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis and Dennis Kavelman also agreed to contribute, in aggregate, a total of approximately CAD $83.1 million to the Company, consisting of (i) a total of CAD $38.3 million to the Company in respect of the outstanding benefit arising from incorrectly priced stock options granted to all employees of the Company from 1996 to 2006 and (ii) a total of CAD $44.8 million to the Company (CAD $15.0 million of which had previously been paid) to defray costs incurred by the Company in the investigation and remediation of stock option granting practices and related governance practices at the Company. These contributions are being made through Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis and Dennis Kavelman undertaking not to exercise vested RIM options to acquire an aggregate of 1,160,129 common shares of the Company. These options have a fair value equal to the aggregate contribution amounts determined using a BSM calculation based on the last trading day prior to the day the OSC issued a notice of hearing in respect of the matters giving rise to the settlement. Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto also paid a total of CAD $9.1 million to the OSC as an administrative penalty and towards the costs of the OSC's investigation. Dennis Kavelman is also prohibited from acting as a director or officer of any Canadian reporting issuer until the later of (a) five years from the date of the OSC's order approving the settlement, and (b) the date he completes a course acceptable to the staff of the OSC regarding the duties of directors and officers of public companies. Angelo Loberto is also prohibited from acting as a director or officer of any Canadian reporting issuer until he completes a course acceptable to the staff of the OSC regarding the duties of directors and officers of public companies.

As part of the OSC settlement, the Company agreed to enter into an agreement with an independent consultant to conduct a comprehensive examination and review of the Company and report to the Company's board of directors and the staff of the OSC the Company's governance practices and procedures and its internal control

over financial reporting. A summary of the consultant's recommendations in the final report will be posted on the OSC's website and disclosed in the Company's MD&A.

SEC Settlements

In addition, as announced by the Company on February 17, 2009, the Company, Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto, entered into settlements with the SEC that resolved the previously disclosed SEC investigation of the Company's historical stock option granting practices. The Company consented, without admitting or denying allegations in a complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining it from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the antifraud provisions. The Company was not required to pay disgorgement or a monetary penalty.

Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis consented, without admitting or denying allegations in the complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining them from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the non-scienter based antifraud provisions. The order also provided that Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis are liable for disgorgement of profits gained as a result of conduct alleged in the complaint together with prejudgment interest, although it also provided that those amounts are deemed paid in full because Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis had already voluntarily paid those amounts to the Company. Those repayments were made earlier as part of a series of recommendations of a Special Committee of the Company's Board of Directors (the "Special Committee") following the Review.

Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto consented, without admitting or denying allegations in the complaint filed by the SEC, to the entry of an order enjoining them from violations of certain provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws, including the antifraud provisions. The order also provided that Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto are liable for disgorgement of profits gained as a result of conduct alleged in the complaint together with prejudgment interest, although it also provided that those amounts are deemed paid in full because Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto had already voluntarily paid those amounts to the Company at the same time and on the same basis as Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis. In addition, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto each agreed to be prohibited, for a period of five years from acting as an officer or director of a company that is registered or required to file reports with the SEC, and to be barred from appearing or practicing as an accountant before the SEC with a right to reapply after five years.

Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis, Dennis Kavelman and Angelo Loberto also agreed to the payment of monetary penalties totaling, in aggregate, $1.4 million to the SEC as an administrative penalty.

Actions Taken as a Result of the Review

As previously disclosed, the Board of Directors, based on the recommendations of the Special Committee, implemented a number of measures in response to the findings of the Special Committee, including measures that are designed to enhance the oversight and corporate governance of the Company and to strengthen the Company's control over its stock option granting process in particular. These measures include:

- *Benefits from Option Grants* — All directors and each of RIM's co-Chief Executive Officers and Chief Operating Officers ("c-level officers") agreed in respect of options that were incorrectly priced to return any benefit on previously exercised options and to reprice unexercised options that were incorrectly priced. All vice presidents of the Company were asked to agree to similar treatment for their options that have dating

issues, where those options were granted after the employee's commencement of employment and in the employee's capacity as vice president. All of the stock options held by directors, c-level officers and vice presidents that were subject to such repricing have been repriced, and the Company received $8.7 million, including interest, in restitution payments from its directors, c-level officers and vice presidents in fiscal 2008. In addition to the repricings described above, certain employees of the Company agreed in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009 to reprice stock options held by them that were incorrectly priced. The total repriced options for all directors, c-level officers, vice-presidents and employees to date include, in fiscal 2009, 43 stock option grants in respect of options to acquire 752,775 common shares and in fiscal 2008 87 stock option grants in respect of options to acquire 9,426,000 common shares.

- *Changes to the Company's Stock Option Granting Practices* — In June 2007, the Board of Directors approved a formal policy on granting equity awards, the details of which are described in the Company's Management Information Circular, dated May 28, 2008 (the "Management Information Circular"), a copy of which can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, in July 2007, the Board of Directors determined to exclude independent directors from future stock option grants.

- *Changes to the Company's Board of Directors, Board Committees and Organizational Structure* — In accordance with the Special Committee's recommendations and other considerations, the Board of Directors established in 2007 an Oversight Committee, separated the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, implemented other changes to the Company's Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating Committee, and changed various management roles. In addition to Barbara Stymiest and John Wetmore, who became directors of the Company in March 2007, David Kerr and Roger Martin were elected as directors of the Company at the Annual General Meeting of the Company on July 17, 2007. Each of the new directors is "independent" within the meaning of applicable securities laws and stock exchange rules. As previously disclosed, each of Douglas Fregin, Kendall Cork and Douglas Wright did not stand for re-election at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2007. Kendall Cork and Douglas Wright were appointed to the honorary position of Director Emeritus of the Board effective July 17, 2007 in recognition of their substantial contributions to the Company over many years.

- *Other Changes* — The Company established an internal audit department and an individual commenced employment with the Company in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 in the position of Senior Vice President, Risk Performance and Audit. This new officer reports directly to the chair of the Audit Committee as well as administratively to the Co-Chief Executive Officer, Jim Balsillie. Additionally, the Company enhanced its capabilities in U.S. GAAP and in securities disclosure and compliance matters issues by establishing two new permanent full-time positions which have been filled, respectively, by an employee with expertise in U.S. GAAP and an employee with expertise in securities disclosure and compliance. The latter employee is assisting in the administration of the Company's equity awards granting program.

Review Costs

Included in the Company's selling, marketing and administration expenses in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009 are legal, accounting and other professional costs incurred by the Company as well as other costs incurred by the Company under indemnity agreements in favor of certain officers and directors of the Company, in each case in connection with the Review, the Restatement, and the regulatory investigations and litigation related thereto.

As noted above, Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis, the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers, voluntarily offered to assist the Company in defraying costs incurred in connection with the Review and the Restatement by contributing CAD $10.0 million (CAD $5.0 million each) of those costs. The Company received these voluntary payments in the second quarter of fiscal 2008, which were recorded net of income taxes as an increase to additional paid-in capital. In addition, as part of the Notice of Application that was filed with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice-Commercial List by a pension fund shareholder, seeking various orders against the Company and named directors, the Company and the other defendants entered into an agreement with the shareholder to settle the Application and a proposed derivative action. Under the settlement, among other things, the Company agreed to the payment of CAD $1.1 million on account of the shareholder's legal costs, and consistent with their earlier voluntary agreement to contribute CAD $5.0 million each to defray the costs incurred by RIM in connection with the Review, Jim Balsillie and Mike Lazaridis, agreed to pay RIM a further CAD $2.5 million each to defray the Review costs incurred by the Company. The Company received these voluntary payments of CAD $2.5 million each in the third quarter of fiscal 2008, which were recorded net of income taxes as an increase to additional paid-in capital. Under the OSC settlement, Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis and Dennis Kavelman agreed to contribute an additional CAD $29.8 million (a total of CAD $44.8 million) to defray costs incurred by the Company in the investigation and remediation of stock options, granting practices and related governance practices at the Company. These contributions are being made through Jim Balsillie, Mike Lazaridis and Dennis Kavelman undertaking not to exercise vested RIM options to acquire an aggregate of 1,160,129 common shares of the Company. These options have a fair value equal to the aggregate contribution amounts determined using a BSM calculation based on the last trading day prior to the day the OSC issued a notice of hearing in respect of the matters giving rise to the settlement.

Risks Related to the Company's Historical Stock Option Granting Practices

As a result of the events described above, the Company continues to be subject to risks which are discussed in greater detail in the "Risk Factors" section of RIM's Annual Information Form, which is included in RIM's Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Results of Operations — Fiscal 2009 Compared to Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2007

Fiscal year end February 28, 2009 compared to fiscal year ended March 1, 2008

Revenue

Revenue for fiscal 2009 was $11.07 billion, an increase of $5.06 billion, or 84.1%, from $6.01 billion in fiscal 2008.

A comparative breakdown of the significant revenue streams is set forth in the following table:

	Fiscal 2009		Fiscal 2008		Change - Fiscal 2009/2008	
Number of devices sold	**26,009,000**		13,780,000		**12,229,000**	**88.7%**
Average Selling Price ("ASP")	**$ 349**		$ 346		**$ 3**	**0.9%**
Revenues *(in thousands)*						
Devices	**$ 9,089,736**	**82.1%**	$ 4,768,610	79.4%	**$ 4,321,126**	**90.6%**
Service	**1,402,560**	**12.7%**	860,641	14.3%	**541,919**	**63.0%**
Software	**251,871**	**2.3%**	234,388	3.9%	**17,483**	**7.5%**
Other	**321,019**	**2.9%**	145,756	2.4%	**175,263**	**120.2%**
	$11,065,186	**100.0%**	$ 6,009,395	100.0%	**$ 5,055,791**	**84.1%**

Device revenue increased by $4.32 billion, or 90.6%, to $9.09 billion, or 82.1% of consolidated revenue, in fiscal 2009 compared to $4.77 billion, or 79.4%, of consolidated revenue in fiscal 2008. This increase in device revenue over the prior year was primarily attributable to a volume increase of approximately 12.2 million units, or 88.7%, to approximately 26.0 million devices in fiscal 2009 compared to approximately 13.8 million devices in fiscal 2008. ASP increased to $349 in fiscal 2009 from $346 in fiscal 2008 due primarily to a change in the BlackBerry device mix of certain new products that are feature rich and designed to operate on new network technologies. The Company currently expects ASP to be lower in fiscal 2010 when compared to fiscal 2009, as RIM expands its market focus into the consumer market and as the technology continues to mature. ASP is dependent on a number of factors including projected future sales volumes, device mix, new device introductions for the Company's enterprise, prosumer and consumer offerings as well as pricing by competitors in the industry.

The Company estimates that a $10, or 2.9%, change in overall ASP would result in a fiscal year revenue change of approximately $260 million, based upon the Company's volume of devices shipped in fiscal 2009.

Service revenue increased by $541.9 million, or 63.0%, to $1.40 billion or 12.7% of consolidated revenue in fiscal 2009 compared to $860.6 million, or 14.3% of consolidated revenue in fiscal 2008, reflecting the Company's increase in BlackBerry subscriber accounts since fiscal 2008. Net BlackBerry subscriber account additions were approximately 11 million for fiscal 2009 compared to approximately 6.1 million for fiscal 2008. The total BlackBerry subscriber account base at the end of fiscal 2009 was approximately 25 million compared to approximately 14 million at the end of fiscal 2008. The percentage of the subscriber account base outside of North America at the end of fiscal 2009 was approximately 32%.

Software revenue includes fees from licensed BES software, CALs, technical support, maintenance and upgrades. Software revenue increased $17.5 million, or 7.5%, to $251.9 million in fiscal 2009 from $234.4 million in fiscal 2008. The majority of the increase was attributable to maintenance and CALs, offset by a decrease in BES and other software revenues.

Other revenue, which includes accessories, non-warranty repairs, NRE and gains and losses on revenue hedging instruments, increased by $175.3 million to $321.0 million in fiscal 2009 compared to $145.8 million

in fiscal 2008. The majority of the increase was attributable to increases in non-warranty repair, gains realized from revenue hedging instruments and sales of accessories. See "Market Risk of Financial Instruments — Foreign Exchange" for additional information on revenue hedging instruments.

Gross Margin

Consolidated gross margin increased by $2.02 billion, or 65.5%, to $5.10 billion, or 46.1% of revenue, in fiscal 2009, compared to $3.08 billion, or 51.3% of revenue, in fiscal 2008. The decrease of 5.2% in consolidated gross margin percentage was primarily due to a decrease in the blended device margins primarily driven by the introduction of certain new feature rich products that incorporate new technologies which were adopted at a faster rate than historically, lower than anticipated unit shipments of previous generation products, and a higher percentage of device shipments which comprised 82.1% of the total revenue mix in fiscal 2009 compared to 79.4% in fiscal 2008. Gross margin percentage for devices is generally lower than the Company's consolidated gross margin percentage. The decrease in gross margin percentage relating to devices was offset in part by improved service margins resulting from cost efficiencies in RIM's network operations infrastructure as a result of the increase in BlackBerry subscriber accounts.

Research and Development, Selling, Marketing and Administration, and Amortization Expense

The table below presents a comparison of research and development, selling, marketing and administration, and amortization expenses for fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008.

	Fiscal Year Ended *(in thousands)*					
	February 28, 2009		March 1, 2008		**Change - Fiscal 2009/2008**	
		% of Revenue		% of Revenue		**% of Change**
Revenue	**$11,065,186**		$6,009,395		**$5,055,791**	**84.1%**
Research and development	**$ 684,702**	**6.2%**	$ 359,828	6.0%	**$ 324,874**	**90.3%**
Selling, marketing and administration	**1,495,697**	**13.5%**	881,482	14.7%	**614,215**	**69.7%**
Amortization	**194,803**	**1.8%**	108,112	1.8%	**86,691**	**80.2%**
	$ 2,375,202	**21.5%**	$1,349,422	22.5%	**$1,025,780**	**76.0%**

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures consist primarily of salaries and benefits for technical personnel, new product development costs, travel, office and related infrastructure costs and recruiting.

Research and development expenditures increased by $324.9 million to $684.7 million, or 6.2% of revenue, in fiscal 2009, compared to $359.8 million, or 6.0% of revenue, in fiscal 2008. The majority of the increases during fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008 were attributable to salaries and benefits due to an increase in the average headcount associated with research and development activities, new product development costs, travel and office and related staffing infrastructure costs.

Selling, Marketing and Administration Expenses

Selling, marketing and administration expenses consist primarily of marketing, advertising and promotion, salaries and benefits, external advisory fees, office and related staffing infrastructure costs and travel expenses.

Selling, marketing and administration expenses increased by $614.2 million to $1.50 billion for fiscal 2009 compared to $881.5 million for the comparable period in fiscal 2008. As a percentage of revenue, selling, marketing and administration expenses decreased to 13.5% in fiscal 2009 compared to 14.7% in fiscal 2008. The net increase was primarily attributable to increased expenditures for marketing, advertising and promotion expenses including additional programs to support new product launches, salary and benefits expenses primarily as a result of increased personnel, external advisory fees, office and related staffing infrastructure costs and travel expenses.

Amortization

The table below presents a comparison of amortization expense relating to capital assets and intangible assets for fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008.

(in thousands)

	Included in Amortization			Included in Cost of sales		
	Fiscal year end					
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	**Change**	**February 28, 2009**	March 1, 2008	**Change**
Capital assets	**$ 119,209**	$ 87,800	**$31,409**	**$ 84,168**	$ 45,248	**$38,920**
Intangible assets	**75,594**	20,312	**$55,282**	**48,925**	24,006	**24,919**
Total	**$ 194,803**	$ 108,112	**$86,691**	**$ 133,093**	$ 69,254	**$63,839**

Amortization expense relating to certain capital and certain intangible assets increased by $86.7 million to $194.8 million for fiscal 2009 compared to $108.1 million for the comparable period in fiscal 2008. The increased amortization expense primarily reflects the impact of certain capital and intangible asset expenditures incurred over the last four quarters.

Total amortization expense with respect to intangible assets was $124.5 million in fiscal 2009 compared to $44.3 million in fiscal 2008. Refer to Notes 6 and 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cost of sales

Amortization expense with respect to capital assets employed in the Company's manufacturing operations and BlackBerry service operations increased to $84.2 million in fiscal 2009 compared to $45.2 million in fiscal 2008 and is charged to cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The increased amortization expense in fiscal 2009 primarily reflects the impact of amortization expense with respect to these capital asset expenditures incurred over the last four quarters.

The amount of intangible assets amortization charged to cost of sales and was $48.9 million in fiscal 2009 compared to $24.0 million in fiscal 2008.

Investment Income

Investment income decreased by $1.1 million to $78.3 million in fiscal 2009 from $79.4 million in fiscal 2008. The decrease primarily reflects the decrease in yields due to lower interest rates when compared to the prior year, offset partially by an increase in the average cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments balances throughout fiscal 2009 when compared to the same period in the prior year and the gain on sale of investments in fiscal 2009. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Income Taxes

For fiscal 2009, the Company's income tax expense was $907.7 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 32.4% compared to income tax expense of $516.7 million and an effective tax rate of 28.5% for the same period last year. The Company's effective tax rate reflects the geographic mix of earnings in jurisdictions with different tax rates. The Company's effective tax rate was approximately 3% higher than management's estimate of 29%-30% for the fiscal year primarily due to the significant depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in the third quarter of fiscal 2009 and its effect on the Company's U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities held by the Company's Canadian operating companies that are subject to tax in Canadian dollars. The incremental tax expense in fiscal 2009 resulting from the significant depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar was $99.7 million resulting in an adjusted tax rate of 28.9%. The lower effective tax rate in fiscal 2008 was primarily due to the favorable impact of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar.

On December 14, 2007, the Government of Canada enacted legislation that would allow the Company the option to determine its Canadian tax results based on its functional currency (the U.S. dollar) rather than the Canadian dollar. Amending legislation was proposed on November 10, 2008, which included an extension of the deadline to elect, on an annual basis, to use these rules as well as certain clarifications to the rules. In order to utilize the functional currency option for fiscal 2009, the Company filed an election pursuant to the draft legislation in the third quarter of fiscal 2009. Management believes that functional currency tax reporting should significantly reduce the distortion that exchange rate volatility could have on the Company's income tax expense in the future.

On March 12, 2009, subsequent to the Company's fiscal year end, the Government of Canada enacted the amending legislation. As such, the Company will be able to calculate its fiscal 2009 Canadian income tax provision based on its functional currency, the U.S. dollar. While the Company elected for Canadian tax purposes to adopt these rules in the third quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company cannot recognize the related tax

benefit of electing to adopt these rules for U.S. GAAP financial reporting purposes until the quarter in which they are enacted resulting in a $99.7 million higher provision for income taxes in fiscal 2009. In the first quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company will record an incremental, one time net benefit of approximately $70 — $100 million to net income relating to the adoption of the amending legislation. In addition, future volatility in the Company's tax rate will be reduced. For more details, please see the Company's "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" and refer to Note 19 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Management anticipates the Company's effective tax rate for fiscal 2010 to be approximately 29% to 30%.

The Company has not provided for Canadian income taxes or foreign withholding taxes that would apply on the distribution of the earnings of its non-Canadian subsidiaries, as these earnings are intended to be reinvested indefinitely by these subsidiaries.

Net Income

Net income was $1.89 billion in fiscal 2009, compared to net income of $1.29 billion in fiscal 2008. Basic EPS was $3.35 and diluted EPS was $3.30 in fiscal 2009 compared to $2.31 basic EPS and $2.26 diluted EPS, in fiscal 2008.

The $598.7 million increase in net income in fiscal 2009 reflects primarily an increase in gross margin in the amount of $2.02 billion, resulting primarily from the increased number of device shipments, which was partially offset by the decrease of consolidated gross margin percentage and an increase of $1.33 billion in the Company's research and development, selling, marketing and administration expenses and the Company's provision for income taxes, which included the negative impact of $99.7 million due to the significant depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in the fiscal year. See "Income Taxes".

The weighted average number of shares outstanding was 565.1 million common shares for basic EPS and 574.2 million common shares for diluted EPS for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 compared to 559.8 million common shares for basic EPS and 572.8 million common shares for diluted EPS for the fiscal year ended March 1, 2008.

Common Shares Outstanding

On March 31, 2009, there were 566.4 million common shares, 12.6 million options to purchase common shares, 3,334 restricted share units outstanding and 20,208 deferred share units outstanding.

The Company has not paid any cash dividends during the last three fiscal years.

Stock Split

The Company declared a 3-for-1 stock split of the Company's outstanding common shares on June 28, 2007. The stock split was implemented by way of a stock dividend. Shareholders received two common shares of the Company for each common share held. The stock dividend was paid in the second quarter of fiscal 2008.

All share, earnings per share and stock option data for the current fiscal year and prior comparative periods reflects this stock dividend.

Fiscal year end March 1, 2008 compared to fiscal year ended March 3, 2007

Revenue

Revenue for fiscal 2008 was $6.01 billion, an increase of $2.97 billion, or 97.9%, from $3.04 billion in fiscal 2007.

A comparative breakdown of the significant revenue streams is set forth in the following table:

	Fiscal 2008		Fiscal 2007		**Change-Fiscal 2008/2007**	
Number of devices sold	**13,780,000**		6,414,000		**7,366,000**	**114.8%**
Average Selling Price ("ASP")	**$ 346**		$ 346		**$ —**	**0.0%**
***Revenues** (in thousands)*						
Devices	**$ 4,768,610**	**79.4%**	$2,215,951	73.0%	**$2,552,659**	**115.2%**
Service	**860,641**	**14.3%**	560,116	18.4%	**300,525**	**53.7%**
Software	**234,388**	**3.9%**	173,187	5.7%	**61,201**	**35.3%**
Other	**145,756**	**2.4%**	87,849	2.9%	**57,907**	**65.9%**
	$ 6,009,395	**100.0%**	$3,037,103	100.0%	**$2,972,292**	**97.9%**

Device revenue increased by $2.55 billion, or 115.2%, to $4.77 billion, or 79.4% of consolidated revenue, in fiscal 2008 compared to $2.22 billion, or 73.0%, of consolidated revenue in fiscal 2007. This increase in device revenue over the prior year was primarily attributable to a volume increase of approximately 7.4 million units, or 114.8%, to approximately 13.8 million devices in fiscal 2008 compared to approximately 6.4 million devices in fiscal 2007. ASP in both fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007 was $346.

Service revenue increased by $300.5 million, or 53.7%, to $860.6 million, or 14.3% of consolidated revenue in fiscal 2008 compared to $560.1 million, or 18.4% of consolidated revenue in fiscal 2007, reflecting the Company's increase in BlackBerry subscriber accounts over fiscal 2007. Net BlackBerry subscriber account additions were approximately 6.1 million for fiscal 2008 compared to approximately net 3.1 million for fiscal 2007. The total BlackBerry subscriber account base at the end of fiscal 2008 was over 14 million compared to approximately 8 million at the end of fiscal 2007.

Software revenue includes fees from licensed BES software, CALs, technical support, maintenance and upgrades. Software revenue increased $61.2 million, or 35.3%, to $234.4 million in fiscal 2008 from $173.2 million in fiscal 2007.

Other revenue increased by $57.9 million to $145.8 million in fiscal 2008 compared to $87.8 million in fiscal 2007. The majority of the increase was attributable to increases in accessories and non-warranty repair.

Gross Margin

Consolidated gross margin increased by $1.42 billion, or 85.8%, to $3.08 billion, or 51.3% of revenue, in fiscal 2008, compared to $1.66 billion, or 54.6% of revenue, in fiscal 2007. The decrease of 3.3% in consolidated gross margin percentage was primarily due to a higher percentage of device shipments which comprised 79.4% of the total revenue mix in fiscal 2008 compared to 73.0% in fiscal 2007, as well as changes in the BlackBerry device mix. The decrease in gross margin percentage relating to the increase in percentage of device shipments was offset in part by improved service margins resulting from cost efficiencies in RIM's network operations infrastructure as a result of the increase in BlackBerry subscriber accounts and a decline in certain fixed costs as a percentage of consolidated revenue as the Company continued to realize economies of scale in its manufacturing operations.

Research and Development, Selling, Marketing and Administration, and Amortization Expense

The table below presents a comparison of research and development, selling, marketing and administration, and amortization expenses for fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007.

	Fiscal Year Ended *(in thousands)*					
	March 1, 2008		March 3, 2007		**Change-Fiscal 2008/2007**	
		% of Revenue		% of Revenue		**% of Change**
Revenue	**$6,009,395**		$3,037,103		**$2,972,292**	**97.9%**
Research and development	**$ 359,828**	**6.0%**	$ 236,173	7.8%	**$ 123,655**	**52.4%**
Selling, marketing and administration	**881,482**	**14.7%**	537,922	17.7%	**343,560**	**63.9%**
Amortization	**108,112**	**1.8%**	76,879	2.5%	**31,233**	**40.6%**
	$1,349,422	**22.5%**	$ 850,974	28.0%	**$ 498,448**	**58.6%**

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures increased by $123.6 million to $359.8 million, or 6.0% of revenue, in fiscal 2008, compared to $236.2 million, or 7.8% of revenue, in fiscal 2007. The majority of the increases during fiscal 2008, compared to fiscal 2007, were attributable to salaries and benefits due to an increase in the average headcount associated with research and development activities, new product development costs, office and related staffing infrastructure costs and travel.

Selling, Marketing and Administration Expenses

Selling, marketing and administration expenses increased by $343.6 million to $881.5 million for fiscal 2008 compared to $537.9 million in fiscal 2007. As a percentage of revenue, selling, marketing and administration expenses decreased to 14.7% in fiscal 2008 compared to 17.7% in fiscal 2007. The net increase of $343.6 million was primarily attributable to increased expenditures for marketing, advertising and promotion expenses including additional programs to support new product launches, salary and benefits expenses primarily as a result of increased personnel, external advisory fees, office and related staffing infrastructure costs and travel. The increase also included other costs incurred by the Company under indemnity agreements in favor of certain officers and directors of the Company, in each case in connection with the Review, the Restatement, regulatory investigations relating to the Company's historical option granting practices and related matters.

Amortization

The table below presents a comparison of amortization expense relating to capital assets and intangible assets for fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007.

	(in thousands)					
	Included in Amortization			**Included in Cost of sales**		
	Fiscal year end					
	March 1, 2008	March 3, 2007	**Change**	**March 1, 2008**	March 3, 2007	**Change**
Capital assets	**$ 87,800**	$ 63,624	**$ 24,176**	**$ 45,248**	$ 29,874	**$ 15,374**
Intangible assets	**20,312**	13,255	**7,057**	**24,006**	19,602	**4,404**
Total	**$ 108,112**	$ 76,879	**$ 31,233**	**$ 69,254**	$ 49,476	**$ 19,778**

Amortization expense relating to certain capital and certain intangible assets increased by $31.2 million to $108.1 million for fiscal 2008 compared to $76.9 million for the comparable period in fiscal 2007. The increased amortization expense primarily reflects the impact of a full year amortization of fiscal 2007 additions plus a partial year's amortization for fiscal 2008 additions.

Total amortization expense with respect to intangible assets was $44.3 million in fiscal 2008 compared to $32.9 million in fiscal 2007.

Cost of sales

Amortization expense with respect to capital assets employed in the Company's manufacturing operations and BlackBerry service operations increased to $45.2 million in fiscal 2008 compared to $29.9 million in fiscal 2007 and is charged to cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The increased amortization expense in fiscal 2008 reflects the impact of a full year's amortization expense with respect to these capital asset expenditures incurred during fiscal 2007 and also incremental amortization with respect to capital asset expenditures incurred during fiscal 2008.

The amount of intangible assets amortization charged to cost of sales was $24.0 million in fiscal 2008 compared to $19.6 million in fiscal 2007.

Investment Income

Investment income increased by $27.3 million to $79.4 million in fiscal 2008 from $52.1 million in fiscal 2007. The increase primarily reflects the increase in cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments when compared to the prior year.

Income Taxes

For fiscal 2008, the Company's income tax expense was $516.7 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 28.5% compared to income tax expense of $227.4 million or an effective tax rate of 26.5% for fiscal 2007. The Company's effective tax rate reflects the geographic mix of earnings in jurisdictions with different tax rates. The fiscal 2008 effective tax rate increase was partially offset by the significant depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar during fiscal 2008, the impact of enacted Canadian federal income tax rate reductions in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 on the Company's deferred income tax asset and liability balances, and the settlement in the third quarter of fiscal 2008 of previously unrecognized ITCs on research and development expenditures attributable to prior fiscal periods. The foreign exchange impact was a result of the U.S. denominated assets and liabilities, and the related timing of these transactions, held by Canadian entities that are subject to tax in Canadian dollars.

Net Income

Net income was $1.29 billion, or $2.31 basic EPS and $2.26 diluted EPS, in fiscal 2008 compared to net income of $631.6 million, or $1.14 basic EPS and $1.10 diluted EPS, in fiscal 2007.

The $662.3 million increase in net income in fiscal 2008 reflects primarily an increase in gross margin in the amount of $1.42 billion, which was offset in part by an increase of $756.5 million in the Company's research and development, selling, marketing and administration expenses and the Company's provision for income taxes.

The weighted average number of shares outstanding was 559.8 million common shares for basic EPS and 572.8 million common shares for diluted EPS for year ended March 1, 2008 compared to 556.1 million common shares for basic EPS and 571.8 million common shares for diluted EPS for the same period in fiscal 2007. Both the weighted average number of shares outstanding and the basic and diluted EPS for year ended March 1, 2008 and year ended March 3, 2007 reflects the 3-for-1 stock split implemented by way of a stock dividend that was paid in the second quarter of fiscal 2008.

Summary Results of Operations

Three months ended February 28, 2009 compared to the three months ended March 1, 2008

The following table sets forth certain unaudited interim consolidated statement of operations data, which is expressed in thousands of dollars and as a percentage of revenue for the interim periods indicated.

	For the Three Months Ended				
	February 28, 2009		March 1, 2008		**Change Q4 Fiscal 2009/2008**
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)				
Revenue	**$3,463,193**	**100.0%**	$1,882,705	100.0%	**$1,580,488**
Cost of sales	**2,079,615**	**60.0%**	914,483	48.6%	**1,165,132**
Gross margin	**1,383,578**	**40.0%**	968,222	51.4%	**415,356**
Expenses					
Research and development	**182,535**	**5.3%**	104,573	5.6%	**77,962**
Selling, marketing and administration	**406,493**	**11.7%**	267,881	14.2%	**138,612**
Amortization	**61,595**	**1.8%**	31,314	1.7%	**30,281**
	650,623	**18.8%**	403,768	21.4%	**246,855**
Income from operations	**732,955**	**21.2%**	564,454	30.0%	**168,501**
Investment income	**10,568**	**0.3%**	20,114	1.1%	**(9,546)**
Income before income taxes	**743,523**	**21.5%**	584,568	31.0%	**158,955**
Provision for income taxes (1)	**225,264**	**6.5%**	172,067	9.1%	**53,197**
Net income	**$ 518,259**	**15.0%**	$ 412,501	21.9%	**$ 105,758**
Earnings per share					
Basic	**$ 0.92**		$ 0.73		**$ 0.19**
Diluted	**$ 0.90**		$ 0.72		**$ 0.18**
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding (000's)					
Basic	**566,105**		561,837		
Diluted	**572,753**		573,851		

Notes:
(1) Provision for income taxes includes the positive impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 of approximately $3.5 million. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" on page 35.

Revenue

Revenue for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 was $3.46 billion, an increase of $1.58 billion, or 83.9%, from $1.88 billion in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

A comparative breakdown of the significant revenue streams is set forth in the following table:

	Q4 Fiscal 2009		Q4 Fiscal 2008		Change - Fiscal 2009/2008	
Number of devices sold	**7,780,000**		4,372,000		**3,408,000**	**78.0%**
Average Selling Price ("ASP")	**$ 371**		$ 348		**$ 23**	**6.6%**
Revenues *(in thousands)*						
Devices	**$2,883,399**	**83.3%**	$1,523,167	80.9%	**$1,360,232**	**89.3%**
Service	**415,223**	**12.0%**	253,744	13.5%	**161,479**	**63.6%**
Software	**58,756**	**1.7%**	63,071	3.4%	**(4,315)**	**(6.8%)**
Other	**105,815**	**3.0%**	42,723	2.2%	**63,092**	**147.7%**
	$3,463,193	**100.0%**	$1,882,705	100.0%	**$1,580,488**	**83.9%**

Device revenue increased by $1.36 billion, or 89.3%, to $2.88 billion, or 83.3% of consolidated revenue, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $1.52 billion, or 80.9%, of consolidated revenue in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. This increase in device revenue over the prior year is primarily attributable to a volume increase of approximately 3.4 million units, or 78.0%, to approximately 7.8 million devices in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to approximately 4.4 million devices in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. ASP increased to $371 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 from $348 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 due primarily to a change in the BlackBerry device mix of certain new products that are feature rich and designed to operate on new network technologies. The Company currently expects ASP to be lower in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 when compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. ASP is dependent on a number of factors, including projected future sales volumes, device mix, new device introductions for the Company's enterprise, prosumer and consumer offerings as well as pricing by competitors in the industry.

The Company estimates that a $10, or 2.7%, change in overall ASP would result in a quarterly revenue change of approximately $78 million, based upon the Company's volume of devices shipped in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009.

Service revenue increased by $161.5 million, or 63.6%, to $415.2 million, or 12.0% of consolidated revenue in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $253.7 million, or 13.5% of consolidated revenue in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008, reflecting the Company's increase in BlackBerry subscriber accounts since the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. Net BlackBerry subscriber account additions were approximately 3.9 million for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to approximately 2.2 million for the comparable period last year.

Software revenue decreased $4.3 million, or 6.8%, to $58.8 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 from $63.1 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. The majority of the decrease was attributable to lower software revenues related to CALs and BES, partially offset by an increase in software maintenance revenues.

Other revenue increased by $63.1 million to $105.8 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $42.7 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. The majority of the increase was attributable to increases in non-warranty repair, gains realized from revenue hedging instruments and increase in sales of accessories.

Gross Margin

Consolidated gross margin increased by $415.4 million, or 42.9%, to $1.38 billion, or 40.0% of revenue, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, compared to $968.2 million, or 51.4% of revenue, in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The decrease of 11.4% in consolidated gross margin percentage was primarily due to a decrease in the blended device margins primarily driven by the introduction of certain new feature rich products that incorporate new technologies which were adopted at a faster rate than historically, lower than anticipated unit shipments of previous generation products and a higher percentage of device shipments which comprised 83.3% of the total revenue mix in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to 80.9% in the same period of fiscal 2008. Gross margin percentage for devices is generally lower than the Company's consolidated gross margin percentage. The decrease in gross margin percentage relating to devices was offset in part by improved service margins resulting from cost efficiencies in RIM's network operations infrastructure as a result of the increase in BlackBerry subscriber accounts. The Company expects consolidated gross margins to be approximately 43-44% in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, based on the Company's current expectation for product mix, device ASP, current product costs and foreign exchange. Based on the Company's current view and the potential for variation due to these factors, the Company expects consolidated gross margin percentage for fiscal year 2010 to be in the low forties.

Research and Development, Selling, Marketing and Administration, and Amortization Expense

The table below presents a comparison of research and development, selling, marketing and administration, and amortization expenses for the quarter ended February 28, 2009 compared to the quarter ended November 29, 2008 and the quarter ended March 1, 2008. The Company believes it is meaningful to provide a comparison between the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 and the third quarter of fiscal 2009 given the quarterly increases in revenue realized by the Company during fiscal 2009.

	Three Month Fiscal Periods Ended *(in thousands)*					
	February 28, 2009		November 29, 2008		March 1, 2008	
		% of Revenue		% of Revenue		% of Revenue
Revenue	**$3,463,193**		$2,782,098		$1,882,705	
Research and development	**$ 182,535**	**5.3%**	$ 193,044	6.9%	$ 104,573	5.6%
Selling, marketing and administration	**406,493**	**11.7%**	382,968	13.8%	267,881	14.2%
Amortization	**61,595**	**1.8%**	53,023	1.9%	31,314	1.7%
	$ 650,623	**18.8%**	$ 629,035	22.6%	$ 403,768	21.4%

Total research and development, selling, marketing and administration, and amortization expenses for the fourth quarter as a percentage of revenue decreased by 3.8% to 18.8% of revenues when compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2009.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures increased by $77.9 million to $182.5 million, or 5.3% of revenue, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, compared to $104.6 million, or 5.6% of revenue, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. The majority of the increases during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 were attributable to salaries and benefits due to an increase in the average headcount associated with research and development activities, new product development costs and office and related staffing infrastructure costs.

Selling, Marketing and Administration Expenses

Selling, marketing and administration expenses increased by $138.6 million to $406.5 million for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $267.9 million for the comparable period in fiscal 2008. As a percentage of revenue, selling, marketing and administration expenses decreased to 11.7% in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to 14.2% in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. The net increase was primarily attributable to increased expenditures for marketing, advertising and promotion expenses including additional programs to support new product launches, salary and benefits expenses primarily as a result of increased personnel and office and related staffing infrastructure costs.

Amortization

The table below presents a comparison of amortization expense relating to capital assets and intangible assets for the quarter ended February 28, 2009 compared to the quarter ended March 1, 2008.

(in thousands)

	Included in Amortization			**Included in Cost of sales**		
	Three Month Fiscal Period Ended					
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	**Change**	**February 28, 2009**	March 1, 2008	**Change**
Capital assets	**$ 36,662**	$ 24,662	**$12,000**	**$ 28,347**	$ 12,824	**$15,523**
Intangible assets	**24,933**	6,652	**18,281**	**26,183**	6,374	**19,809**
Total	**$ 61,595**	$ 31,314	**$30,281**	**$ 54,530**	$ 19,198	**$35,332**

Amortization expense relating to certain capital and certain intangible assets licenses increased by $30.3 million to $61.6 million for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $31.3 million for the comparable period in fiscal 2008. The increased amortization expense primarily reflects the impact of certain capital and intangible asset expenditures incurred over the last four quarters.

Total amortization expense with respect to intangible assets was $51.1 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $13.0 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. Refer to Notes 6 and 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cost of sales

Amortization expense with respect to capital assets employed in the Company's manufacturing operations and BlackBerry service operations increased to $28.3 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $12.8 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 and is charged to cost of sales in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The increased amortization expense in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 primarily reflects the impact of amortization expense with respect to these capital asset expenditures incurred over the last four quarters.

The amount of intangible assets amortization charged to cost of sales and was $26.2 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $6.4 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

Investment Income

Investment income decreased by $9.5 million to $10.6 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 from $20.1 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. The decrease primarily reflects a decrease in yields due to lower interest rates when compared to the prior year. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources".

Income Taxes

For the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company's income tax expense was $225.3 million, resulting in an effective tax rate of 30.3% compared to income tax expense of $172.1 million and an effective tax rate of 29.4% for the same period last year. The Company's effective tax rate reflects the geographic mix of earnings in jurisdictions with different tax rates. The Company's effective tax rate for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 was not significantly impacted by the continued variability in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. The Company's adjusted tax rate for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 was 30.8% which was approximately 1% higher than management's estimate of 29%-30% for the quarter. The higher than expected adjusted tax rate was primarily a result of lower than expected ITCs. The lower effective tax rate in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008 was primarily due to the favorable impact of the depreciation of the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar.

Net Income

Net income was $518.3 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, compared to net income of $412.5 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008. Basic EPS was $0.92 and diluted EPS was $0.90 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 compared to $0.73 basic EPS and $0.72 diluted EPS, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

The $105.8 million increase in net income in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 reflects primarily an increase in gross margin in the amount of $415.4 million, resulting primarily from the increased number of device shipments, which was offset in part by the decrease of consolidated gross margin percentage and by an increase of $269.8 million in the Company's investments in research and development, selling, marketing and administration expenses and the Company's provision for income taxes which, included the positive impact of $3.5 million due to the marginal increase of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in the quarter, see "Income Taxes".

Adjusted net income was $514.8 million, adjusted basic EPS was $0.91 and adjusted diluted EPS was $0.90 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

The weighted average number of shares outstanding was 566.1 million common shares for basic EPS and 572.8 million common shares for diluted EPS for the quarter ended February 28, 2009 compared to 561.8 million common shares for basic EPS and 573.9 million common shares for diluted EPS for the same period last year.

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

The following table sets forth RIM's unaudited quarterly consolidated results of operations data for each of the eight most recent quarters, including the quarter ended February 28, 2009. The information in the table below has been derived from RIM's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements that, in management's opinion, have been prepared on a basis consistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company and include all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of information when read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. RIM's quarterly operating results have varied substantially in the past and may vary substantially in the future. Accordingly, the information below is not necessarily indicative of results for any future quarter.

	Fiscal Year 2009				Fiscal Year 2008			
	Fourth Quarter	**Third Quarter**	**Second Quarter**	**First Quarter**	Fourth Quarter	Third Quarter	Second Quarter	First Quarter
	(in thousands, except per share data)							
Revenue	**$3,463,193**	**$2,782,098**	**$2,577,330**	**$2,242,565**	$1,882,705	$1,672,529	$1,372,250	$1,081,911
Gross margin	**$1,383,578**	**$1,269,506**	**$1,306,857**	**$1,137,357**	$ 968,222	$ 847,872	$ 704,417	$ 560,070
Research and development, Selling, marketing and administration, and Amortization	**650,623**	**629,035**	**604,624**	**490,920**	403,768	357,978	311,464	276,212
Investment income	**(10,568)**	**(31,554)**	**(17,168)**	**(18,977)**	(20,114)	(23,816)	(18,984)	(16,447)
Income before income taxes	**743,523**	**672,025**	**719,401**	**665,414**	584,568	513,710	411,937	300,305
Provision for income taxes(1)	**225,264**	**275,729**	**223,855**	**182,899**	172,067	143,249	124,252	77,085
Net income	**$ 518,259**	**$ 396,296**	**$ 495,546**	**$ 482,515**	$ 412,501	$ 370,461	$ 287,685	$ 223,220
Earnings per share(2)								
Basic	**$ 0.92**	**$ 0.70**	**$ 0.88**	**$ 0.86**	$ 0.73	$ 0.66	$ 0.51	$ 0.40
Diluted	**$ 0.90**	**$ 0.69**	**$ 0.86**	**$ 0.84**	$ 0.72	$ 0.65	$ 0.50	$ 0.39

Research and development	**$182,535**	**$193,044**	**$181,347**	**$127,776**	$104,573	$ 92,150	$ 88,171	$ 74,934
Selling, marketing and administration	**406,493**	**382,968**	**379,644**	**326,592**	267,881	238,175	197,943	177,483
Amortization	**61,595**	**53,023**	**43,633**	**36,552**	31,314	27,653	25,350	23,795
	$650,623	**$629,035**	**$604,624**	**$490,920**	$403,768	$357,978	$311,464	$276,212

Notes:

(1) Provision for income taxes includes the positive impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 of approximately $3.5 million and the negative impact in the third quarter of fiscal 2009 of approximately $103.2 million. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below.

(2) Basic and diluted earnings per share for fiscal year 2009 and fiscal 2008, as presented in the table above, reflect the 3-for-1 stock split implemented by way of a stock dividend that was paid in the second quarter of fiscal 2008.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP on a basis consistent for all periods presented. In this MD&A, the Company has presented the following "non-GAAP financial measures": adjusted net income, adjusted basic earnings per share and adjusted diluted earnings per share. The term "non-GAAP financial measure" is used to refer to a numerical measure of a company's historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows that: (i) excludes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of excluding amounts, that are included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP in a company's statement of income,

balance sheet or statement of cash flows; or (ii) includes amounts, or is subject to adjustments that have the effect of including amounts, that are excluded from the most directly comparable measure so calculated and presented. Adjusted net income, adjusted basic earnings per share and adjusted diluted earnings per share are non-GAAP financial measures that exclude the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar on the Company's tax rate. This section of the MD&A describes the Company's use of such non-GAAP financial measures.

The Company reported an income tax provision for fiscal 2009 that was higher than previously forecasted, the incremental portion of which will be reversed in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. This annual provision reflects an effective tax rate that is significantly higher than the Company's historical effective tax rate due to the significant depreciation of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar and its effect on the Company's U.S. dollar denominated assets and liabilities held by RIM's Canadian operating companies that are subject to tax in Canadian dollars. The majority of this effect was experienced in the third quarter of fiscal 2009. As described in greater detail under "Income Taxes", on March 12, 2009 changes to the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* that allow RIM to calculate its fiscal 2009 Canadian income tax expense based on the U.S. dollar (the Company's functional currency) were enacted. See "Income Taxes". Although the Company elected for Canadian income tax purposes to adopt these rules in the third quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company cannot recognize the related income tax reduction of electing to adopt these rules for U.S. GAAP financial reporting purposes until the quarter in which they are enacted, resulting in a higher provision for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009. In the first quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company will record an incremental, one time net benefit of approximately $70 — $100 million to net income relating to the enactment of the rules. As result of the enactment of the rules, future volatility in the Company's effective tax rate should be reduced. Since the incremental tax expense in fiscal 2009 will be reversed and additional net benefits from adoption will be realized because the rules were enacted, the Company believes presenting non-GAAP financial measures that exclude the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the Canadian dollar and the U.S. dollar enables the Company, and its shareholders, to better assess the Company's operating performance relative to its financial results in prior periods and improves the comparability of the information presented.

The Company's income tax provision for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 was not significantly impacted by changes in the Canadian dollar as outlined in the table below.

Investors are cautioned that adjusted net income and adjusted earnings per share do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and are therefore unlikely to be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other issuers. These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in the context of the Company's U.S. GAAP results.

The following table provides a reconciliation of net income to adjusted net income, basic earnings per share to adjusted basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share to adjusted diluted earnings per share.

	(in thousands, except per share amounts)	
	Three months ended February 28, 2009	**Fiscal year ended February 28, 2009**
Net income	$ 518,259	$ 1,892,616
Impact using functional currency (U.S. dollar) to determine Canadian income taxes **(1)**	(3,500)	99,700
Adjusted net income **(1)**	514,759	1,992,316
Basic earnings per share	0.92	3.35
Diluted earnings per share	0.90	3.30
Adjusted basic earnings per share **(1)**	0.91	3.53
Adjusted diluted earnings per share **(1)**	0.90	3.47

(1) *These are non-GAAP amounts or non-GAAP financial measures*

Financial Condition

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments decreased by $105.1 million to $2.24 billion as at February 28, 2009 from $2.34 billion as at March 1, 2008. The majority of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments are denominated in U.S. dollars as at February 28, 2009.

A comparative summary of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments is set out below.

	As at *(in thousands)*		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	**Change - Fiscal 2009/2008**
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 835,546**	$1,184,398	**$ (348,852)**
Short-term investments	**682,666**	420,709	**261,957**
Long-term investments	**720,635**	738,889	**(18,254)**
Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments	**$ 2,238,847**	$2,343,996	**$ (105,149)**

Fiscal year ended February 28, 2009 compared to the fiscal year ended March 1, 2008

Operating Activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities was $1.45 billion in fiscal 2009 compared to cash flow provided by operating activities of $1.58 billion in the preceding fiscal year, representing a decrease of $124.9 million. The table below summarizes the key components of this net decrease.

	Fiscal Year Ended *(in thousands)*		
	February 28, 2009	March 1, 2008	**Change-Fiscal 2009/2008**
Net income	**$ 1,892,616**	$1,293,867	**$ 598,749**
Amortization	**327,896**	177,366	**150,530**
Deferred income taxes	**(36,623)**	(67,244)	**30,621**
Income taxes payable	**(6,897)**	4,973	**(11,870)**
Stock-based compensation	**38,100**	33,700	**4,400**
Other	**5,867**	3,303	**2,564**
Net changes in working capital	**(769,114)**	130,794	**(899,908)**
Cash provided from operating activities	**$ 1,451,845**	$1,576,759	**$ (124,914)**

The increase in working capital in fiscal 2009 was primarily due to increases in trade receivables and inventory, partially offset by an increase in accrued liabilities. The decrease in working capital in fiscal 2008 was primarily due to increases in income taxes payable and accrued liabilities, partially offset by increases in trade receivables and inventory.

Financing Activities

Cash flow provided by financing activities was $25.4 million for fiscal 2009 and was primarily provided by the proceeds from the exercise of stock options and tax benefits from the exercise of stock options, offset in part by repayment of the long-term debt. The cash flow provided by financing activities in fiscal 2008 in the amount of $80.4 million was primarily attributable to proceeds from the exercise of stock options in the amount of $62.9 million, as well as the voluntary payments of CAD $7.5 million each made by the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers. See "Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements – Review Costs".

Investing Activities

During the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, cash flow used in investing activities was $1.82 billion and included capital asset additions of $833.5 million, intangible asset additions of $687.9 million, business acquisitions of $48.4 million as well as transactions involving the proceeds on sale or maturity of short-term investments and long-term investments, net of the costs of acquisitions in the amount of $253.7 million. For the same period of the prior fiscal year, cash flow used in investing activities was $1.15 billion and included capital asset additions of $351.9 million, intangible asset additions of $374.1 million, as well as transactions involving the proceeds on sale or maturity of short-term investments and long-term investments, net of the costs of acquisition, amounting to $421.7 million. The increase in capital asset spending was primarily due to increased investment in land and building purchases, renovations to existing facilities, expansion and enhancement of the BlackBerry infrastructure and computer equipment purchases. The increase in intangible asset spending was primarily associated with agreements with third parties totalling $353 million for the use of intellectual property, software, messaging services and other BlackBerry-related features and several

agreements to acquire portfolios of patents relating to wireless communication technologies totalling $279 million. All acquired patents were recorded as Intangible assets and are being amortized over their estimated useful lives.

Auction Rate Securities

Auction rate securities are debt instruments with long-term nominal maturity dates for which the interest rates are reset through a dutch auction process, typically every 7, 28 or 35 days. Interest is paid at the end of each auction period, and the auction normally serves as the mechanism for securities holders to sell their existing positions to interested buyers. As at February 28, 2009, the Company held $40.5 million in face value of investment grade auction rate securities which are experiencing failed auctions as a result of more sell orders than buy orders, and these auctions have not yet returned to normal operations. The interest rate for these securities has been set at the maximum rate specified in the program documents and interest continues to be paid every 28 days as scheduled. As a result of the lack of continuing liquidity in these securities, the Company has adjusted the reported value to reflect an unrealized loss of $7.7 million, which the Company considers temporary and is reflected in other comprehensive income. In valuing these securities, the Company used a multi-year investment horizon and considered the underlying risk of the securities and the current market interest rate environment. The Company has the ability and intent to hold these securities until such time that market liquidity returns to normal levels, and does not consider the principal or interest amounts on these securities to be materially at risk at this time. As there is uncertainty as to when market liquidity for auction rate securities will return to normal, the Company has classified the failing auction rate securities as long-term investments on the balance sheet. As at February 28, 2009, the Company does not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired.

Structured Investment Vehicle

A Structured Investment Vehicle ("SIV") is a fund that seeks to generate investment returns by purchasing high grade long-term fixed income instruments and funding those purchases by issuing short-term debt instruments. Beginning in late 2007, widespread illiquidity in the market has prevented many SIVs from accessing necessary funding for ongoing operations.

In determining the value for these securities, the Company has considered available evidence including changes in general market conditions, specific industry and individual company data, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition, the near-term prospects of the individual investment and the Company's intent and ability to hold the debt securities.

The SIV holdings have been placed with an enforcement manager to be restructured or sold at the election of each senior note holder. The Company has elected to participate in the restructuring of the securities. The Company believes that the anticipated restructuring will likely result in extended maturities and/or a pro-rata distribution of proceeds from the income and principal payments on the assets underlying the securities. During fiscal 2009, the Company received a total of $4.5 million in principal and interest payments from the SIV. As at February 28, 2009, the Company held $22.5 million face value of SIV securities that were negatively impacted by changes in market conditions.

During fiscal 2009, the Company did not record any other-than-temporary impairment charges associated with these investments. In fiscal 2008, the Company recorded an other-than-temporary impairment charge of

$3.8 million on these investment securities. Given the uncertainty of the restructuring at this time, the Company cannot determine the potential impact that a restructuring will have on the value of these securities and has classified these securities as long-term investments. The Company may recognize additional impairment charges on these securities if the restructuring is unsuccessful or there is an other-than temporary deterioration in the value of the underlying assets.

Other

Since March 1, 2005, the Company has maintained an investment account with Lehman Brothers International (Europe) ("LBIE"). As of September 30, 2008, the date of the last account statement received by the Company, the Company held in the account $81.1 million in combined cash and aggregate principal amount of fixed-income securities issued by third parties unrelated to LBIE or any other affiliate of Lehman Brothers Holdings Inc ("LBHI"). The face value, including accrued interest, as at February 28, 2009 is $84.5 million. Due to the insolvency proceedings instituted by LBHI and its affiliates, including LBIE, commencing on September 15, 2008, the Company's regular access to information regarding the account has been disrupted. Following the appointment of the Administrators to LBIE the Company has asserted a trust claim *in specie* over the assets held for it by LBIE for the return of those assets in accordance with the insolvency procedure in the United Kingdom. The Company will take all actions it deems appropriate to defend its rights to these holdings and as a result, no impairment has been recognized against these holdings in fiscal 2009.

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

The following table sets out aggregate information about the Company's contractual obligations and the periods in which payments are due as at February 28, 2009:

	(in thousands)				
	Total	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Four to Five Years	Greater than Five Years
Operating lease obligations	**$ 183,380**	$ 25,244	$66,468	$36,547	$ 55,121
Purchase obligations and commitments	**4,228,407**	4,228,407	—	—	—
Total	**$4,411,787**	$4,253,651	$66,468	$36,547	$ 55,121

Purchase obligations and commitments amounted to approximately $4.23 billion as of February 28, 2009, with purchase orders with contract manufacturers representing approximately $3.48 billion of the total. The Company also has commitments on account of capital expenditures of approximately $128.4 million included in this total, primarily for manufacturing, facilities and information technology, including service operations. The remaining balance consists of purchase orders or contracts with suppliers of raw materials, as well as other goods and services utilized in the operations of the Company. The expected timing of payment of these purchase obligations and commitments is estimated based upon current information. The timing of payments and actual amounts paid may be different depending upon the time of receipt of goods and services, changes to agreed-upon amounts for some obligations or payment terms.

On February 10, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with Certicom Corp. ("Certicom") to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Certicom by way of statutory plan of arrangement at a price of CAD $3.00 for each common share of Certicom or approximately CAD $131 million (approximately

$102 million). The transaction closed on March 23, 2009. The Certicom shares purchased under the offer were funded with the Company's cash on hand.

The Company has obligations payable in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 of approximately $290 million for the payment of income taxes related to fiscal 2009. The Company paid approximately $475 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 in respect of income taxes related to fiscal 2008. The amounts have been included as Current liabilities in Income taxes payable as of February 28, 2009 and March 1, 2008 respectively, and the Company intends to fund its fiscal 2009 tax obligations from existing financial resources and cash flows.

The Company has not paid any cash dividends in the last three fiscal years.

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments were $2.24 billion as at February 28, 2009. The Company believes its financial resources, together with expected future earnings, are sufficient to meet funding requirements for current financial commitments, for future operating and capital expenditures not yet committed, and also provide the necessary financial capacity to meet current and future growth expectations.

The Company has a $100 million Demand Credit Facility (the "Facility") to support and secure operating and financing requirements. As at February 28, 2009, the Company has utilized $6.5 million of the Facility for outstanding Letters of Credit and $93.5 million of the Facility is unused. The Company has pledged specific investments as security for this Facility.

The Company has an additional $2.0 million Demand Credit Facility (the "Additional Facility"). The Additional Facility is used to support and secure other operating and financing requirements. As at February 28, 2009, the Company has utilized $1.1 million of the Additional Facility for outstanding letters of credit and $0.9 million of the Additional Facility is unused.

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K under the Exchange Act and under applicable Canadian securities laws.

Market Risk of Financial Instruments

The Company is engaged in operating and financing activities that generate risk in three primary areas:

Foreign Exchange

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk as a result of transactions in currencies other than its functional currency, the U.S. dollar. The majority of the Company's revenues in fiscal 2009 are transacted in U.S. dollars. Portions of the revenues are denominated in British Pounds, Canadian dollars and Euros. Purchases of raw materials are primarily transacted in U.S. dollars. Other expenses, consisting of the majority of salaries and income taxes, certain operating costs and manufacturing overhead are incurred primarily in Canadian dollars. See "Income Taxes" and "Non-GAAP Financial Measures". At February 28, 2009, approximately 36% of cash and cash equivalents, 26% of trade receivables and 4% of accounts payable are denominated in foreign currencies (March 1, 2008 — 13%, 35% and 15%, respectively). These foreign currencies primarily include the British Pound, Canadian dollar, and Euro. As part of its risk management strategy, the Company maintains net monetary asset and/or liability balances in foreign currencies and engages in foreign currency hedging activities using derivative financial instruments, including currency

forward contracts and currency options. The Company does not use derivative instruments for speculative purposes. The principal currencies hedged include the British Pound, Canadian dollar and Euro.

The Company has entered into forward contracts to hedge exposures relating to foreign currency anticipated transactions and these contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges. For a derivative instrument designated as a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the derivative's gain or loss is initially reported as a component of other comprehensive income and is subsequently recognized in earnings when the hedged exposure affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recognized in earnings. The cash flow hedges were fully effective at February 28, 2009. As at February 28, 2009, the net unrealized loss on these forward contracts was approximately $2.7 million (March 1, 2008 — net unrealized gain of $35.0 million). Unrealized gains associated with these contracts were recorded in Other current assets and Accumulated other comprehensive income. Unrealized losses were recorded in Accrued liabilities and Accumulated other comprehensive income.

The Company has entered into forward contracts to hedge certain monetary assets and liabilities that are exposed to foreign currency risk. For contracts that are not subject to hedge accounting, gains and losses on the hedge instruments are recognized in earnings each period, generally offsetting the change in the U.S. dollar value of the hedged asset or liability. As at February 28, 2009, a net unrealized gain of $16.0 million was recorded in respect of this amount (March 1, 2008 — net unrealized loss of $6.9 million). Unrealized gains associated with these contracts were recorded in Other current assets and Selling, marketing and administration. Unrealized losses were recorded in Accrued liabilities and Selling, marketing and administration.

Interest Rate

Cash, cash equivalents and investments are invested in certain instruments of varying maturities. Consequently, the Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of holding investments of varying maturities. The fair value of investments, as well as the investment income derived from the investment portfolio, will fluctuate with changes in prevailing interest rates. The Company does not currently use interest rate derivative financial instruments in its investment portfolio.

Credit and Customer Concentration

The Company has historically been dependent on an increasing number of significant telecommunication carriers and on larger more complex contracts with respect to sales of the majority of its products and services. The Company is experiencing significant sales growth in North America and internationally, resulting in the growth in its carrier customer base in terms of numbers, sales and trade receivables volumes and in some instances new or significantly increased credit limits. The Company, in the normal course of business, monitors the financial condition of its customers and reviews the credit history of each new customer. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts that corresponds to the specific credit risk of its customers, historical trends, and economic circumstances. The Company also places insurance coverage for a portion of its foreign trade receivables. The allowance as at February 28, 2009 is $2.1 million (March 1, 2008 — $2.0 million). While the Company sells to a variety of customers, one customer comprised 29% of trade receivables as at February 28, 2009 (March 1, 2008 — three customers comprised 19%, 14% and 10%). Additionally, three customers comprised 23%, 14% and 10% of the Company's fiscal 2009 annual sales (fiscal 2008 annual sales — three customers comprised 21%, 15% and 12%).

The Company is exposed to credit risk on derivative financial instruments arising from the potential for counterparties to default on their contractual obligations. The Company mitigates this risk by limiting counterparties to highly rated financial institutions and by continuously monitoring their creditworthiness. The Company's exposure to credit loss and market risk will vary over time as a function of currency exchange rates. The Company measures its counterparty credit exposure as a percentage of the total fair value of the applicable derivative instruments. Where the net fair value of derivative instruments with any counterparty is negative, the Company deems the credit exposure to that counterparty to be nil. As at February 28, 2009, the maximum credit exposure to a single counterparty, measured as a percentage of the total fair value of derivative instruments with net unrealized gains was 60% (March 1, 2008 — 40%).

The Company is exposed to market and credit risk on its investment portfolio. The Company reduces this risk by investing in liquid, investment grade securities and by limiting exposure to any one entity or group of related entities. As at February 28, 2009, no single issuer represented more than 12% of the total cash, cash equivalents and investments (March 1, 2008 — no single issuer represented more than 9% of the total cash, cash equivalents and investments).

Market values are determined for each individual security in the investment portfolio. The Company assesses declines in the value of individual investments for impairment to determine whether the decline is other-than-temporary. The Company makes this assessment by considering available evidence, including changes in general market conditions, specific industry and individual company data, the length of time and the extent to which the fair value has been less than cost, the financial condition, the near-term prospects of the individual investment and the Company's ability and intent to hold the debt securities to maturity. As of February 28, 2009, the Company did not record an other-than-temporary impairment charge. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources — Structured Investment Vehicle".

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of February 28, 2009, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Co-Chief Executive Officers and its Chief Accounting Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13(a)-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the United States Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). Based on that evaluation, the Co-Chief Executive Officers and the Chief Accounting Officer have concluded that, as of such date, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective to give reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13(a)-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f) under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal

executive and principal financial officers and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

• pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

• provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and

• provide reasonable assurance regarding the prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisitions, use or dispositions of the Company's assets that could have a material affect on the Company's financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 28, 2009. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of February 28, 2009, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The Company's independent auditors have issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting. This report is included with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the fiscal year ended February 28, 2009, no changes were made to the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF
INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the use in this Annual Report (Form 40-F) of Research In Motion Limited (the "Company") for the year ended February 28, 2009 of our reports dated April 7, 2009 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of the Company included herein, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 333-85294, 333-100684 and 333-150470) pertaining to the Company's stock option plans of our reports dated April 7, 2009 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of the Company included herein, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Kitchener, Canada,

April 7, 2009.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Exhibit 31.1

Certification
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, James L. Balsillie, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Research In Motion Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 7, 2009

/s/ JAMES L. BALSILLIE
Name: James L. Balsillie
Title: Co-Chief Executive Officer

I, Mike Lazaridis, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Research In Motion Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 7, 2009

/s/ MIKE LAZARIDIS

Name: Mike Lazaridis
Title: President and Co-Chief Executive Officer

I, Brian Bidulka, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Research In Motion Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The Registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Registrant and have:
    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the Registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: April 7, 2009

/s/ Brian Bidulka

Name: Brian Bidulka
Title: Chief Accounting Officer

Exhibit 32.1

Certification of co-CEOs and CAO
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Research In Motion Limited (the "Registrant") on Form 40-F for the year ended February 28, 2009, as filed with the Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), James L. Balsillie, as co-Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant, Mike Lazaridis, as President and co-Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant, and Brian Bidulka, as Chief Accounting Officer of the Registrant, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Registrant.

/s/ James L. Balsillie
Name: James L. Balsillie
Title: Co-Chief Executive Officer
Date: April 7, 2009

/s/ Mike Lazaridis
Name: Mike Lazaridis
Title: President and Co-Chief Executive Officer
Date: April 7, 2009

/s/ Brian Bidulka
Name: Brian Bidulka
Title: Chief Accounting Officer
Date: April 7, 2009

This certification accompanies the Report pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not, except to the extent required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, be deemed filed by the Registrant for purposes of §18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.