

Consolidated Financial Statements of

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

As at June 30, 2019 and 2018

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Absolute Software Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Absolute Software Corporation (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jayana Darras.

(signed) <<"Deloitte LLP">>

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
August 13, 2019

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 18,690,539	\$ 33,956,988
Short-term investments	(Note 3)	17,108,226	372,316
Trade and other receivables	(Note 4)	22,194,252	17,302,871
Income tax receivable	(Note 11)	707,923	345,228
Prepaid expenses and other		3,088,082	2,455,977
Contract acquisition assets - current	(Note 5)	6,592,335	6,810,142
		68,381,357	61,243,522
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	(Note 6)	6,156,814	5,962,829
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS	(Note 11)	22,359,165	23,318,605
CONTRACT ACQUISITION ASSETS	(Note 5)	5,313,496	5,405,987
GOODWILL		1,100,000	1,100,000
		\$ 103,310,832	\$ 97,030,943
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Trade and other payables	(Note 7)	\$ 19,034,996	\$ 13,676,397
Income tax payable	(Note 11)	13,543	407,226
Accrued warranty	(Note 8)	450,000	270,000
Deferred revenue – current	(Note 10)	76,312,162	75,325,574
		95,810,701	89,679,197
DEFERRED REVENUE	(Note 10)	58,115,799	63,861,112
		153,926,500	153,540,309
COMMITMENTS	(Note 16)		
CONTINGENCIES	(Note 18)		
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Share capital	(Note 9(b))	76,778,014	68,362,445
Equity reserve		36,744,933	36,972,197
Treasury shares	(Note 9(j))	(359,973)	(359,973)
Deficit		(163,778,642)	(161,484,035)
		(50,615,668)	(56,509,366)
		\$ 103,310,832	\$ 97,030,943

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 19)

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(signed) "Daniel P. Ryan"
Daniel P. Ryan, Director

(signed) "Eric Rosenfeld"
Eric Rosenfeld, Director

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
REVENUE	(Note 10)	\$ 98,909,025	\$ 93,621,832
COST OF REVENUE		12,978,173	14,361,888
GROSS MARGIN		85,930,852	79,259,944
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Sales and marketing		37,379,840	40,912,473
Research and development		19,223,332	20,054,992
General and administration		13,452,736	12,358,472
Share-based compensation	(Note 9(ii))	4,973,885	3,055,632
		75,029,793	76,381,569
OPERATING INCOME		10,901,059	2,878,375
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)			
Interest income, net		238,255	145,872
Unrealized gain on short-term investments		36,011	-
Foreign exchange loss		(65,175)	(164,394)
		209,091	(18,522)
NET INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		11,110,150	2,859,853
INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) RECOVERY	(Note 11)	(3,531,000)	251,000
NET INCOME AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		\$ 7,579,150	\$ 3,110,853
BASIC INCOME PER SHARE	(Note 9(k))	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.08
DILUTED INCOME PER SHARE	(Note 9(k))	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.08
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING, BASIC	(Note 9(k))	40,869,474	40,028,465

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Share Capital					
	Number of Common shares	Amount	Equity reserve	Treasury shares	Deficit	Total
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2017	39,681,749	\$ 64,875,130	\$ 36,254,893	\$ (499,443)	\$ (154,354,741)	\$ (53,724,161)
Shares issued on options exercised	334,750	2,219,174	(568,506)	-	-	1,650,668
Shares issued under Employee Share Purchase Plan	99,477	440,714	-	-	-	440,714
Shares issued under Phantom Share Unit plan	50,812	297,786	(297,786)	-	-	-
Shares issued under Performance and Restricted Share Unit plan	107,243	602,822	(751,474)	139,470	-	(9,182)
Shares repurchased and cancelled under the Normal Course Issuer Bid	(49,800)	(73,181)	-	-	(172,243)	(245,424)
Share-based compensation	-	-	2,335,070	-	-	2,335,070
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(10,067,904)	(10,067,904)
Net income and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,110,853	3,110,853
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2018	40,224,231	\$ 68,362,445	\$ 36,972,197	\$ (359,973)	\$ (161,484,035)	\$ (56,509,366)
Shares issued on options exercised	755,097	4,973,396	(1,098,103)	-	-	3,875,293
Shares issued under Employee Share Purchase Plan	90,254	395,372	-	-	-	395,372
Shares issued under Phantom Share Unit Plan	19,821	113,570	(113,570)	-	-	-
Shares issued under Performance and Restricted Share Unit plan	556,149	2,933,231	(2,933,231)	-	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	3,917,640	-	-	3,917,640
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	(9,873,757)	(9,873,757)
Net income and total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	7,579,150	7,579,150
BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2019	41,645,552	\$ 76,778,014	\$ 36,744,933	\$ (359,973)	\$ (163,778,642)	\$ (50,615,668)

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		\$ 7,579,150	\$ 3,110,853
Items not involving cash			
Amortization of property and equipment	(Note 6)	3,416,488	3,215,924
Amortization of intangible assets		-	51,250
Amortization of contract acquisition assets	(Note 5)	9,105,248	9,129,915
Share-based compensation	(Note 9(i))	4,973,885	2,335,070
Deferred income taxes	(Note 11)	959,440	(1,031,801)
Unrealized gain on short-term investments		(36,011)	-
Change in non-cash working capital			
Trade and other receivables		(4,891,382)	2,158,001
Income taxes receivable		(362,695)	(261,741)
Prepaid expenses and other		(632,105)	(36,096)
Contract acquisition assets incurred		(8,794,950)	(7,602,776)
Trade and other payables		3,915,007	589,445
Income tax payable		(393,683)	407,226
Accrued warranty		180,000	(300,000)
Deferred revenue		(4,758,725)	784,385
CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		10,259,667	12,549,655
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		(3,078,296)	(2,909,081)
Purchase of short-term investments		(16,699,899)	-
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(19,778,195)	(2,909,081)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid	(Note 9(h))	(9,873,757)	(10,067,904)
Repurchase of common shares for cancellation	(Note 9(b))	-	(245,424)
Issuance of common shares	(Note 9(b))	4,197,206	2,151,073
CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(5,676,551)	(8,162,255)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EFFECT ON CASH		(71,370)	(32,424)
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(15,266,449)	1,445,895
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		33,956,988	32,511,093
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR		\$ 18,690,539	\$ 33,956,988

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (NOTE 12)

See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Absolute Software Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Company Act (British Columbia) on November 24, 1993. The Company’s principal business activity is the development, marketing, and provision of a cloud-based endpoint visibility and control platform that enables the management and security of computing devices, applications, and data for enterprise and public sector organizations. The Company’s solutions are anchored to endpoint devices by our patented Persistence technology, which is embedded in the firmware of laptop, desktop and tablet devices by the majority of the world’s largest global computer manufacturers (“PC OEMs”). The Company markets its solutions through PC OEMs, distributors, value added resellers, and directly to its customers, who include corporations, government entities, educational institutions, and consumers. While the majority of the Company’s sales are generated in North America, the Company’s products are also available internationally through resellers in Europe and South Africa, as well as the Asia-Pacific and Latin American regions. The Company’s head office and principal address is Suite 1400, Four Bentall Centre, 1055 Dunsmuir Street, PO Box 49211, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V7X 1K8. The Company trades on the TSX under the symbol ABT.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued and effective as of June 30, 2019. The date of approval by the Company’s Board of Directors is August 13, 2019. These consolidated financial statements were prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain items not carried at historical cost as discussed below.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. Principal operating subsidiaries are:

- Absolute Software, Inc.
- Absolute Software (2015) Inc.
- Absolute Software EMEA Limited
- Absolute Software (Vietnam) Company Limited
- Absolute Software (Asia) Pte. Ltd

All intercompany balances, transactions, revenues and expenses are eliminated.

Foreign currency transactions and translation

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and each of its subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the individual entity operates (the “functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars (“U.S. dollars”), which is the functional currency of the Company and the majority of its subsidiaries.

Foreign currency transactions, including Canadian dollar, U.K. pound, European Euro, and Vietnamese Dong operating transactions, are translated to U.S. dollars at the average exchange rate for the month, which approximates spot rates on transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of operations and comprehensive income within foreign exchange loss.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, normally being the transaction price plus directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs related to financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) are expensed immediately in profit or loss.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company's classification and measurement basis of its financial instruments are as follows:

Instrument	Classification and Measurement Basis
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Short-term investments – <i>interest-bearing securities (USD)</i>	FVTPL
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost
Accrued warranty	Amortized cost

Changes in items carried at fair value are recorded in the statement of operations. All amounts carried at amortized cost are calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Estimated fair values for financial instruments are designed to approximate amounts at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties.

The Company classifies and discloses fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

The fair value of investments designated as fair value through profit or loss is determined based on Level 1 measurements, and is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, with unrealized gains and losses, net of related income taxes, recorded in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income.

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

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ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit and highly liquid short-term interest-bearing securities with maturities at the date of purchase of three months or less.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments consist of highly liquid short-term interest bearing securities with maturities at the date of purchase of greater than three months, but less than one year, and of other marketable securities.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment of trade accounts receivable. A provision for impairment of trade accounts receivable is established based on a forward-looking “expected loss” impairment model. The carrying amount of the trade receivables is reduced through the use of the provision for impairment account, and the amount of any increase in the provision for impairment is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for impairment account for trade accounts receivable. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income.

Contract Acquisition Assets

Incremental costs of obtaining sales contracts are capitalized and amortized. Prior to adoption of IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“IFRS 15”), the Company capitalized these costs as deferred contract costs, which formed part of intangible assets, and amortized them over the weighted average term of the sales contracts acquired related to the payments. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 15, these costs are now presented as separate current and non-current assets in the consolidated statement of financial position. The provisions of IFRS 15 are more prescriptive than the previous provisions related to accounting for deferred commissions, and require that costs incurred to acquire new customer contracts are amortized over the estimated period of benefit, including renewal periods, unless additional costs are anticipated to be incurred to obtain renewal contracts and those costs are commensurate with the costs incurred to obtain the contract originally. As the Company incurs additional incremental costs to renew its sales contracts, and those costs are commensurate with the costs incurred to obtain a contract originally, the Company’s accounting practices and amortization periods have remained unchanged.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The capitalized amounts consist primarily of sales commissions paid to the Company's direct and indirect sales force. Capitalized amounts also include: amounts paid to employees other than the sales force who earn incentive payouts under annual compensation plans that are tied to the value of contracts acquired; the associated payroll taxes associated with the payments to the Company's employees; and to a lesser extent, costs incurred under a branding agreement with a third party, and success fees paid to partners in emerging markets where the Company has a limited presence.

As noted above, contract acquisition assets are amortized on a straight-line basis commensurate with the average term of the contracts acquired related to the payments made. The capitalized amounts are recoverable through future revenue streams under all non-cancelable customer contracts. The Company periodically evaluates whether there have been any changes in its business, the market conditions in which it operates, or other events which would indicate that its amortization period should be changed or if there are potential indicators of impairment.

Amortization of contract acquisition assets is included in sales and marketing expense in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated amortization, and less any accumulated impairment loss. Each component of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When the cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is capitalized, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Maintenance and repair expenditures that do not improve or extend productive life are expensed in the period incurred.

On an annual basis, the assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for by changing the depreciation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Amortization is calculated using the straight line method from the month of purchase over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset	
Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and equipment	5 years
Computer software	1 to 3 years
Office equipment	3 years
Trade show equipment	2 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of the lease

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations and pursuant to asset purchases are recorded at their fair values. Intangible assets related to the acquisition of patents from third parties are recorded at their fair values.

Research costs are charged to operations when they are incurred. Development costs are capitalized as intangible assets when the Company can demonstrate that the technical feasibility of the project has been established; the Company intends to complete the asset for use or sale and has the ability to do so; the asset can generate probable future economic benefits; the technical and financial resources are available to complete the development; and the Company can reliably measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. At June 30, 2019, the Company has not capitalized any development costs.

All the Company's intangible assets have finite useful lives and have been amortized using the straight line method over their useful lives. All in-use intangible assets have been fully amortized at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Goodwill

Goodwill that arises upon business combinations is included in intangible assets and goodwill in the consolidated statement of financial position. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses, with the carrying value being reviewed for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. No such losses have been recognized during the year.

The impairment test methodology is based on a comparison between the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use of each of the Company's cash generating units ("CGUs") and the net asset carrying values, including goodwill, of the Company's CGUs. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss, or any reversal of a previously-recognized impairment loss, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Accrued warranty

The Company provides a service guarantee, or warranty, on certain of its theft recovery offerings. The warranty forms part of certain product offerings to which it is attached, and accordingly has a term matching that of the product offering. If a device equipped with a product that includes the recovery guarantee is stolen, and the Company is unable to either recover the stolen device, or delete data on it, then the customer may be eligible for a guarantee payment of up to \$1,000. In order to qualify for the warranty, the customer must comply with the Company's terms and conditions included in its End User License and Service Agreement, including the filing of a police report, amongst other criteria. The amount of the eligible warranty payment decreases in each year of the service contract and is also limited by the value of the stolen device.

At the end of each reporting period, estimates of future cash outflows under the service guarantee are made using the best information available for events up to the date of the consolidated statement of financial position. The carrying amount of the warranty liability is adjusted to those estimates, with changes recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income. The warranty liability is estimated based on a number of factors, including the volume of device thefts reported to the Company at each reporting date, an estimate of the number of thefts that have occurred but have not yet been reported as at each reporting date, the device theft recovery rate, and historical warranty experience. The liability balance is drawn down by service guarantee payments issued.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Taxation is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognized in equity.

Current income tax is generally the expected income tax payable on the taxable income for the year calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income, and includes any adjustment to income tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

Uncertain income tax positions are accounted for using the standards applicable to current income tax assets and liabilities; i.e., both liabilities and assets are recorded when probable at the Company's best estimate of the amount.

Deferred income tax is recognized using the liability method, based on temporary differences between consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the consolidated statement of financial position and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. The amount of deferred income tax recognized is based on the expected manner and timing of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax assets are reviewed at each date of the consolidated statement of financial position and amended to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Normally the Company would only have a legally enforceable right to set off a current tax asset against a current tax liability when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the taxation authority permits the Company to make or receive a single net payment. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Revenue recognition

The Company operates a cloud-based customer console, which leverages patented embedded self-healing Persistence technology residing on a customer's endpoint computing devices. The customer console allows a client to maintain visibility and control over its endpoints, and includes features such as reporting and analytics, geotechnology, risk assessment, risk response, and endpoint investigation and recovery. The Company provides access to the customer console to its clients on a subscription basis.

The Company principally derives its revenues from two sources: subscription and support revenues, which are comprised of subscription fees from customers accessing the Company's enterprise cloud computing services (collectively, "Cloud Services"); and related professional services such as project implementation and other short-term consulting services, in addition to longer-term services such as device lifecycle and technical account management services. Cloud Services revenue subscriptions are typically for terms ranging between one and five years. Other revenue consists primarily of ancillary business lines such as our consumer and digital subscriber management products.

With the adoption of IFRS 15, revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, for example, contingent fees or service level penalties, the Company includes an estimate of the amount it expects to receive for the total transaction price if it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

The Company determines the amount of revenue to be recognized through application of the following steps:

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

The Company obtains the majority of its customer arrangements through PC OEM and reseller partners, most of which are in North America. All revenues are recorded at the net amount received from the reseller, provided that all significant contractual obligations have been satisfied. For direct sales, revenues are recorded at the amount received from the end customer.

The Company's subscription service arrangements are non-cancelable and do not contain refund-type provisions.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(a) Subscription and Support Revenues

Subscription and support revenues are comprised of fees that provide customers with access to Cloud Services, software licenses and related support and updates during the term of the arrangement.

Cloud Services arrangements allow customers to use the Company's hosted software without taking possession of the software. Revenue is generally recognized ratably over the contract term.

The Company typically invoices its reseller partners upon execution of the contract and fulfillment of services to the end customer. The Company typically executes a new contract for subsequent renewals or follow on orders. Amounts that have been invoiced are recorded in accounts receivable and in deferred revenue, provided services have been fulfilled and the contractual service term has commenced.

(b) Professional Services and Other Revenues

The Company's professional services contracts are generally on either a fixed fee or subscription basis. These revenues are recognized on a proportional performance basis for fixed price contracts, and ratably over the contract term for subscription managed professional services contracts.

Revenues for our consumer products are generally recognized on a subscription fee basis as described above under "Subscription and Support Revenues". Revenues for our digital subscriber management products are typically recognized in arrears pursuant to the terms of those arrangements.

Significant Judgments - Contracts with Multiple Performance Obligations

The Company enters into contracts with its customers that may include promises to transfer multiple Cloud Services and professional services. A performance obligation is a commitment in a contract with a customer to transfer products or services that are distinct. Determining whether products and services are distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately or combined as one unit of accounting may require significant judgment.

Cloud Services are distinct as such services are often sold separately. In determining whether professional services are distinct, the Company considers the following factors for each type of professional services agreement: the availability of the services from other vendors; the nature of the professional services; the timing of when the professional services contract was signed in comparison to the start date of any related Cloud Services; and the contractual dependence of the professional services on the Cloud Services.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company allocates the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price ("SSP") basis. The SSP is the price at which the Company would sell a promised product or service separately to a customer. Judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation.

The Company determines SSP by considering its overall pricing objectives and market conditions. Significant pricing practices taken into consideration include the Company's discounting practices, the size and volume of the Company's transactions, the customer demographic, the geographic area where services are sold, price lists, its go-to-market strategy, historical sales and contract prices. As the Company's go-to-market strategies evolve, the Company may modify its pricing practices in the future, which could result in changes to SSP.

In certain cases, the Company is able to establish SSP based on observable prices of products or services sold separately in comparable circumstances to similar customers. The Company generally uses a range of SSP when it has observable prices.

If SSP is not directly observable, for example when pricing is highly variable, the Company uses a range of SSP. The Company determines the SSP range using information that may include market conditions or other observable inputs. The Company may have more than one SSP for individual products and services due to the stratification of those products and services by customer size, geography, and the other factors noted above.

Cost of Revenue

The primary components of cost of revenue are employee compensation and benefits, costs related to the operation of our SaaS-hosted infrastructure, amortization of contract acquisition assets, amortization of intangible assets, guarantee expenses, travel, services, and operating supplies.

Sales and Marketing

The primary components of sales and marketing are employee compensation and benefits, amortization of contract acquisition assets, third-party marketing programs, office and communications, travel, and professional services.

Research and development

The primary components of research and development expenses are employee compensation and benefits, professional services, communications, travel, and investment tax credits.

General and administration

The primary components of general and administration are employee compensation and benefits, communications, travel, public company administration, insurance, professional services, and amortization of property and equipment.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based compensation plans

The Company has a stock option plan, a phantom share unit plan, a performance and restricted share unit plan, a deferred share unit plan, and an employee share purchase plan, which are described in Notes 9(c), 9(d), 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g). When stock or stock options are issued to employees, the Company records the estimated fair value of each vesting tranche of the share-based awards as compensation expense over the related vesting period of each tranche with a corresponding credit to equity reserve. The fair value of stock options is measured using the Black Scholes option pricing model. Phantom and restricted share units are measured using the fair value of the shares on the date of grant. Performance share units are measured using a Monte Carlo simulation model, taking into account the fair value of the Company's common shares on the date of grant, potential future dividends accruing to the performance share unit holder's benefit, and encompassing a wide range of possible future market conditions, on the date of grant. Forfeitures are estimated on the date of grant and are re-assessed each reporting period. Upon exercise of stock options or purchase of common shares, any consideration paid by employees, together with the amount previously recorded in equity reserve, is credited to share capital. Volatility assumptions used in Black-Scholes option pricing models are based on historical averages.

An estimate of amounts that may be paid out in cash pursuant to the deferred share unit plan is recorded within accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and is marked to market each reporting date. If any amounts are ultimately paid out in cash, the amount is recorded using the daily weighted average share price for the five day period before the measurement date.

Under the employee share purchase plan, the share-based compensation charge is determined by the difference between the share purchase price and market price at the start of each purchase period.

Income per share

Basic income per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted income per share is calculated using the treasury stock method, which assumes that cash that would be received on the exercise of stock options is applied to purchase shares at the average price during the period. The difference between the shares issued on the exercise of the stock options and the number of shares purchased under this computation, on a weighted average basis, is added to the number of shares outstanding. Anti-dilutive stock options are not considered in computing diluted income per share. Stock options are typically dilutive when the Company has income for the year and the average market price of the common shares during the year exceeds the exercise price of the options.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Significant accounting judgments

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations (Note 2(d)), that has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements, are related to:

- i) the determination of the functional currency for the Company and its subsidiaries;
- ii) the determination of the ranges of the Standalone Selling Prices of its subscription and support revenues; and
- iii) the determination of the Standalone Selling Price of its professional services revenues.

(d) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the date of the statement of financial position, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the assessment of the carrying values of allowances for unrecoverable accounts receivable and tangible and intangible assets;
- the inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income; and
- the recognition and recoverability of the Company's deferred tax assets.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) *Adoption of Accounting Standards*

Standards Adopted in the year ended June 30, 2019

IFRS 9 – “Financial Instruments” (“IFRS 9”)

IFRS 9 was issued in November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 “Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement” for debt instruments, with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where such equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent not clearly representing a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely. In addition, IFRS 9 added a single, forward-looking “expected loss” impairment model for financial assets, including trade receivables, which means it is no longer necessary for a triggering event to occur before an impairment loss is recognized. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than under IAS 39.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 retrospectively. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, there were no changes to the original measurement categories for each class of the Company’s financial assets. These changes in accounting policies, and the adoption of the expected loss impairment model, did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial performance or its financial position.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 15 – “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” (“IFRS 15”)

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, which supersedes IAS 18 – “Revenue”, IAS 11 – “Construction Contracts” and other interpretive guidance associated with revenue recognition. IFRS 15 provides a single, principles-based five-step model to be applied to all contracts with customers to determine how and when an entity should recognize revenue. The standard also provides guidance on whether revenue should be recognized at a point in time or over time as well as requirements for more informative, relevant disclosures. Various clarifications to IFRS 15 provide additional guidance with respect to the five-step analysis, transition, and the application of the Standard to licenses of intellectual property. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company has completed its implementation plan and has adopted IFRS 15 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on July 1, 2018.

The impact of the adoption of IFRS 15 on reported revenue results was not material. Based on its analysis, the Company has determined that its customer contracts currently accounted for ratably over the term of the subscription meet the requirements for revenue recognition over time under IFRS 15, and as a result, the Company will continue to recognize subscription term revenues ratably over their term. There have been no material adjustments relating to the application of other aspects of IFRS 15.

The Company applied the provisions of IFRS 15 retrospectively, and did not utilize any transitional practical expedients in the application of IFRS 15.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in United States dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Future Accounting Standards

The IASB has issued the following amendments and new standards, which have not yet been adopted by the Company.

IFRS 16 – “Leases” (“IFRS 16”)

IFRS 16 was released in January 2016 to improve the accounting for leases, generally by eliminating a lessees’ classification of leases and introducing a single lessee accounting model. The most significant effect of the new standard will be the lessee’s recognition of the initial present value of unavoidable future lease payments as lease assets and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position. Leases with durations of 12 months or less and leases for low-value assets are both exempted.

The measurement of the total lease expense over the term of a lease will be unaffected by the new standard. However, the new standard will result in the timing of lease expense recognition being accelerated for leases which would be currently accounted for as operating leases, and will result in the recognition of amortization of the lease asset and of interest expense.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and will supersede IAS 17, “Leases”. The Company has substantially completed its assessment of the impact of the standard and will adopt IFRS 16 in its consolidated financial statements for the annual period beginning on July 1, 2019. The Company will be using the modified retrospective method of adoption.

The Company anticipates that its leases of office space and data centers, currently accounted for as operating leases, will meet the requirements for recognition as right of use assets. The Company has completed its assessment and upon transition at July 1, 2019, will recognize a right of use asset within the range of \$9,000,000 to \$9,500,000 and a corresponding lease liability within the range of \$9,500,000 to \$10,000,000.

3. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

The Company’s short-term investments are comprised of the following:

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Investment grade securities	\$ 16,738,329	\$ -
Term deposits	<u>369,897</u>	<u>372,316</u>
	<u>\$ 17,108,226</u>	<u>\$ 372,316</u>

The Company’s investment grade securities include Canadian and U.S. government and agency securities, including treasury bills; as well as corporate bonds and certificates of deposit.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

4. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables are comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Trade receivables	\$ 22,098,804	\$ 17,168,774
Other receivables	383,402	416,464
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(287,954)	(282,367)
	<u>\$ 22,194,252</u>	<u>\$ 17,302,871</u>

At June 30, 2019, 1% of the Company's accounts receivable balance is over 90 days past due (June 30, 2018 – 4%). As at June 30, 2019, 40%, 27%, and 15% (June 30, 2018 - 32%, 30%, and 6%) of the receivable balances are owing from three PC OEM and distributor partners. At June 30, 2018, a fourth and fifth partner also each represented 10%.

5. CONTRACT ACQUISITION ASSETS

The following table provides a reconciliation of contract acquisition assets for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 12,216,129	\$ 13,743,268
Contract acquisition costs incurred	8,794,950	7,602,776
Amortization	(9,105,248)	(9,129,915)
Balance, end of year	<u>11,905,831</u>	<u>12,216,129</u>
Less: current portion	<u>(6,592,335)</u>	<u>(6,810,142)</u>
	<u>\$ 5,313,496</u>	<u>\$ 5,405,987</u>

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	June 30, 2019		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying amount
Computer equipment	\$ 8,814,763	\$ 4,289,656	\$ 4,525,107
Furniture and equipment	1,398,486	883,032	515,454
Computer software	4,649,274	4,379,567	269,707
Office equipment	2,035,513	1,903,196	132,317
Trade show equipment	136,997	136,997	-
Leasehold improvements	2,447,115	1,732,886	714,229
	\$ 19,482,148	\$ 13,325,334	\$ 6,156,814

	June 30, 2018		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Carrying amount
Computer equipment	\$ 9,447,617	\$ 6,284,217	\$ 3,163,400
Furniture and equipment	1,312,656	615,077	697,579
Computer software	4,405,485	3,871,564	533,921
Office equipment	2,009,426	1,728,049	281,377
Trade show equipment	136,997	108,747	28,250
Leasehold improvements	2,427,430	1,169,128	1,258,302
	\$ 19,739,611	\$ 13,776,782	\$ 5,962,829

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

The following table summarizes property and equipment activity for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	Year ended June 30, 2019			Carrying amount – ending
	Carrying amount - opening	Additions	Amortization	
Computer equipment	\$ 3,163,400	\$ 3,198,173	\$ (1,836,466)	\$ 4,525,107
Furniture and equipment	697,579	51,047	(233,172)	515,454
Computer software	533,921	341,022	(605,236)	269,707
Office equipment	281,377	5,774	(154,834)	132,317
Trade show equipment	28,250	-	(28,250)	-
Leasehold improvements	1,258,302	14,457	(558,530)	714,229
	\$ 5,962,829	\$ 3,610,473	\$ (3,416,488)	\$ 6,156,814

The following table summarizes property and equipment activity for the year ended June 30, 2018:

	Year ended June 30, 2018			Carrying amount – ending
	Carrying amount – opening	Additions	Amortization	
Computer equipment	\$ 2,466,597	\$ 2,334,491	\$ (1,637,688)	\$ 3,163,400
Furniture and equipment	847,773	83,882	(234,076)	697,579
Computer software	654,364	301,994	(422,437)	533,921
Office equipment	501,215	89,418	(309,256)	281,377
Trade show equipment	77,939	-	(49,689)	28,250
Leasehold improvements	1,756,264	64,816	(562,778)	1,258,302
	\$ 6,304,152	\$ 2,874,601	\$ (3,215,924)	\$ 5,962,829

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade and other payables are comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Payroll and employee benefits	\$ 7,201,658	\$ 4,894,340
Trade payables	6,540,760	5,108,414
Deferred share units	2,209,246	1,702,748
Customer deposits	1,044,892	-
Accrued liabilities	961,929	804,198
Lease inducements	782,256	876,055
Sales taxes payable	294,255	290,642
	<u>\$ 19,034,996</u>	<u>\$ 13,676,397</u>

8. ACCRUED WARRANTY

The following table summarizes changes in the accrued warranty for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 270,000	\$ 570,000
Warranty accrual	945,555	869,949
Guarantee payments	(765,555)	(1,169,949)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 450,000</u>	<u>\$ 270,000</u>

9. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

100,000,000 common shares, no par value

(b) Issued and outstanding

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company issued 755,097 common shares on exercise of employee stock options for total proceeds of \$3,875,293. An amount of \$1,098,103 related to the original fair value of the options was transferred from equity reserve to common shares upon exercise.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company issued 90,254 common shares pursuant to its employee share purchase plan for total proceeds of \$395,372.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company issued 19,821 common shares pursuant to its Phantom Share Unit Plan with a value of \$113,570.

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company issued 556,149 common shares pursuant to its Performance and Restricted Share Unit ("PRSU") Plan with a value of \$2,933,231.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company issued 334,750 common shares on exercise of employee stock options for total proceeds of \$1,650,668. An amount of \$568,506 related to the original fair value of the options was transferred from equity reserve to common shares upon exercise.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company issued 99,477 common shares pursuant to its employee share purchase plan for total proceeds of \$440,714.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company issued 50,812 common shares pursuant to its Phantom Share Unit Plan with a value of \$297,786.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company issued 107,243 common shares pursuant to its Performance and Restricted Share Unit ("PRSU") Plan with a value of \$602,822.

During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company released 28,904 common shares pursuant to its Market-based Performance and Restricted Share Unit ("Market PRSU") Plan with a value of \$148,652. These units were settled using treasury shares.

On September 25, 2018, the Company received approval from the TSX to commence a Normal Course Issuer Bid (the "Bid") on September 28, 2018 that enables the Company to purchase and cancel up to 1,933,375 of its common shares or return such shares to treasury. The Bid allows for the purchase of up to 12,224 common shares on a daily basis until September 27, 2019, except where purchases are made in accordance with "block purchases" exemptions under applicable TSX policies. Prior to September 28, 2018, the Company purchased and cancelled shares under previously approved Normal Course Issuer Bids (together, the "Bids").

During the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company did not repurchase any common shares under the Bids. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company repurchased and cancelled 49,800 common shares for a total cost of \$245,424. On cancellation of the common shares in the year ended June 30, 2018, the difference between the purchase price and the average book value of the common shares was recorded in deficit, which amounted to \$172,243.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in United States dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Stock Option Plan

The Company's share-based compensation plans include an Employee Stock Option Plan ("Option Plan").

In 2001, the Company's Board of Directors adopted the Option Plan (as amended in 2007, 2009, 2015, and 2018). Under the Option Plan, the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance is limited to 12% of the number of common shares outstanding, less the amount that are issuable under the Phantom Share Unit Plan, Performance and Restricted Share Unit Plan and Employee Share Purchase Plan. On this basis, at June 30, 2019, the maximum number of common shares available under the Option Plan was 3,325,110 (June 30, 2018 – 3,660,468), of which 2,173,897 remained available for grant thereunder.

Terms and conditions of options granted under the Option Plan are determined solely by the Board of Directors. Under the Option Plan, the exercise price of each option equals the last closing market price of the Company's common shares before the grant date. The term of option grants may not exceed 7 years from the date of grant of the option, and are generally granted with a four year vesting period (25% vesting on each anniversary date).

The following table summarizes activity under the Option Plan for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	2019		2018	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD)
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,310,376	\$ 7.21	2,961,057	\$ 7.46
Granted	385,000	8.89	905,002	7.11
Exercised	(757,347)	6.87	(334,750)	6.11
Forfeited	(511,728)	7.06	(1,081,808)	8.08
Expired	(275,088)	8.21	(139,125)	7.93
Outstanding, end of year	1,151,213	\$ 7.82	2,310,376	\$ 7.21

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in United States dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The following table summarizes information about stock options issued and exercisable at June 30, 2019:

Range of exercise prices (CAD)	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price (CAD)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price (CAD)
\$6.00 - \$6.45	206,125	3.6	\$ 6.03	153,750	\$ 6.03
\$6.83 - \$7.46	371,838	3.5	7.23	195,631	7.10
\$8.04 - \$8.10	75,000	1.4	8.06	50,000	8.04
\$8.74 - \$9.58	498,250	5.4	8.96	113,250	9.22
	1,151,213	4.2	\$ 7.82	512,631	\$ 7.34

Fair values – Option Plan

The total fair value of options granted under the Option Plan in the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$397,126 (2018 - \$766,014). The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$1.03 (2018 - \$0.85).

The estimated fair value of each option granted under the Option Plan was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Risk-free interest rate	1.7%	1.7%
Dividend yield	3.6%	4.5%
Expected life (in years)	3.9	3.8
Volatility	27%	29%

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(Expressed in United States dollars)

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(d) Phantom Share Unit Plan

The Company's share-based compensation plans also included a Phantom Share Unit ("PhSU") Plan.

In 2015, the Company's shareholders ratified the PhSU Plan. Under the PhSU Plan, the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance is limited to 12% of the number of common shares outstanding, less the amount that are issuable under the Option Plan, the Performance and Restricted Share Unit Plan, and the Employee Share Purchase Plan. The PhSU Plan lapsed on December 8, 2017, and as such, at June 30, 2019, there are no common shares eligible for grant under this plan.

Terms and conditions of PhSUs granted were determined pursuant to the PhSU Plan. Under the PhSU Plan, PhSUs were issued to eligible persons and generally vested over a two or three year period (50% or 33.3%, respectively, vesting on each anniversary date). PhSUs may be settled, at the Company's sole discretion, in common shares, cash, or a combination thereof. If settled in cash, the amount paid is based on the volume weighted average daily price for the five days preceding the payment.

The following table summarizes activity under the PhSU Plan for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	Number of units	Number of units
Outstanding, beginning of year	19,294	118,275
Granted	533	3,118
Released	(19,821)	(50,808)
Forfeited	(6)	(51,291)
Outstanding, end of year	-	19,294

The total fair value of PhSUs granted under the PhSU Plan in the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$3,317 (2018 - \$22,356). The weighted average grant date fair value of PhSUs granted during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$6.22 (2018 - \$7.17). At June 30, 2019, there were no outstanding PhSUs.

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(e) Performance and Restricted Share Unit Plan

The Company's share-based compensation plans also include a Performance and Restricted Share Unit ("PRSU") Plan. Under the PRSU Plan, the Company may issue Performance Share Units ("PSU"s) and Restricted Share Units ("RSU"s).

In 2016, the Company's shareholders ratified the PRSU Plan (as amended in 2018). Under the PRSU Plan, the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance is limited to 12% of the number of common shares outstanding, less the amount that are issuable under the Option Plan, the PhSU Plan and the Employee Share Purchase Plan. On this basis, at June 30, 2019, 3,754,154 (June 30, 2018 – 2,497,240) common shares were eligible for grant under the PRSU Plan, of which 2,173,897 remained available for grant thereunder.

In addition, the Company has a Market-based PRSU Plan ("Market PRSU Plan"). Shares issued pursuant to the Market PRSU Plan will be acquired, at the Company's election, under the terms of permissible share buyback mechanisms, including the Company's Normal Course Issuer Bid, and will not be issued from treasury.

Terms and conditions of PSUs and RSUs granted are determined by the Board of Directors.

Performance Share Units

Under the PRSU Plan, PSUs are issued to eligible persons and generally vest after a three year period (100% cliff vesting on the third anniversary date). The number of PSUs that ultimately vest is based on an Adjustment Factor, as determined by criteria set by the Board of Directors at the date of grant, and can range from 0% to 200% of the number of units initially granted. The expiry date of the PSU grants is generally December 31 of the tenth year from the date of grant.

The following table summarizes PSU activity under the PRSU Plan for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	Number of units	Number of units
Outstanding, beginning of year	49,693	122,263
Granted	297,178	87,539
Released	(3,974)	(10,495)
Forfeited	(30,493)	(149,614)
Outstanding, end of year	312,404	49,693

At June 30, 2019, none of the outstanding PSUs were issued pursuant to the Market PRSU Plan (2018 – 10,495).

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Fair values – Performance Share Units

The total fair value of PSUs granted under the PRSU Plan in the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$1,417,582 (2018 - \$739,109). The weighted average grant date fair value of PSUs granted during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$4.80 (2018 - \$8.77). At June 30, 2019, none of the outstanding PSUs had vested.

The Adjustment Factors related to the PSUs issued and outstanding are related to market-based performance conditions and, in some cases, to company-specific performance conditions. The fair value of the PSUs granted was estimated on the grant date using a Monte Carlo simulation model, taking into account the fair value of the Company's common shares on the date of grant, potential future dividends accruing to the PSU holder's benefit, and encompassing a wide range of possible future market and Company performance conditions.

Restricted Share Units

Under the PRSU Plan, RSUs are issued to eligible persons and generally vest over a three year period (33.3% vesting on each anniversary date). The expiry date of the RSU grants is generally December 31 of the year in which the tranche vests.

The following table summarizes RSU activity under the PRSU Plan for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	Number of units	Number of units
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,111,359	636,732
Granted	1,012,598	791,362
Released	(565,906)	(125,651)
Forfeited	(275,753)	(187,180)
Expired	-	(3,904)
Outstanding, end of year	1,282,298	1,111,359

At June 30, 2019, the outstanding RSUs included 14,445 units that were issued pursuant to the Market PRSU Plan (2018 – 13,903).

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Fair values – Restricted Share Units

The total fair value of RSUs granted under the PRSU Plan in the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$6,034,876 (2018 - \$4,406,702). The weighted average grant date fair value of RSUs granted during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$6.16 (2018 - \$5.75). At June 30, 2019, 198,181 of the outstanding RSUs had vested.

The fair value of the RSUs granted was estimated on the grant date using the fair value of the Company's common shares on the date of grant and potential future dividends accruing to the RSU holder's benefit.

(f) Deferred Share Unit Plan

The Company's share-based compensation plans also include a Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan. The DSU Plan is a cash-settled share based compensation plan.

In 2016, the Company's shareholders ratified the DSU Plan. Terms and conditions of DSUs granted are determined by the Board of Directors.

Under the DSU Plan, DSUs are issued to eligible persons and generally vest over a one year period (25% per three month period). DSUs are not eligible for redemption until the unitholder ceases to be an eligible person. The term of the DSU grants is coterminous with the date the unitholder ceases to be an eligible person.

The following table summarizes activity under the DSU Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
	Number of units	Number of units
Outstanding, beginning of year	351,418	208,000
Granted	82,649	143,418
Released	(89,580)	-
Forfeited	(3,625)	-
Outstanding, end of year	340,862	351,418

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Fair values – Deferred Share Units

The total fair value of DSUs granted under the DSU Plan in the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$481,252 (2018 - \$754,380). The weighted average grant date fair value of DSUs granted during the year ended June 30, 2019 was \$6.81 (2018 - \$5.26). The fair value owing was marked to market at June 30, 2019, and as a result, at that date, the total liability carried within Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities related to the DSU Plan was \$2,209,246 (June 30, 2018 - \$1,702,748).

(g) Employee Share Purchase Plan

The Company's share-based compensation plans also include an Employee Share Purchase Plan ("Purchase Plan").

The Purchase Plan allows employees to purchase up to 2,000,000 common shares from treasury at a 15% discount from the market price. Each employee may allocate a maximum of \$10,500 per year to the purchase of common shares through two six month offering periods per year. During the year ended June 30, 2019, 90,254 common shares (2018 – 99,477 common shares) were issued from treasury under the Purchase Plan at a weighted average price of \$4.63 (2018 - \$4.43) per share.

At June 30, 2019, 92,099 common shares remained available for grant under the Purchase Plan.

(h) Dividends

In the year ended June 30, 2019, the Company declared four quarterly dividends on its common shares, amounting to \$9,873,757 (2018 – \$10,067,904). The dividends were paid in cash to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 23, 2018, November 26, 2018, February 6, 2019, and May 29, 2019 (2018 - August 4, 2017, November 6, 2017, February 2, and May 8, 2018). Each quarterly dividend was CAD\$0.08 per common share.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(i) Share-based compensation

The Company's share-based compensation for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 was comprised as follows:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Restricted share units	\$ 3,298,020	\$ 2,407,901
Deferred share unit plan	1,056,246	720,562
Performance share units	378,263	(95,795)
Stock option plan	173,063	130,798
Employee share purchase plan	61,655	79,295
Phantom share unit plan	6,638	(187,129)
	\$ 4,973,885	\$ 3,055,632

The Company's share-based compensation was attributable to the following areas for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Cost of revenue	\$ 296,801	\$ 213,195
Sales and marketing	1,273,352	1,007,298
Research and development	1,067,808	461,531
General and administration	2,335,924	1,373,608
	\$ 4,973,885	\$ 3,055,632

(j) Treasury shares

During 2016, the Company acquired 104,567 treasury shares for a total cost of \$499,443. The treasury shares are presented as a reduction in shareholders' deficiency. The treasury shares were purchased in order to fund the Company's Market PRSU Plan (note 9(e)). In the year ended June 30, 2018, 28,903 treasury shares were used to settle PSUs and RSUs released pursuant to the Market PRSU Plan. As a result, at June 30, 2019, the Company held 75,664 treasury shares with a value of \$359,973.

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(k) *Diluted number of shares outstanding*

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the fully diluted number of shares was 42,564,974 (2018 – 41,303,967). In the year ended June 30, 2019, there were 1,695,500 dilutive securities (2018 – 1,275,502 dilutive securities), which were related to the following:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
RSUs	1,267,853	557,409
PSUs	312,404	25,239
Stock options	115,243	683,055
PhSUs	-	9,799
	1,695,500	1,275,502

10. REVENUE

(a) *Disaggregated revenue*

The table below provides a disaggregation of our overall revenues for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Cloud Services	\$ 91,009,911	\$ 86,089,671
Managed professional services	3,624,389	2,846,574
	94,634,300	88,936,245
Professional services	689,893	1,160,412
Other	3,584,832	3,525,175
	\$ 98,909,025	\$ 93,621,832

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10. REVENUE (continued)

(b) Deferred revenue

The following table provides a reconciliation of deferred revenue balances to invoiced billings, revenue, and other adjustments for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 139,186,686	\$ 138,402,301
Billings	94,150,300	94,410,646
Revenue recognized	(98,909,025)	(93,621,832)
Other adjustments	-	(4,429)
Balance, end of year	134,427,961	139,186,686
Less: current portion	(76,312,162)	(75,325,574)
	<u>\$ 58,115,799</u>	<u>\$ 63,861,112</u>

In the year ended June 30, 2019, revenue recognized included \$74,882,222 (2018 – \$72,361,628) that was included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the year.

The Company's deferred revenue is scheduled to be recognized in the years ended June 30, as follows:

2020	\$ 76,312,162
2021	33,129,658
2022	17,381,084
2023	6,160,539
2024	1,444,518
	<u>\$ 134,427,961</u>

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11. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018 differ from that calculated by applying statutory rates for the following reasons:

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Income before income taxes	\$ 11,110,150	\$ 2,859,853
Combined Federal and Provincial income tax rate	27.00%	26.50%
Tax expense at statutory rate	(2,999,741)	(757,861)
Permanent differences	(483,025)	(330,927)
Foreign income tax effected at lower (higher) rates	116,535	(477,699)
Changes in statutory tax rates	(99,178)	(946,990)
Losses and temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	(2,401)	(6,349)
Tax benefit of deferred income tax assets not previously recognized	-	2,509,622
Amounts under (over) provided for in prior years	(63,190)	261,204
Total income tax (expense) recovery	\$ (3,531,000)	\$ 251,000
Comprised of:		
Current income tax expense	\$ (1,620,000)	\$ (1,872,000)
Deferred income tax (expense) recovery	(1,911,000)	2,123,000
	\$ (3,531,000)	\$ 251,000

In the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company recorded a \$946,990 deferred tax expense related to the revaluation of its deferred tax assets to reflect a decrease in corporate tax rate. In addition, in the year ended June 30, 2018, the Company's effective tax rate was impacted by a \$2,509,622 tax recovery related to the recognition of previously unrecognized deferred tax assets.

The Company's current tax expense is comprised of a current income tax expense of \$1,048,608 (2018 - \$3,293,628) in Canada, which was fully offset by Canadian Investment Tax Credits ("ITCs"); a current income tax expense of \$476,451 (2018 – recovery of \$1,447,356) in the U.S.; and a current income tax expense of \$94,941 (2018 – \$25,728) relating to its other foreign operations.

The ITCs are credited against research and development expenses, as the credit is generated by certain eligible scientific research and development expenditures ("SRED"). The ITC recovery recorded was in respect of expenditures in the year ended June 30, 2019.

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11. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The tax effect of the significant temporary differences and loss carryforwards that comprise deferred income tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Deferred income tax assets:		
Deferred revenue	\$ 19,327,475	\$ 19,255,944
ITCs	2,171,354	1,278,774
Operating loss carryforwards	843,016	1,074,956
Property and Equipment	467,827	2,110,169
Other	549,254	592,033
	<u>23,358,926</u>	<u>24,311,876</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets	(297,000)	(297,000)
ITCs	(702,761)	(696,271)
	<u>(999,761)</u>	<u>(993,271)</u>
	<u>\$ 22,359,165</u>	<u>\$ 23,318,605</u>

At June 30, 2019, the Company had deferred tax asset of \$22,188,895 relating to its Canadian operations, \$310,015 relating to the U.S. operations, \$843,016 relating to its U.K. operations and \$17,000 relating to its Vietnam operations. The Company's deferred tax liability related to Canada was \$999,761. Accordingly, at June 30, 2019, the Company had a net tax asset of \$21,189,134 (June 30, 2018 - \$21,797,102) relating to Canada, \$310,015 (June 30, 2018 – net asset of \$446,547) relating to the U.S and \$843,016 relating to the U.K. (June 30, 2018 – 1,074,956) and \$17,000 relating to Vietnam (June 30, 2018 – nil).

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible and during the loss carryforward periods. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax assets and liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable could change materially in the near term based on future taxable income during the carryforward period. The Company has recognized the deferred tax benefits of estimated U.K. operating tax loss carryforwards of \$4,958,917, which carry forward indefinitely. In addition, the Company has estimated capital losses of \$2,003,800 in Canada, which also carry forward indefinitely. The Company has not recognized the deferred tax benefits of this capital tax loss carry forward.

The Company's operations are conducted in a number of countries with complex tax legislation and regulations pertaining to the Company's activities. Any reassessment of the Company's tax filings by the tax authorities may result in material adjustments to net income or loss, tax assets and operating loss carry-forwards.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

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12. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Composition of cash and cash equivalents

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Cash	\$ 10,118,438	\$ 17,484,488
Cash equivalents	8,572,101	16,472,500
	\$ 18,690,539	\$ 33,956,988

Other cash flow information

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,397,308	\$ 568,075
Cash received from income taxes	75,568	2,388,343
<i>Non-cash investing and financing activities</i>		
Accrued purchases of property and equipment	\$ (532,410)	\$ (34,480)

13. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives in managing capital are to ensure sufficient liquidity to pursue its strategy of organic growth and strategic acquisitions in order to provide returns to its shareholders, and have not changed since 2014. The Company's capital structure consists of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, and shareholders' deficiency, which is comprised of issued capital, equity reserve, treasury shares, and deficit. The Company does not hold debt. During 2013, the Company instituted a quarterly dividend. The Company makes adjustments to its capital structure in light of general economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and the Company's working capital requirements. The Board of Directors reviews and approves any material transactions not in the ordinary course of business, including dividends, major investments and share repurchases.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

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14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Overview

The Company is exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives for growth. The main objectives of the Company's risk management process are to ensure that risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed have not changed from the year ended June 30, 2018.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as fluctuations in the market prices of the Company's publicly traded investments, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The Company does not engage in risk management practices such as hedging, derivatives or short selling with respect to its investments.

The Company operates internationally, primarily in the United States, giving rise to exposure to market risks from foreign exchange rates. The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. However, the Company maintains Canadian dollar net asset positions, and therefore records gains in periods of rising Canadian dollar exchange rates and losses in periods of declining rates. Canadian dollar operating costs are converted at current exchange rates, while revenue is recorded at historic rates from when the sales contracts were recorded into deferred revenue, and as a result the Company's operating income decreases in periods when the Canadian dollar appreciates.

Foreign Currency Sensitivity Analysis

The Company typically does not enter foreign currency hedges. Volatility in the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar could impact the Company's current operating margins as a significant amount of operating costs are denominated in Canadian dollars. Appreciation in the Canadian dollar would negatively impact the Company's current operating margins, while depreciation in the Canadian dollar would positively impact current operating margins. The Company is also exposed to fluctuations in the U.K. pound, through U.K. pound working capital balances and operating expenses.

The Company's sensitivity to a 1% strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar is an approximate decrease of \$275,000 in annual operating income and a \$350,000 decrease in net income. The Company's sensitivity to a 1% strengthening of the U.K. pound against the U.S. dollar is an approximate decrease of \$30,000 in annual operating income and a \$29,000 decrease in net income. For a 1% weakening of the Canadian dollar or U.K. pound against the U.S. dollar, there would be an equal and opposite impact on operating income and net income.

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14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(c) *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due or can do so only at excessive cost. The Company mitigates liquidity risk by holding sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet its financial obligations. The Company's growth is financed through cash on hand and cash flows from operations. The majority of the Company's financial liabilities recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 60 days.

Given the Company's available liquid resources as compared to the timing of the payments of liabilities, management assesses the Company's liquidity risk to be low.

(d) *Credit Risk*

Credit risk represents the financial loss that the Company would experience if a counterparty to a financial instrument, in which the Company has an amount owing from the counterparty, failed to meet its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions of its contracts with the Company. The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets represents the Company's maximum credit exposure.

The Company manages credit risk related to accounts receivable by carrying out credit investigations for new customers and partners, and by maintaining reserves for potential credit losses. The majority of the accounts receivable balance is due from well-capitalized computer manufacturers who have a history of paying on a timely basis. Accounts receivable are net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$287,954 (June 30, 2018 - \$282,367).

At June 30, 2019, 1% of the Company's accounts receivable balance is over 90 days past due (June 30, 2018 - 4%). As at June 30, 2019, 40%, 27%, and 15% (June 30, 2018 - 32%, 30%, and 6%) of the receivable balances are owing from three PC OEM and distributor partners. At June 30, 2018, a fourth and fifth partner also each represented 10%.

The Company manages credit risk related to cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments by maintaining bank and investment accounts with high credit quality financial institutions, including Schedule 1 banks.

(e) *Fair Values of Financial Instruments*

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and accrued warranty approximate their fair values due to the immediate or short-term nature of these instruments. Short-term investments are carried at market value using Level 1 valuation inputs.

ABSOLUTE SOFTWARE CORPORATION

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15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

(a) Operating Segments

The Company and its subsidiaries operate primarily in one principal business, that being development, marketing, and support of management and data security solutions for endpoint computing devices.

(b) Entity wide disclosures

Geographic revenue information is based on the location of the customer invoiced. Long-lived assets include non current contract acquisition assets, property and equipment, and goodwill.

	Year end June 30,	
	2019	2018
Revenue		
United States	\$ 86,435,416	\$ 82,404,860
Rest of world	10,492,399	9,316,935
Canada	1,981,210	1,900,037
	\$ 98,909,025	\$ 93,621,832
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Long-lived assets		
Canada	\$ 7,940,003	\$ 7,249,907
United States and rest of world	4,630,307	5,218,909
	\$ 12,570,310	\$ 12,468,816

16. COMMITMENTS

The Company's minimum payments required under operating leases for premises, equipment, and business service agreements are as follows as at June 30, 2019:

2020	\$ 2,854,402
2021	2,358,356
2022	1,176,344
2023	284,925
2024 and thereafter	612,937
	\$ 7,286,964

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17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel compensation

	Year ended June 30,	
	2019	2018
Salaries, bonus, and short-term employment benefits	\$ 4,288,039	\$ 3,399,389
Share-based compensation	2,998,792	1,438,349
	\$ 7,286,831	\$ 4,837,738

In the year ended June 30, 2019, 18 individuals (2018 – 18 individuals) were included in key management personnel, inclusive of the Company's Board of Directors.

18. CONTINGENCIES

Due to the nature of the Company's business, products, and patent portfolio, the Company is involved in assertions and claims as both the initiating party and, from time to time, as a respondent to such claims. The Company believes that any such claims currently existing are without merit and intends to vigorously defend any such assertions. At this time, there are no legal matters which are believed to be material to the Company's financial performance, liquidity, or financial condition.

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) *Employee share purchase plan*

On July 12, 2019, 35,963 common shares were issued pursuant to the Employee Share Purchase Plan.

(b) *Quarterly dividend*

On July 19, 2019, the Company declared a quarterly dividend of CAD\$0.08 per share on its common shares, payable in cash on August 29, 2019 to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 8, 2019.