



THE DESCARTES SYSTEMS GROUP INC.
ANNUAL REPORT

US GAAP FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE 2020 FISCAL YEAR

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

Our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") contains references to Descartes using the words "we," "us," "our" and similar words and the reader is referred to using the words "you," "your" and similar words.

This MD&A also refers to our fiscal years. Our fiscal year commences on February 1st of each year and ends on January 31st of the following year. Our fiscal year that we are reporting on in this MD&A, which ended on January 31, 2020, is referred to as the "current fiscal year," "fiscal 2020," "2020" or using similar words. Our previous fiscal year, which ended on January 31, 2019, is referred to as the "previous fiscal year," "fiscal 2019," "2019" or using similar words. Other fiscal years are referenced by the applicable year during which the fiscal year ends. For example, 2021 refers to the annual period ending January 31, 2021 and the "fourth quarter of 2021" refers to the quarter ending January 31, 2021.

This MD&A, which is prepared as of March 4, 2020, covers our year ended January 31, 2020, as compared to years ended January 31, 2019 and 2018. You should read the MD&A in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for 2020 that appear elsewhere in this Annual Report to Shareholders.

We prepare and file our consolidated financial statements and MD&A in United States ("US") dollars and in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). All dollar amounts we use in the MD&A are in US currency, unless we indicate otherwise.

We have prepared the MD&A with reference to the Form 51-102F1 MD&A disclosure requirements established under National Instrument 51-102 "Continuous Disclosure Obligations" ("NI 51-102") of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

Additional information about us, including copies of our continuous disclosure materials such as our annual information form, is available on our website at <http://www.descartes.com>, through the EDGAR website at <http://www.sec.gov> or through the SEDAR website at <http://www.sedar.com>.

Certain statements made in this Annual Report to Shareholders, constitute forward-looking information for the purposes of applicable securities laws ("forward-looking statements"), including, but not limited to: statements in the "Trends / Business Outlook" section and statements regarding our expectations concerning future revenues and earnings, including potential variances from period to period; our expectations regarding the cyclical nature of our business; mix of revenues and potential variances from period to period; our plans to focus on generating services revenues yet to continue to allow customers to elect to license technology in lieu of subscribing to services; our expectations on losses of revenues and customers; our baseline calibration; our ability to keep our operating expenses at a level below our baseline revenues; our future business plans and business planning process; allocation of purchase price for completed acquisitions; our expectations regarding future restructuring charges and cost-reduction activities; expenses, including amortization of intangible assets and stock-based compensation; goodwill impairment tests and the possibility of future impairment adjustments; capital expenditures; acquisition-related costs; our liability with respect to various claims and suits arising in the ordinary course; any commitments referred to in the "Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees" section of this MD&A; our intention to actively explore future business combinations and other strategic transactions; our liability under indemnification obligations; our reinvestment of earnings of subsidiaries back into such subsidiaries; our dividend policy; the sufficiency of capital to meet working capital, capital expenditure, debt repayment requirements and our anticipated growth strategy; our ability to raise capital; our adoption of certain accounting standards; and other matters related to the foregoing. When used in this document, the words "believe," "plan," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "continue," "may," "will," "should" or the negative of such terms and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based on assumptions that may cause future results to differ materially from those expected. The material assumptions made in making these forward-looking statements include the following: Descartes' ability to successfully identify and execute

on acquisitions and to integrate acquired businesses and assets, and to predict expenses associated with and revenues from acquisitions; the impact of network failures, information security breaches or other cyber-security threats, disruptions in the movement of freight and a decline in shipment volumes including as a result of contagious illness outbreaks, a deterioration of general economic conditions or instability in the financial markets accompanied by a decrease in spending by our customers; global shipment volumes continuing to increase at levels consistent with the average growth rates of the global economy; countries continuing to implement and enforce existing and additional customs and security regulations relating to the provision of electronic information for imports and exports; countries continuing to implement and enforce existing and additional trade restrictions and sanctioned party lists with respect to doing business with certain countries, organizations, entities and individuals; our continued operation of a secure and reliable business network; the continued availability of the data and content that is utilized in the delivery of services made available over our network; the stability of general economic and market conditions, currency exchange rates, and interest rates; equity and debt markets continuing to provide us with access to capital; our ability to develop solutions that keep pace with the continuing changes in technology, and our continued compliance with third party intellectual property rights. While management believes these assumptions to be reasonable under the circumstances, they may prove to be inaccurate. Such forward-looking statements also involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements of, or developments in our business or industry, to differ materially from the anticipated results, performance or achievements or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to, the factors discussed under the heading "Certain Factors That May Affect Future Results" in this MD&A and in other documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Ontario Securities Commission and other securities commissions across Canada from time to time. If any of such risks actually occur, they could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. In that case, the trading price of our common shares could decline, perhaps materially. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. In particular, we have not adjusted or revised any forward-looking statements in this report to account for the potential disruption to our business from the recent coronavirus outbreak, the impact from which is not immediately known or quantifiable. Except as required by applicable law, we do not undertake or accept any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect any change in our expectations or any change in events, conditions, assumptions or circumstances on which any such statements are based.

OVERVIEW

We use technology and networks to simplify complex business processes. We are primarily focused on logistics and supply chain management business processes. Our solutions are predominantly cloud-based and are focused on improving the productivity, performance and security of logistics-intensive businesses. Customers use our modular, software-as-a-service ("SaaS") and data solutions to route, schedule, track and measure delivery resources; plan, allocate and execute shipments; rate, audit and pay transportation invoices; access and analyze global trade data; research and perform trade tariff and duty calculations; file customs and security documents for imports and exports; and complete numerous other logistics processes by participating in a large, collaborative multi-modal logistics community. Our pricing model provides our customers with flexibility in purchasing our solutions either on a subscription, transactional or perpetual license basis. Our primary focus is on serving transportation providers (air, ocean and truck modes), logistics service providers (including third-party logistics providers, freight forwarders and customs brokers) and distribution-intensive companies for which logistics is either a key or a defining part of their own product or service offering, or for which our solutions can provide an opportunity to reduce costs, improve service levels, or support growth by optimizing the use of assets and information.

The Market

Logistics is the management of the flow of resources between a point of origin and a point of destination – processes that move items (such as goods, people, information) from point A to point B. Supply chain management is broader than logistics and includes the sourcing, procurement, conversion and storage of resources for consumption by an enterprise. Logistics and supply chain management have been evolving over the past several years as companies are increasingly seeking automation and real-time control of their supply chain activities. We believe companies are looking for integrated solutions for managing inventory in transit, conveyance units, people, data and business documents.

We believe logistics-intensive organizations are seeking to reduce operating costs, differentiate

themselves, improve margins, and better serve customers. Global trade and transportation processes are often manual and complex to manage. This is a consequence of the growing number of business partners participating in companies' global supply chains and a lack of standardized business processes.

Additionally, global sourcing, logistics outsourcing, imposition of additional customs and regulatory requirements and the increased rate of change in day-to-day business requirements are adding to the overall complexities that companies face in planning and executing in their supply chains. Whether a shipment is delayed at the border, a customer changes an order or a breakdown occurs on the road, there are increasingly more issues that can significantly impact the execution of fulfillment schedules and associated costs.

The rise of e-commerce has heightened these challenges for many suppliers with end-customers increasingly demanding narrower order-to-fulfillment periods, lower prices and greater flexibility in scheduling and rescheduling deliveries. End customers also want real-time updates on delivery status, adding considerable burden to supply chain management as process efficiency is balanced with affordable service.

In this market, the movement and sharing of data between parties involved in the logistics process is equally important to the physical movement of goods. Manual, fragmented and distributed logistics solutions are often proving inadequate to address the needs of operators. Connecting manufacturers and suppliers to carriers on an individual, one-off basis is too costly, complex and risky for organizations dealing with many trading partners. Further, many of these solutions do not provide the flexibility required to efficiently accommodate varied processes for organizations to remain competitive. We believe this presents an opportunity for logistics technology providers to unite this highly fragmented community and help customers improve efficiencies in their operations.

As the market continues to change, we have been evolving to meet our customers' needs. While the rate of adoption of newer logistics and supply chain management technologies is increasing, a large number of organizations still have manual business processes. We have been educating our prospects and customers on the value of connecting to trading partners through our Global Logistics Network ("GLN") and automating, as well as

standardizing, multi-party business processes. We believe that our target customers are increasingly looking for a single source, neutral, network-based solution provider who can help them manage the end-to-end shipment – from researching global trade information, to the booking of a shipment, to the tracking of that shipment as it moves, to the regulatory compliance filings to be made during the move and, finally, to the settlement and audit of the invoice.

Additionally, regulatory initiatives mandating electronic filing of shipment information with customs authorities require companies to automate aspects of their shipping processes to remain compliant and competitive. Our customs compliance technology helps shippers, transportation providers, freight forwarders and other logistics intermediaries to securely and electronically file shipment and tariff/duty information with customs authorities and self-audit their own efforts. Our technology also helps carriers and freight forwarders efficiently coordinate with customs brokers and agencies to expedite cross-border shipments. While many compliance initiatives started in the US, compliance has now become a global issue with significantly more international shipments crossing several borders on the way to their final destinations.

Increasingly, data and content have become central to supply chain planning and execution. Complex international supply chains are affected by logistics service provider performance, capacity, and productivity, as well as regulatory frameworks such as free trade agreements. We believe our Global Trade Data, Trade Regulations, Free-Trade-Agreement, and duty rate and calculation solutions help customers improve their sourcing, landed cost, and transportation lane and provider selection processes.

Solutions

Descartes' Logistics Technology Platform unites a growing global community of logistics-focused parties, allowing them to transact business while leveraging a broad array of applications designed to help logistics-intensive businesses thrive.

The Logistics Technology Platform fuses our GLN, an extensive logistics network covering multiple transportation modes, with a broad array of modular, interoperable web and wireless logistics management solutions. Designed to help accelerate time-to-value and increase productivity and performance for businesses of all sizes, the

Logistics Technology Platform leverages the GLN's multimodal logistics community to enable companies to quickly and cost-effectively connect and collaborate.

Descartes' GLN, the underlying foundation of the Logistics Technology Platform, manages the flow of data and documents that track and control inventory, assets and people in motion. Designed expressly for logistics operations, it is native to the particularities of different transportation modes and country borders. As a state-of-the-art messaging network with wireless capabilities, the GLN helps manage business processes in real-time and in-motion. Its capabilities go beyond logistics, supporting common commercial transactions, regulatory compliance documents, and customer specific needs.

The GLN extends its reach using interconnect agreements with other general and logistics-specific networks, to offer companies access to a wide array of trading partners. With the flexibility to connect and collaborate in unique ways, companies can effectively route or transform data to and from partners and deploy additional Descartes solutions on the GLN. The GLN allows "low tech" partners to act and respond with "high tech" capabilities and connect to the transient partners that exist in many logistics operations. This inherent adaptability creates opportunities to develop logistics business processes that can help customers differentiate themselves from their competitors.

Descartes' Logistics Application Suite offers a wide array of modular, cloud-based, interoperable web and wireless logistics management applications. These solutions embody Descartes' deep domain expertise, not merely "check box" functionality. These solutions deliver value for a broad range of logistics-intensive organizations, whether they purchase transportation, run their own fleet, operate globally or locally, or work across air, ocean or ground transportation. Descartes' comprehensive suite of solutions includes:

- Routing, Mobile and Telematics;
- Transportation Management and e-commerce enablement;
- Customs & Regulatory Compliance;
- Trade Data;
- Global Logistics Network Services; and
- Broker & Forwarder Enterprise Systems.

The Descartes applications forming part of the Logistics Technology Platform are modular and

interoperable to allow organizations the flexibility to deploy them quickly within an existing portfolio of solutions. Implementation is streamlined because these solutions use web-native or wireless user interfaces and are pre-integrated with the GLN. With interoperable and multi-party solutions, Descartes' solutions are designed to deliver functionality that can enhance a logistics operation's performance and productivity both within the organization and across a complex network of partners.

Descartes' expanding global trade content offering unites systems and people with trade information to enable organizations to work smarter by making more informed supply chain and logistics decisions. Our content solutions can help customers: research and analyze global trade movements, regulations and trends; reduce the risk of transacting with denied parties; increase trade compliance rates; optimize sourcing, procurement, and business development strategies; and minimize duty spend.

Descartes' GLN community members enjoy extended command of operations and accelerated time-to-value relative to many alternative logistics solutions. Given the inter-enterprise nature of logistics, quickly gaining access to partners is paramount. For this reason, Descartes has focused on growing a community that strategically attracts and retains relevant logistics parties. Upon joining the GLN community, many companies find that a number of their trading partners are already members with an existing connection to the GLN. This helps to minimize the time required to integrate Descartes' logistics management applications and to begin realizing results. Descartes is committed to continuing to expand community membership. Companies that join the GLN community or extend their participation find a single place where their entire logistics network can exist regardless of the range of transportation modes, the number of trading partners or the variety of regulatory agencies.

Sales and Distribution

Our sales efforts are primarily directed towards two specific customer markets: (a) transportation companies and logistics service providers; and (b) manufacturers, retailers, distributors and mobile business service providers. Our sales staff is regionally based and trained to sell across our solutions to specific customer markets. In North America and Europe, we promote our products primarily through direct sales efforts aimed at existing and potential users of our products. In the

Asia Pacific, Indian subcontinent, South America and African regions, we focus on making our channel partners successful. Channel partners for our other international operations include distributors, alliance partners and value-added resellers.

United by Design

Descartes' 'United By Design' strategic alliance program is intended to ensure complementary hardware, software and network offerings are interoperable with Descartes' solutions and work together seamlessly to solve multi-party business problems.

'United By Design' is intended to create a global ecosystem of logistics-intensive organizations working together to standardize and automate business processes and manage resources in motion. The program centers on Descartes' Open Standard Collaborative Interfaces, which provide a wide variety of connectivity mechanisms to integrate a broad spectrum of applications and services.

Descartes has partnering relationships with multiple parties across the following three categories:

- Technology Partners - Complementary hardware, software, network, and embedded technology providers that extend the functional breadth of Descartes' solution capabilities;
- Consulting Partners - Large system integrators and enterprise resource planning system vendors through to vertically specialized or niche consulting organizations that provide domain expertise and/or implementation services for Descartes' solutions; and
- Channel Partners (Value-Added Resellers) - Organizations that market, sell, implement and support Descartes' solutions to extend access and expand market share into territories and markets where Descartes might not have a focused direct sales presence.

Marketing

Our marketing efforts are focused on growing demand for our solutions and establishing Descartes as a thought leader and innovator across the markets we serve. Marketing programs are delivered through integrated initiatives designed to reach our target customer and prospect groups. These programs include digital and online

marketing, trade shows and user group events, partner-focused campaigns, proactive media relations, and direct corporate marketing efforts.

Fiscal 2020 Highlights

On February 12, 2019, we acquired substantially all of the assets of the businesses run by the Management Systems Resources Inc. group of companies (collectively, "Visual Compliance"), a provider of software solutions and services to automate customs, trade and fiscal compliance processes including denied and restricted party screening processes and export licensing. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$248.9 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from a combination of drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility and issuing to the sellers 0.3 million Descartes common shares from treasury.

On May 10, 2019, we acquired all the shares of Core Transport Technologies NZ Limited ("CORE"), an electronic transportation network that provides global air carriers and ground handlers with shipment scanning and tracking solutions. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$21.8 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility. Additional contingent consideration of up to \$9.0 million in cash is payable if certain revenue performance targets are met by CORE in the two years following the acquisition.

On June 10, 2019, we completed a public offering of common shares in the United States and Canada at a price of \$35.50 per common share pursuant to the short-form base shelf prospectus and related prospectus supplement filed in connection with the offering. The total offering of 6,900,000 common shares included the exercise in full by the underwriters of the 15% over-allotment option, for aggregate gross proceeds to Descartes of \$245.0 million. Net proceeds to Descartes were approximately \$236.6 million once expenses associated with the offering were deducted. Proceeds from the offering were used to pay down the balance of the credit facility.

On June 27, 2019, we acquired all the shares of Tegmento AG and Contentis AG (collectively, "STEPcom"), a business-to-business supply chain integration network based in Switzerland. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$18.6 million, net of cash acquired,

which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility.

On August 20, 2019, we acquired all the shares of BestTransport.com, Inc. ("BestTransport"), a cloud-based transportation management system provider focused on flatbed-intensive manufacturers and distributors. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$11.7 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility.

Events Subsequent to Fiscal 2020

On February 21, 2020, Descartes acquired all the shares of Peoplevox Limited ("Peoplevox"), a provider of cloud-based ecommerce warehouse management solutions. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$24.5 million (GBP 18.9 million), net of cash acquired, which was funded from a combination of cash on hand and drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS

The following table shows, for the fiscal years indicated, our results of operations in millions of dollars (except per share and weighted average share amounts):

<i>Year ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Total revenues	325.8	275.2	237.4
Cost of revenues	85.7	75.0	63.7
Gross margin	240.1	200.2	173.7
Operating expenses	128.5	114.8	100.3
Other charges	3.8	3.8	4.0
Amortization of intangible assets	55.5	40.2	33.5
Income from operations	52.3	41.4	35.9
Investment income	0.2	0.2	0.2
Interest expense	(4.4)	(2.1)	(1.3)
Income before income taxes	48.1	39.5	34.8
Income tax expense			
Current	5.3	6.0	6.6
Deferred	5.8	2.2	1.3
Net income	37.0	31.3	26.9
EARNINGS PER SHARE			
BASIC	0.45	0.41	0.35
DILUTED	0.45	0.40	0.35
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (thousands)			
BASIC	81,659	76,832	76,324
DILUTED	82,867	77,791	77,112
OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION			
Total assets	942.6	653.3	624.9
Non-current financial liabilities	9.5	25.5	37.0

Total revenues consist of *license revenues*, *services revenues* and *professional services and other revenues*. License revenues are derived from perpetual licenses granted to our customers to use our software products. Services revenues are comprised of ongoing transactional and/or subscription fees for use of our services and products by our customers and maintenance, which include revenues associated with maintenance and support of our services and products. Professional services and other revenues are comprised of professional services revenues from consulting, implementation and training services related to our services and products, hardware revenues and other revenues.

Our total revenues were \$325.8 million, \$275.2 million and \$237.4 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The principal contributor to the increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was acquisitions completed in 2020 (Visual Compliance, CORE, STEPCom and BestTransport, (the "2020 Acquisitions")), which contributed \$33.8 million to the total revenues in 2020. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in revenues in 2020 compared to 2019 was growth in revenue from existing and new

customers, including a full period of contribution from the 2019 acquisition of PinPoint GPS Solutions Inc. ("PinPoint").

The principal contributor to the increase in 2019 compared to 2018 was a full period of contribution from the acquisitions completed in 2018 (Z-Firm LLC ("ShipRush"), PCSTrac Inc. ("PCSTrac") and MacroPoint LLC ("MacroPoint"), (the "2018 Acquisitions")), which contributed \$16.9 million to the total revenues in 2019. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in revenues in 2019 compared to 2018 was acquisitions completed in 2019 (Aljex Software Inc. ("Aljex"), Velocity Mail, LLC ("Velocity Mail") and PinPoint, (the "2019 Acquisitions")).

The following table provides additional analysis of our revenues by type (in millions of dollars and as a percentage of total revenues) generated over each of the periods indicated:

<i>Year ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
License revenues	7.5	5.9	8.1
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	2%	2%	3%
Services revenues	284.7	241.5	204.4
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	88%	88%	86%
Professional services and other	33.6	27.8	24.9
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	10%	10%	11%
Total revenues	325.8	275.2	237.4

Our **license revenues** were \$7.5 million, \$5.9 million and \$8.1 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing 2%, 2% and 3% of total revenues in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. While our sales focus has been on generating services revenues in our SaaS business model, we continue to see a market for licensing the products in our omni-channel retailing and home delivery logistics solutions. The amount of license revenues in a period is dependent on our customers' preference to license our solutions instead of purchasing our solutions as a service and we anticipate variances from period to period.

Our **services revenues** were \$284.7 million, \$241.5 million and \$204.4 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing 88%, 88% and 86% of total revenues in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily due to the 2020 Acquisitions, which contributed approximately \$29.4 million. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in services revenues in 2020 compared to 2019 was growth in revenue from new and existing customers in both transactional and subscription products, including a full period of contribution from the 2019 acquisition of PinPoint.

The increase in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily due to the inclusion of a full period of services revenues from the 2018 Acquisitions, which contributed \$16.7 million. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in revenues in 2019 compared to 2018 was the 2019 Acquisitions.

Our **professional services and other** revenues were \$33.6 million, \$27.8 million and \$24.9 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing 10%, 10% and 11% of total revenues in 2020, 2019,

and 2018, respectively. The increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily due to the 2020 Acquisitions, which contributed \$4.4 million.

The increase in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily due to the 2019 Acquisitions, which contributed \$2.0 million.

We operate in one business segment providing logistics technology solutions. The following table provides additional analysis of our revenues by geographic location of customer (in millions of dollars and as a percentage of total revenues):

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
United States	202.8	165.1	133.3
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	62%	60%	56%
Europe, Middle-East and Africa ("EMEA")	82.6	80.1	77.6
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	25%	29%	33%
Canada	27.3	18.2	15.6
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	9%	7%	6%
Asia Pacific	13.1	11.8	10.9
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	4%	4%	5%
Total revenues	325.8	275.2	237.4

Revenues from the United States were \$202.8 million, \$165.1 million and \$133.3 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily a result of the 2020 Acquisitions, which contributed \$24.0 million. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in revenues in 2020 compared to 2019 was the inclusion of a full period of revenues from the 2019 acquisitions of Aljex and Velocity Mail.

The increase in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily due to the inclusion of a full period of revenues from the 2018 Acquisitions, which contributed \$16.9 million. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in revenues in 2019 compared to 2018 was the 2019 Acquisitions.

Revenues from the EMEA region were \$82.6 million, \$80.1 million and \$77.6 million in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively. The increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily a result of the 2020 Acquisitions, which contributed \$4.5 million.

The increase in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily a result of growth in revenue from new and existing customers in both transactional and subscription products.

Revenues from Canada were \$27.3 million, \$18.2 million and \$15.6 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily a result of the 2020 Acquisitions, which contributed \$4.9 million. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in revenues in 2020 compared to 2019 was the inclusion of a full period of revenues from the 2019 acquisition of PinPoint.

The increase in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily a result of the 2019 acquisition of PinPoint, which contributed \$3.4 million.

Revenues from the Asia Pacific region were \$13.1 million, \$11.8 million and \$10.9 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily a result of the 2020

Acquisitions, which contributed \$0.4 million. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in revenues in 2020 compared to 2019 was increased transactional revenues.

The increase in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily a result of increased transactional revenues.

The following table provides analysis of cost of revenues (in millions of dollars) and the related gross margins for the periods indicated:

<i>Year ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
<u>License</u>			
License revenues	7.5	5.9	8.1
Cost of license revenues	0.9	1.0	0.7
Gross margin	6.6	4.9	7.4
<i>Gross margin percentage</i>	88%	83%	91%
<u>Services</u>			
Services revenues	284.7	241.5	204.4
Cost of services revenues	65.5	57.6	48.9
Gross margin	219.2	183.9	155.5
<i>Gross margin percentage</i>	77%	76%	76%
<u>Professional services and other</u>			
Professional services and other revenues	33.6	27.8	24.9
Cost of professional services and other revenues	19.3	16.4	14.1
Gross margin	14.3	11.4	10.8
<i>Gross margin percentage</i>	43%	41%	43%
<u>Total</u>			
Revenues	325.8	275.2	237.4
Cost of revenues	85.7	75.0	63.7
Gross margin	240.1	200.2	173.7
<i>Gross margin percentage</i>	74%	73%	73%

Cost of license revenues consists of costs related to our sale of third-party technology, such as third-party map license fees and royalties.

Gross margin percentage for license revenues was 88%, 83% and 91% in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Our gross margin on license revenues is dependent on the proportion of our license revenues that involve third-party technology. Consequently, our gross margin percentage for license revenues is higher when a lower proportion of our license revenues attracts third-party technology costs, and vice versa.

Cost of services revenues consists of internal costs of running our systems and applications and other personnel-related expenses incurred in providing maintenance, including customer support.

Gross margin percentage for services revenues was 77%, 76% and 76% in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The margin in 2020 was positively impacted by the fiscal 2020 acquisition of Visual Compliance.

Cost of professional services and other revenues consists of personnel-related expenses incurred in providing professional services, hardware installation as well as hardware costs.

Gross margin percentage for professional services and other revenues was 43%, 41% and 43% for 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Hardware and other revenues typically have lower margins than our professional services revenues and as such we anticipate variances in gross margin from period to period as a result of the sales mix. The margin in 2020 compared to 2019 was positively impacted by an increased proportion of professional services revenues compared to hardware and other revenues.

The margin in 2019 as compared to 2018 was negatively impacted by an increased proportion of hardware revenues and hardware installation revenues compared to professional services revenues.

Operating expenses, consisting of sales and marketing, research and development and general and administrative expenses, were \$128.5 million, \$114.8 million and \$100.3 million for 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Operating expenses in 2020 were higher primarily because of headcount-related costs from the 2020 Acquisitions, which added approximately \$10.5 million to the 2020 operating expenses.

Operating expenses in 2019 were higher primarily because of headcount-related costs from the 2019 Acquisitions, which added approximately \$5.9 million to the 2019 operating expenses. The principal contributor to the balance of the increase in operating expenses in 2019 compared to 2018 was the inclusion of a full period of headcount-related costs from the 2018 Acquisitions.

Net income was \$37.0 million, \$31.3 million and \$26.9 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The 2020 Acquisitions contributed \$6.4 million in 2020 to net income (excluding any interest costs on financing the acquisitions).

The following table provides analysis of operating expenses (in millions of dollars and as a percentage of total revenues) for the periods indicated:

<i>Year ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Total revenues	325.8	275.2	237.4
Sales and marketing expenses	40.4	36.9	33.1
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	12%	13%	14%
Research and development expenses	53.5	47.9	41.8
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	16%	17%	18%
General and administrative expenses	34.6	30.0	25.4
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	11%	11%	11%
Total operating expenses	128.5	114.8	100.3
<i>Percentage of total revenues</i>	39%	42%	42%

Sales and marketing expenses include salaries, commissions, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related costs, bad debt expenses, travel expenses, advertising programs and services, and other promotional activities associated with selling and marketing our services and products. Sales and marketing expenses were \$40.4 million, \$36.9 million and \$33.1 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenues were 12% in 2020, 13% in 2019 and 14% in 2018. The increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily due to headcount-related costs from the 2020 Acquisitions, as described in the operating expenses section above.

The increase in sales and marketing expenses in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily due to headcount-related costs from the 2019 Acquisitions, as described in the operating expenses section above.

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related costs of technical and engineering personnel associated with our research and product development activities, as well as costs for third-party outsourced development providers. We expensed all costs related to research and development in 2020, 2019 and 2018. Research and development expenses were \$53.5 million, \$47.9 million and \$41.8 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Research and development expenses as a percentage of total revenues were 16% in 2020, 17% in 2019 and 18% in 2018. The increase in research and development expenses in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily due to headcount-related costs from the 2020 Acquisitions, as described in the operating expenses section above.

The increase in research and development expenses in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily due to headcount-related costs from the 2019 Acquisitions, as described in the operating expenses section above.

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries, stock-based compensation and other personnel-related costs of administrative personnel, as well as professional fees and other administrative expenses. General and administrative costs were \$34.6 million, \$30.0 million and \$25.4 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenues were 11%, 11% and 11% in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The increase in general and administrative expenses in 2020 compared to 2019 was primarily due to headcount-related costs from the 2020 Acquisitions, as described in the operating expenses section above.

The increase in general and administrative expenses in 2019 compared to 2018 was primarily due to headcount-related costs from the 2019 Acquisitions, as described in the operating expenses section above.

Other charges consist primarily of acquisition-related costs with respect to completed and prospective acquisitions and restructuring charges. Acquisition-related costs primarily include advisory services, brokerage services, administrative costs and retention bonuses, and relate to completed and prospective acquisitions. Restructuring costs relate to the integration of previously completed acquisitions and other cost-reduction activities. Other charges were \$3.8 million, \$3.8 million and \$4.0 million in 2020, 2019, and 2018, respectively.

Amortization of intangible assets is amortization of the value attributable to intangible assets, including customer agreements and relationships, non-compete covenants, existing technologies and trade names, in each case associated with acquisitions completed by us as of the end of each reporting period. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized to income over their useful life. The amount of amortization expense in a fiscal period is dependent on our acquisition activities. Amortization of intangible assets was \$55.5 million, \$40.2 million and \$33.5 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Amortization expense increased in 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to the 2020 Acquisitions. Amortization expense increased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to the 2019 Acquisitions. As at January 31, 2020, the unamortized portion of all intangible assets amounted to \$257.0 million.

We test the carrying value of our finite life intangible assets for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that there may be evidence of impairment. We write down intangible assets or asset groups with a finite life to fair value when the related undiscounted cash flows are not expected to allow for recovery of the carrying value. Fair value of intangible assets or asset groups is determined by discounting the expected related cash flows. No finite life intangible asset or asset group impairment has been identified or recorded for any of the fiscal periods reported.

Investment income was \$0.2 million in each of 2020, 2019 and 2018. Investment income is generally earned on excess cash balances.

Interest expense was \$4.4 million, \$2.1 million and \$1.3 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Interest expense is primarily comprised of interest expense on the amount borrowed and outstanding on

our revolving debt facility, debt standby charges as well as the amortization of deferred financing charges. Interest expense increased in 2020 compared to 2019 as a result of higher average interest rates and a higher average debt balance due to additional debt facility borrowings to fund the 2020 Acquisitions. A significant portion of the debt balance was repaid with the proceeds of the offering of common shares completed in June 2019. Interest expense increased in 2019 compared to 2018 as a result of a higher average debt balance due to additional debt facility borrowings to fund the 2019 Acquisitions.

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income tax expense. Income tax expense for 2020, 2019 and 2018 was 23%, 21% and 23% of income before income taxes, respectively, with current income tax expense being 11%, 15% and 19% of income before income taxes, respectively. Income tax expense increased in 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to benefits recorded in 2019 from the completion of certain prior year tax audits as well as an increased valuation allowance against certain tax attributes in Europe in 2020.

Income tax expense – current was \$5.3 million, \$6.0 million and \$6.6 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Current income taxes arise primarily from income that is not fully sheltered by loss carry-forwards or other tax attributes. Current income tax expense decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to utilization of tax attributes acquired in 2020.

Current income tax expense decreased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to benefits recorded in 2019 from the completion of certain prior year tax audits partially offset by higher current income tax expense as a result of the higher pre-tax income generated in 2019.

Income tax expense – deferred was \$5.8 million, \$2.2 million and \$1.3 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Deferred income tax expense increased in 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to utilization of tax attributes acquired in 2020.

Deferred income tax expense increased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2016-16 during 2019.

QUARTERLY OPERATING RESULTS

The following table provides an analysis of our unaudited operating results (in thousands of dollars, except per share and weighted average number of share amounts) for each of the quarters ended as indicated.

	Fiscal 2019				Fiscal 2020			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Revenues	67,018	67,115	70,008	71,030	78,004	80,540	83,026	84,221
Gross margin	48,434	49,154	50,858	51,731	58,148	59,403	60,893	61,626
Operating expenses	27,997	28,358	29,144	29,258	31,338	31,621	31,932	33,639
Net income	6,986	8,498	7,901	7,892	7,320	8,573	9,666	11,438
Basic earnings per share	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.14
Diluted earnings per share	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.13
Weighted average shares outstanding (thousands):								
Basic	76,793	76,816	76,854	76,865	77,149	81,049	84,136	84,154
Diluted	77,650	77,781	77,863	77,842	78,273	82,245	85,342	85,447

Revenues over the comparative periods have been positively impacted by the seven acquisitions that we have completed since the beginning of fiscal 2019 through the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2020. In

addition, we have seen increased revenues as a result of an increase in transactions processed over our GLN business document exchange as we help our customers comply with electronic filing requirements of global security regulations.

Our services revenues continue to have minor seasonal trends. In the first fiscal quarter of each year, we historically have seen slightly lower shipment volumes by air and truck which impact the aggregate number of transactions flowing through our GLN business document exchange. In the second fiscal quarter of each year, we historically have seen a slight increase in ocean services revenues as ocean carriers are in the midst of their customer contract negotiation period. In the third fiscal quarter of each year, we have historically seen shipment and transactional volumes at their highest. In the fourth fiscal quarter of each year, the various international holidays impact the aggregate number of shipping days in the quarter, and historically we have seen this adversely impact the number of transactions our network processes and, consequently, the amount of services revenues we receive during that period. In the second and fourth fiscal quarters of each year, we historically have seen a slight decrease in professional services revenues due to various international holidays and vacation seasons. Overall, the impact of seasonal trends has a relatively minor impact on our revenues quarter to quarter.

In the fourth quarter of 2020 revenues, gross margin and operating expenses increased primarily due to the 2020 Acquisitions. Net income was positively impacted in the fourth quarter of 2020 compared to the third quarter of 2020 primarily due to lower interest expense as a result of a lower average credit facility balance.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash. We had \$44.4 million and \$27.3 million in cash as at January 31, 2020 and January 31, 2019, respectively. All cash was held in interest-bearing bank accounts, primarily with major Canadian, US and European banks. The cash balance increased from January 31, 2019 to January 31, 2020 by \$17.1 million primarily due to cash generated from operations partially offset by credit facility repayments.

Credit facility. On January 25, 2019, we amended and increased our existing \$150.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. The amended facility is now a \$350.0 million revolving operating credit facility to be available for general corporate purposes, including the financing of ongoing working capital needs and acquisitions. With the approval of the lenders, the credit facility can be expanded to a total of \$500.0 million. The credit facility has a five-year maturity with no fixed repayment dates prior to the end of the five-year term ending January 2024. Borrowings under the credit facility are secured by a first charge over substantially all of Descartes' assets. Depending on the type of advance, interest rates under the revolving operating portion of the credit facility are based on the Canada or US prime rate, Bankers' Acceptance (BA) or London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an additional 0 to 250 basis points based on the ratio of net debt to adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as defined in the credit agreement. A standby fee of between 20 to 40 basis points will be charged on all undrawn amounts. The credit facility contains certain customary representations, warranties and guarantees, and covenants.

On July 27, 2017, the Chief Executive of the United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), which regulates LIBOR, announced that the FCA will no longer compel banks to submit rates for the calculation of the LIBOR benchmark after 2021. This announcement indicates that LIBOR will not be guaranteed after 2021 and it appears likely that LIBOR will be discontinued or modified by 2021. The credit facility allows for the selection of a replacement rate in the event of the discontinuation of LIBOR. We expect the credit facility will transition to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") as the replacement rate. Given the Company's historic borrowings and the historic differences between LIBOR and SOFR, we do not expect the discontinuation of LIBOR to have a material impact on future interest expense.

As at January 31, 2020, the credit facility was undrawn and \$350.0 million of the revolving operating credit facility remained available for use. We were in compliance with the covenants of the credit facility as at January 31, 2020 and remain in compliance as of the date of this MD&A.

Short-form base shelf prospectus. On June 6, 2018, we filed a final short-form base shelf prospectus (the "Base Shelf Prospectus"), allowing us to offer and issue the following securities: (i) common shares; (ii) preferred shares; (iii) senior or subordinated unsecured debt securities; (iv) subscription receipts; (v) warrants; and (vi) securities comprised of more than one of the aforementioned common shares, preferred shares, debt securities, subscription receipts and/ or warrants offered together as a unit. These securities may be offered separately or together, in separate series, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more shelf prospectus supplements. The aggregate initial offering price of securities that may be sold by us (or certain of our current or future shareholders) pursuant to the Base Shelf Prospectus during the 25-month period that the Base Shelf Prospectus, including any amendments thereto, remains valid was limited to an aggregate of \$750 million.

On June 10, 2019, we completed a public offering of common shares in the United States and Canada at a price of \$35.50 per common share pursuant to the short-form base shelf prospectus and related prospectus supplement filed in connection with the offering (the "Offering"). The total offering of 6,900,000 common shares included the exercise in full by the underwriters of the 15% over-allotment option, for aggregate gross proceeds to Descartes of \$245.0 million. Net proceeds to Descartes were approximately \$236.6 million once expenses associated with the Offering were deducted inclusive of the related deferred tax benefit on share issuance costs. As a result of the Offering, the aggregate balance of securities that may be sold by us pursuant to the Base Shelf Prospectus has been reduced to an aggregate of \$505.0 million.

Working capital. As at January 31, 2020, our working capital (current assets less current liabilities) was \$11.3 million. Current assets primarily include \$44.4 million of cash, \$35.1 million of current trade receivables and \$13.0 million of prepaid expenses. Current liabilities primarily include \$41.1 million of deferred revenue, \$34.9 million of accrued liabilities and \$7.7 million of accounts payable. Our working capital increased from January 31, 2019 to January 31, 2020 by \$9.4 million, primarily due to cash generated from operations partially offset by cash used for credit facility repayments during the period.

Historically, we've financed our operations and met our capital expenditure requirements primarily through cash flows provided from operations, issuances of common shares and proceeds from debt. We anticipate that, considering the above, we have sufficient liquidity to fund our current cash requirements for working capital, contractual commitments, capital expenditures and other operating needs. We also believe that we have the ability to generate sufficient amounts of cash in the long term to meet planned growth targets and to fund strategic transactions. Should additional future financing be undertaken, the proceeds from any such transaction could be utilized to fund strategic transactions or for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of outstanding debt. We expect, from time to time, to continue to consider select strategic transactions to create value and improve performance, which may include acquisitions, dispositions, restructurings, joint ventures and partnerships, and we may undertake further financing transactions, including draws on our credit facility or equity offerings, in connection with any such potential strategic transaction.

With respect to earnings of our non-Canadian subsidiaries, our intention is that these earnings will be reinvested in each subsidiary indefinitely. Of the \$44.4 million of cash as at January 31, 2020, \$21.8 million was held by our foreign subsidiaries, most significantly in EMEA with lesser amounts held in the United States and Asia Pacific region. To date, we have not encountered significant legal or practical restrictions on the abilities of our subsidiaries to repatriate money to Canada, even if such restrictions may exist in respect of certain foreign jurisdictions where we have subsidiaries. In the future, if we elect to repatriate the unremitted earnings of our foreign subsidiaries in the form of dividends, or if the shares of the foreign subsidiaries are sold or transferred, then we could be subject to additional Canadian or foreign income taxes, net of the impact of any available foreign tax credits, which would result in a higher effective tax rate. We have not provided for foreign withholding taxes or deferred income tax liabilities

related to unremitted earnings of our non-Canadian subsidiaries, since such earnings are considered permanently invested in those subsidiaries, or are not subject to withholding taxes.

The table set forth below provides a summary of cash flows for the periods indicated in millions of dollars:

<i>Year ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Cash provided by operating activities	104.3	78.1	72.1
Additions to property and equipment	(4.9)	(5.2)	(5.1)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(292.1)	(67.9)	(111.9)
Proceeds from borrowing on credit facility	297.0	68.5	80.0
Credit facility repayments	(322.6)	(78.7)	(43.0)
Payment of debt issuance costs	(1.4)	-	-
Issuance of common shares, net of issuance costs	238.0	0.3	1.0
Payment of contingent consideration	(0.8)	(1.5)	-
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash	(0.4)	(1.4)	3.9
Net change in cash	17.1	(7.8)	(3.0)
Cash, beginning of period	27.3	35.1	38.1
Cash, end of period	44.4	27.3	35.1

Cash provided by operating activities was \$104.3 million, \$78.1 million and \$72.1 million for 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. For 2020, the \$104.3 million of cash provided by operating activities resulted from \$37.0 million of net income, plus adjustments for \$72.5 million of non-cash items included in net income and less \$5.2 million of cash used in changes in our operating assets and liabilities. Cash provided by operating activities increased in 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to the increase in net income adjusted for non-cash items.

For 2019, the \$78.1 million of cash provided by operating activities resulted from \$31.3 million of net income, plus adjustments for \$50.6 million of non-cash items included in net income and less \$3.8 million of cash used in changes in our operating assets and liabilities. Cash provided by operating activities increased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to the increase in net income adjusted for non-cash items.

Additions to property and equipment were \$4.9 million, \$5.2 million and \$5.1 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Additions to property and equipment decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 and increased in 2019 compared to 2018 due to the timing of investments in computing equipment and software to support our network and build out our security infrastructure.

Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired were \$292.1 million, \$67.9 million and \$111.9 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Proceeds from borrowing on credit facility were \$297.0 million, \$68.5 million and \$80.0 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In 2020 the borrowings on our credit facility financed the 2020 Acquisitions. In 2019 the borrowings on our credit facility financed the 2019 Acquisitions. In 2018 the borrowings on our credit facility partially financed the acquisition of MacroPoint.

Credit facility repayments were \$322.6 million, \$78.7 million and \$43.0 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Payment of debt issuance costs were \$1.4 million, nil and nil in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and relate to costs paid in amending the terms of our credit facility agreement.

Issuance of common shares, net of issuance costs was \$238.0 million, \$0.3 million and \$1.0 million in 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively. In 2020 the cash provided was primarily a result of the June 2019 public offering of common shares. In 2019 and 2018 the cash provided was primarily a result of the exercise of employee stock options.

Payment of contingent consideration was \$0.8 million, \$1.5 million and nil in 2020, 2019 and 2018.

COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

Commitments

To facilitate a better understanding of our commitments, the following information is provided (in millions of dollars) in respect of our operating obligations as of January 31, 2020:

	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Operating lease obligations	4.3	5.8	3.2	1.1	14.4
Total	4.3	5.8	3.2	1.1	14.4

Lease Obligations

We are committed under non-cancelable operating leases for buildings, vehicles and computer equipment with terms expiring at various dates through 2029. The undiscounted future minimum amounts payable under these lease agreements are presented in the table above.

Other Obligations

Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") and Cash-settled Restricted Share Unit ("CRSU") Plans

As discussed in the "Trends / Business Outlook" section later in this MD&A and in Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements, we maintain DSU and CRSU plans for our directors and employees. Any payments made pursuant to these plans are settled in cash. For DSUs and CRSUs, the units vest over time and the liability recognized at any given consolidated balance sheet date reflects only those units vested at that date that have not yet been settled in cash. As such, we had an unrecognized aggregate amount for the unvested CRSUs and unvested DSUs of \$1.1 million and nil, respectively, at January 31, 2020. The ultimate liability for any payment of DSUs and CRSUs is dependent on the trading price of our common shares. To partially offset our exposure to fluctuations in our stock price, we have entered into equity derivative contracts, including floating-rate equity forwards. As at January 31, 2020, we had equity derivatives for 251,422 Descartes common shares and a DSU liability for 251,422 Descartes common shares, resulting in minimal net exposure resulting from changes to our share price.

Contingencies

We are subject to a variety of other claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. The consequences of these matters are not presently determinable but, in the opinion of management after consulting with legal counsel, the ultimate aggregate liability is not currently expected to have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

Product Warranties

In the normal course of operations, we provide our customers with product warranties relating to the performance of our hardware, software and services. To date, we have not encountered material costs as a result of such obligations and have not accrued any liabilities related to such obligations in our consolidated financial statements.

Business combination agreements

In respect of our acquisitions of PinPoint and CORE, up to \$10.1 million in cash may become payable if certain revenue performance targets are met in the two years following the acquisition. A balance of \$1.9 million is accrued related to the fair value of this contingent consideration as at January 31, 2020.

Guarantees

In the normal course of business, we enter into a variety of agreements that may contain features that meet the definition of a guarantee under ASC Topic 460, "Guarantees". The following lists our significant guarantees:

Intellectual property indemnification obligations

We provide indemnifications of varying scope to our customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of our products. In the event of such a claim, we are generally obligated to defend our customers against the claim and we are liable to pay damages and costs assessed against our customers that are payable as part of a final judgment or settlement. These intellectual property infringement indemnification clauses are not generally subject to any dollar limits and remain in force for the term of our license agreement with our customer, which license terms are typically perpetual. Historically, we have not encountered material costs as a result of such indemnification obligations.

Other indemnification agreements

In the normal course of operations, we enter into various agreements that provide general indemnities. These indemnities typically arise in connection with purchases and sales of assets, securities offerings or buy-backs, service contracts, administration of employee benefit plans, retention of officers and directors, membership agreements, customer financing transactions, and leasing transactions. In addition, our corporate by-laws provide for the indemnification of our directors and officers. Each of these indemnities requires us, in certain circumstances, to compensate the counterparties for various costs resulting from breaches of representations or obligations under such arrangements, or as a result of third party claims that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. We believe that the likelihood that we could incur significant liability under these obligations is remote. Historically, we have not made any significant payments under such indemnities.

In evaluating estimated losses for the guarantees or indemnities described above, we consider such factors as the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss. We are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount payable under such guarantees or indemnities as many of these arrangements do not specify a maximum potential dollar exposure or time limitation. The amount also depends on the outcome of future events and conditions, which cannot be predicted. Given the foregoing, to date, we have not accrued any liability in our consolidated financial statements for the guarantees or indemnities described above.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

We have an unlimited number of common shares authorized for issuance. As of March 4, 2020, we had 84,156,316 common shares issued and outstanding.

As of March 4, 2020, there were 1,127,822 options issued and outstanding, and 3,661,684 remaining available for grant under all stock option plans.

As of March 4, 2020, there were 629,874 performance share units ("PSUs") and 374,677 restricted share units ("RSUs") issued and outstanding, and 1,274,392 remaining available for grant under all performance and restricted share unit plans.

On November 30, 2004, we announced that our board of directors had adopted a shareholder rights plan (the "Rights Plan") to ensure the fair treatment of shareholders in connection with any take-over offer, and to provide our board of directors and shareholders with additional time to fully consider any unsolicited take-over bid. We did not adopt the Rights Plan in response to any specific proposal to acquire control of the Company. The Rights Plan was approved by the TSX and was originally approved by our shareholders on May 18, 2005. The Rights Plan took effect as of November 29, 2004. An amended and restated Rights

Plan was ratified by shareholders at our annual shareholders' meeting held on June 1, 2017. We understand that the Rights Plan is similar to plans adopted by other Canadian companies and approved by their shareholders.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with GAAP. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. Estimates are deemed critical when a different estimate could have reasonably been used or where changes in the estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period and would materially impact our financial condition or results of operations. Our accounting policies are discussed in Note 2 to the audited consolidated financial statements for 2020 included in our 2020 Annual Report.

Our management has discussed the development, selection and application of our critical accounting policies with the audit committee of the board of directors.

The following discusses the critical accounting estimates and assumptions that management has made under these policies and how they affect the amounts reported in the fiscal 2020 consolidated financial statements:

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those goods or services. We enter into contracts that can include various combinations of goods and services, which are generally capable of being distinct within the context of the contract and accounted for as separate performance obligations. A product or service is distinct if the customer can benefit from it on its own or together with other readily available resources and the promise to transfer the good or service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contractual arrangement with the customer. Non-distinct goods and services are combined with other goods or services until they are distinct as a bundle and therefore form a single performance obligation.

The consideration (including any discounts) is allocated between separate goods and services in a bundle on a relative basis based on their standalone selling prices ("SSP"). The SSP reflects the price we would charge for a specific product or service if it was sold separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. Revenue is recognized net of any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. In addition to these general policies, the specific revenue recognition policies for each major category of revenue are included below.

License

Revenues for distinct licenses for on-premise or hosted software are derived from perpetual licenses granted to our customers for the right to use our software products. License revenues are billed on the effective date of a contract and revenue is recognized at the point in time when the customer is provided control of the respective software.

Services

Services, which allow customers to access hosted software over a contract term without taking possession of the software, is provided on a subscription and/or transactional fee basis. Revenues from hosted software subscriptions and maintenance are typically billed annually in advance and revenue is recognized on a ratable basis over the contract term beginning on the date that our service is made available to the customer. Transaction fees are typically billed and recognized as revenue on a monthly basis based on the customer usage for that period.

Professional Services & Other

Professional services are comprised of consulting, implementation and training services related to our services and products. These services are generally considered to be separate performance obligations as they provide incremental benefit to customers beyond providing access to the software. Professional services are typically billed on a time and materials basis and revenue is recognized over time as the services are performed. For professional services contracts billed on a fixed price basis, revenue is recognized over time based on the proportion of services performed. Revenue related to customer reimbursement of travel related expenses is recognized on a gross basis as incurred. Other revenues include hardware revenue and is generally billed, and revenue is recognized, when control of the product has transferred under the terms of an enforceable contract.

Costs to obtain a contract with a customer

We recognize an asset for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if we expect the costs to be recoverable. We have determined that certain sales incentive programs meet the requirements to be capitalized. These capitalized costs are amortized consistent with the pattern of transfer to the customer for the goods and services to which the asset relates, including specifically identifiable contract renewals. The period of benefit including renewals is determined to be generally between four to six years, taking into consideration our customer contracts, our technology, renewal behaviors and other factors. Amortization of the asset is included in sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Applying the practical expedient, we recognize the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the assets that we otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

Contract assets and liabilities

The payment terms and conditions in our customer contracts may vary from the timing of revenue recognition. In some cases, customers pay in advance of delivery of products or services; in other cases, payment is due as services are performed or in arrears following delivery. Timing differences between revenue recognition and invoicing result in unbilled receivables, contract assets, or deferred revenue. Receivables are accrued when revenue is recognized prior to invoicing but the right to payment is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required). This occurs most commonly when software term licenses recognized at a point in time are paid for periodically over the license term. Contract assets result when amounts allocated to distinct performance obligations are recognized when or as control of a product or service is transferred to the customer, but invoicing is contingent on performance of other performance obligations or on completion of contractual milestones and is presented as other receivables. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional, typically upon invoicing of the related performance obligations in the contract or upon achieving the requisite project milestone. Contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers and is presented as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue results from customer payments in advance of our satisfaction of the associated performance obligation(s) and relates primarily to prepaid maintenance or other recurring services. Deferred revenues are relieved as revenue is recognized. Contract assets and deferred revenues are reported on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

Revenue judgments and estimates

Our contracts with customers often include promises to transfer multiple goods and services to a customer. Determining whether goods and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately versus together may require judgment. Judgment is also needed in assessing the ability to collect the corresponding receivables.

Significant judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation, which is needed to determine whether there is a discount that needs to be allocated based on the relative SSP of the various goods and services. In order to determine the SSP of its promised goods or services, we conduct a regular analysis to determine whether various goods or services have an observable standalone selling price. If the Company does not have an observable SSP for a particular good or service, then SSP for that particular good or service is estimated using reasonably available information and maximizing

observable inputs with approaches including historical pricing, cost plus a margin, adjusted market assessment, and the residual approach.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We test long-lived assets or asset groups, such as property and equipment and finite life intangible assets, for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that there may be impairment. An impairment loss is recognized when the estimate of undiscounted future cash flows generated by such asset or asset groups is less than the carrying amount. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. Our impairment analysis contains estimates due to the inherent uncertainty relating to forecasting long-term estimated cash flows and determining the ultimate useful lives of asset or asset groups. Actual results will differ, which could materially impact our impairment assessment.

Goodwill

We test for impairment of goodwill at least annually on October 31st of each year and at any other time if any event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce our fair value below our carrying amount. Our operations are analyzed by management and our chief operating decision maker as being part of a single industry segment providing logistics technology solutions. Accordingly, our goodwill impairment assessment is based on the allocation of goodwill to a single reporting unit.

We will perform further quarterly analysis of whether any event has occurred that would more likely than not reduce our fair value below our carrying amounts and, if so, we will perform a goodwill impairment test between the annual dates. Any future impairment adjustment will be recognized as an expense in the period that the adjustment is identified.

Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assigning assets and liabilities to reporting units, assigning goodwill to reporting units, assessing qualitative factors and determining the fair value of each reporting unit. Judgments are required to estimate the fair value of reporting units and include estimating future cash flows, determining appropriate discount rates and other assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or goodwill impairment for each reporting unit.

Stock-based compensation plans

Stock Options

We maintain stock option plans for non-employee directors, officers, employees and other service providers. Options to purchase our common shares are granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common shares as of the date of grant. This fair market value is determined using the closing price of our common shares on the TSX on the day immediately preceding the date of the grant.

Employee stock options generally vest over a five-year period starting from the grant date and expire seven years from the grant date. Non-employee directors' and officers' stock options generally have quarterly vesting over a three to five-year period.

The fair value of employee stock option grants that are ultimately expected to vest are amortized to expense in our consolidated statement of operations based on the straight-line attribution method. The fair value of stock option grants is calculated using the Black-Scholes Merton option-pricing model. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of our common stock and other factors. The risk-free interest rates are based on Government of Canada average bond yields for a period consistent with the expected life of the option in effect at the time of the grant. The expected option life is based on the historical life of our granted options and other factors.

Performance & Restricted Share Units

PSUs are measured at fair value estimated using a Monte Carlo Simulation approach and will be expensed to stock-based compensation expense over the vesting period. The ultimate number of PSUs that vest is based on the total shareholder return ("TSR") of our Company relative to the TSR of companies comprising

a peer index group. TSR is calculated based on the weighted-average closing price of shares for the five trading days preceding the beginning and end of the performance period. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of our common stock and other factors. The risk-free interest rates are based on the Government of Canada average bond yields for a period consistent with the expected life of the PSUs at the time of the grant. The expected PSU life is based on the historical life of our stock options and other factors.

RSUs vest annually over a three-year period starting from the grant date and expire ten years from the grant date. We issue new shares from treasury upon the redemption of an RSU. RSUs are measured at fair value based on the closing price of our common shares for the day preceding the date of the grant and will be expensed to stock-based compensation expense over the vesting period.

Deferred Share Unit Plan

Our board of directors adopted a deferred share unit plan effective as of June 28, 2004, pursuant to which non-employee directors are eligible to receive grants of deferred share units, each of which has an initial value equal to the weighted-average closing price of our common shares for the five trading days preceding the grant date. The plan allows each director to choose to receive, in the form of DSUs, all, none or a percentage of the eligible director's fees which would otherwise be payable in cash. If a director has invested less than the minimum amount of equity in Descartes, as prescribed from time to time by the board of directors, then the director must take at least 50% of the base annual fee for serving as a director in the form of DSUs. Each DSU fully vests upon award but is distributed only when the director ceases to be a member of the board of directors. Vested units are settled in cash based on our common share price when conversion takes place. Fair value of the liability is based on the closing price of our common shares at the balance sheet date.

Cash-Settled Restricted Share Unit Plan

Our board of directors adopted a cash-settled restricted share unit plan effective as of May 23, 2007, pursuant to which certain of our employees and non-employee directors are eligible to receive grants of CRSUs, each of which has an initial value equal to the weighted-average closing price of our common shares for the five trading days preceding the date of the grant. The CRSUs generally vest based on continued employment and have annual vesting over three to five-year periods. Vested units are settled in cash based on our common share price when conversion takes place, which is within 30 days following a vesting date and in any event prior to December 31st of the calendar year in which a vesting date occurs. Fair value of the liability is based on the closing price of our common shares at the balance sheet date.

Income Taxes

We have provided for income taxes based on information that is currently available to us. Tax filings are subject to audits, which could materially change the amount of deferred income tax assets and liabilities. We record deferred tax assets on our consolidated balance sheet for tax benefits that we currently expect to realize in future periods. Over recent years, we have determined that there was sufficient positive evidence such that it was more likely than not that we would utilize all or a portion of deferred tax assets in certain jurisdictions, to offset taxable income in future periods. This positive evidence included that we have earned cumulative income, after permanent differences, in each of these jurisdictions in at least the current and two preceding tax years. As such, over recent years, we have reduced our valuation allowances by amounts which represent the amount of tax loss carry forwards that we project will be used to offset taxable income in these jurisdictions over the foreseeable future. In making the projection for the period, we made certain assumptions, including the following: (i) that there will be continued customer migration from technology platforms owned by foreign jurisdictions to a technology platform owned by another entity in our corporate group; and (ii) that tax rates in these jurisdictions will be consistent over the period of projection. Any further change to increase or decrease the valuation allowance for the deferred tax assets would result in an income tax expense or income tax recovery, respectively, on the consolidated statements of operations.

Business Combinations

In connection with business acquisitions that we have completed, we identify and estimate the fair value of net assets acquired, including certain identifiable intangible assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities assumed in the acquisitions. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired is assigned to goodwill. Intangible assets include customer agreements and relationships, non-compete covenants, existing technologies and trade names. Our initial allocation of purchase price is generally preliminary in nature and may not be final for up to one year from the date of acquisition. The determination of the acquisition date fair value of the intangible assets acquired required us to make significant estimates and assumptions regarding projected revenues, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, technology migration rates, customer attrition rates and discount rates. Changes to these estimates and assumptions may result in material differences depending on the size of the acquisition completed.

CHANGE IN / INITIAL ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASC 606"). ASC 606 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition" ("ASC 605") and nearly all other existing revenue recognition guidance under US GAAP. The core principle of ASC 606 is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. ASC 606 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is our fiscal year that began on February 1, 2018 (fiscal 2019). The Company has adopted ASC 606 in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under ASC 605. The details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of the changes are set out below.

Term-based licenses

Under ASC 605, revenue attributable to term-based arrangements was recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement because Vendor Specific Objective Evidence did not exist for the undelivered maintenance and support element of the arrangement. Under ASC 606, the Company has deemed the licenses to be distinct from other performance obligations. Revenue allocated to the distinct license based on the SSP is recognized at the time that both the right-to-use the software has commenced for the term and the software has been made available to the customer.

Costs to obtain a contract

Under the Company's previous accounting policies, the Company generally expensed commission costs paid to employees or third parties to obtain customer contracts as incurred. Under ASC 606, the Company allocates these incremental commission costs to the various performance obligations to which they relate using the relative selling price allocation for bundled commissions. For performance obligations not delivered upfront, the allocated commissions are deferred and amortized over the pattern of transfer of the related performance obligation. If the expected amortization period for all performance obligations in a contract with a customer is one year or less, the commission fee is expensed when incurred. Capitalized costs to obtain a contract are included in other long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

The adoption of ASC 606 resulted in an increase to contract assets of \$0.5 million, an increase to other long-term assets of \$4.2 million, an increase to the liability for deferred income taxes of \$1.1 million and a decrease to accumulated deficit of \$3.6 million, as of February 1, 2018.

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-16, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory" ("ASU 2016-16"). ASU 2016-16 requires the

recognition of the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. ASU 2016-16 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is our fiscal year that began on February 1, 2018 (fiscal 2019). The Company adopted this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. As a result of adoption, the balance of unamortized deferred tax charges was written-off and previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets in certain jurisdictions were recognized. The change was applied on a modified retrospective basis, and no prior periods were restated. Accordingly, we have recognized a decrease of \$4.0 million in accumulated deficit as a result of the adoption of this change in accounting policy, as of February 1, 2018.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02") and issued subsequent amendments to the initial guidance during 2018, collectively referred to as "ASC 842". These updates supersede the lease guidance in ASC Topic 840, "Leases" and require the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for most leases previously classified as operating leases under ASC Topic 840. Leases will continue to be classified as either operating or finance. ASC 842 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018, which is our fiscal year that began on February 1, 2019 (fiscal 2020). The Company adopted ASC 842 in the first quarter of fiscal 2020 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under ASC 840.

As permitted under ASC 842, we have elected to apply the practical expedient to carry forward our current assessments of whether a contract contains a lease, lease classification, remaining lease terms and amounts capitalized as initial direct costs. We have also elected to apply the practical expedient not to recognize right-of-use (ROU) assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less.

The adoption of ASC 842 resulted in an increase to ROU assets and lease liabilities of \$10.4 million as of February 1, 2019. The adoption of ASC 842 did not have a material impact on either our consolidated statement of operations or our consolidated statement of cash flows.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-13, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13") and issued subsequent amendments to the initial guidance during the 2019 calendar year, collectively referred to as "ASC 326". ASC 326 requires the measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held at amortized cost. ASC 326 replaces the existing incurred loss impairment model with an expected loss model which requires the use of forward-looking information to calculate credit loss estimates. These changes will result in earlier recognition of credit losses. ASC 326 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2020 (fiscal 2021). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance using the cumulative effect method resulting in an adjustment to retained earnings in the first quarter of fiscal 2021 and will not restate comparative periods. We are currently implementing new credit loss models and updating our processes and controls in preparation for the adoption of ASC 326. The effect on our consolidated financial statements is expected to largely depend on the composition and credit quality of our financial assets held at amortized cost and the economic conditions and forecasts at the time of adoption. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2017-04, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment" ("ASU 2017-04"). ASU 2017-04 simplifies how an entity is required to test goodwill for impairment. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2020 (fiscal 2021). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2018-15, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract" ("ASU 2018-15"). ASU 2018-15 aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. ASU 2018-15 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2020 (fiscal 2021). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or disclosures.

In December 2019, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2019-12, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes" ("ASU 2019-12"). ASU 2019-12 simplifies how an entity accounts for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2020, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2021 (fiscal 2022). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2022. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption will have on our results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management evaluated our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) as of January 31, 2020. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings) as of January 31, 2020, based on criteria established in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the assessment, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of January 31, 2020, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

During the period beginning on November 1, 2019 and ended on January 31, 2020, no changes were made to the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

TRENDS / BUSINESS OUTLOOK

This section discusses our outlook for fiscal 2021 and in general as of the date of this MD&A and contains forward-looking statements.

Our business may be impacted from time to time by the general cyclical and seasonal nature of particular modes of transportation and the freight market in general, as well as the cyclical and seasonal nature of the industries that such markets serve. Factors which may create cyclical fluctuations in such modes of transportation or the freight market in general include legal and regulatory requirements, timing of contract renewals between our customers and their own customers, seasonal-based tariffs, vacation periods applicable to particular shipping or receiving nations, weather-related or global health events that

impact shipping in particular geographies and amendments to international trade agreements. In particular, the uncertainties arising from a pandemic, such as the novel coronavirus (“coronavirus”) currently impacting China and other geographies, could adversely impact global shipment volumes in all modes of transportation in fiscal 2021. Since some of our revenues from particular products and services are tied to the volume of shipments being processed, adverse fluctuations in the volume of global shipments, or shipments in any particular mode of transportation, may adversely affect our revenues. Significant declines in shipment volumes could likely have a material adverse effect on our business.

Industry consolidation, rapid technological change and frequent new product introductions and enhancements continue to characterize the software and services industries – particularly for logistics management technology companies. Organizations are increasingly requiring greater levels of functionality and more sophisticated product offerings from their software and services providers.

Increased importance is being placed on leveraging cloud-based technology to better manage logistics processes and to connect and collaborate with trading partners on a global basis, as well as to reuse and share supply chain data in order to accelerate time-to-value. Cloud-based technology also enables business networks to more easily unite and integrate services provided by a broad range of partners and technology alliances to extend functionality and further enhance collaboration between business communities. As a result, we believe there is a trend away from using manual and paper-based supply chain and logistics processes towards electronic processes powered by the exchange of electronic information between logistics and supply chain participants.

Accordingly, we expect that our future success will be dependent upon our ability to enhance current products or develop and introduce new products offering enhanced performance and new functionality at competitive prices. In particular, we believe customers are looking for end-to-end solutions that combine a multi-modal, multi-process network with business document exchange and wireless mobile resource management (“MRM”) applications with end-to-end global trade compliance, trade content and collaborative supply chain execution applications. These applications include freight bookings, contract and rate management, classification of goods for tariff and duty purposes, sanctioned party screening, customs filings and electronic shipment manifest processes, transportation management, routing and scheduling, purchase order to dock door processes, and inventory visibility.

We believe there is a continued acceptance of subscription pricing and SaaS business models in the markets we serve that provide lower up-front cost and easier-to-maintain alternatives than may be available through traditional perpetual license pricing models. In fiscal 2020, our services revenues comprised 88% of our total revenues, with the balance being license, professional services and other revenues. We expect that our focus in fiscal 2021 will remain on generating services revenues, primarily by promoting the use of our GLN (including customs compliance services) and the migration of customers using our legacy license-based products to our services-based architecture. We anticipate maintaining the flexibility to license our products to those customers who prefer to buy the products in that fashion and the composition of our revenues in any one quarter will be impacted by the buying preferences of our customers.

We have significant contracts with our license customers for ongoing support and maintenance, as well as significant service contracts which provide us with recurring services revenues. After their initial term, our service contracts are generally renewable at a customer’s option, and there are generally no mandatory payment obligations or obligations to license additional software or subscribe for additional services. For fiscal 2021, based on our historic experience, we anticipate that over a one-year period we may lose approximately 4% to 6% of our aggregate annualized recurring revenues in the ordinary course, excluding consideration of new customers.

We internally measure and manage our “baseline calibration,” a non-GAAP financial measure, which we define as the difference between our “baseline revenues” and “baseline operating expenses”. We define our “baseline revenues,” a non-GAAP financial measure, as our visible, recurring and contracted revenues. Baseline revenues are not a projection of anticipated total revenues for a period as they exclude any anticipated or expected new sales for a period beyond the date that the baseline revenues are measured.

We define our “baseline operating expenses,” a non-GAAP financial measure, as our total expenses less interest, investment income, taxes, depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation (for which we include related costs and taxes), acquisition-related costs and restructuring charges. Baseline operating expenses are not a projection of anticipated total expenses for a period as they exclude any expenses associated with anticipated or expected new sales for a period beyond the date that the baseline expenses are measured. Our baseline calibration is not a projection of net income for a period as determined in accordance with GAAP, or adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization for a period as it excludes anticipated or expected new sales for a period beyond the date that the baseline calibration is measured, excludes any costs of goods sold or other expenses associated with such new sales, and excludes the expenses identified as excluded in the definition of “baseline operating expenses,” above. We calculate and disclose “baseline revenues,” “baseline operating expenses” and “baseline calibration” because management uses these metrics in determining its planned levels of expenditures for a period and we believe this information is useful to our investors. However, because these metrics are limited estimated operating metrics that do not have comparable GAAP measures, we are unable to provide quantitative reconciliations of these measures to GAAP measures without unreasonable efforts and accordingly are omitting this information. These metrics are estimated operating metrics and not projections, nor actual financial results, and are not indicative of current or future performance. These metrics do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and are unlikely to be comparable to similarly-titled metrics used by other companies and are not a replacement or proxy for any GAAP measure. At February 21, 2020, using foreign exchange rates of \$0.76 to CAD \$1.00, \$1.09 to EUR 1.00 and \$1.29 to £1.00, we estimated that our baseline revenues for the first quarter of 2021 are approximately \$81.3 million and our baseline operating expenses are approximately \$55.3 million. We consider this to be our baseline calibration of approximately \$26.0 million for the first quarter of 2021, or approximately 32% of our baseline revenues as at February 21, 2020.

We estimate that aggregate amortization expense for existing intangible assets will be \$52.7 million for 2021, \$48.3 million for 2022, \$40.7 million for 2023, \$28.9 million for 2024, \$25.9 million for 2025 and \$60.5 million thereafter. Expected future amortization expense is based on the level of existing intangible assets at January 31, 2020, is subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and assumes no future adjustments or impairment of existing intangible assets.

We anticipate that stock-based compensation expense for fiscal 2021 for grants outstanding as at January 31, 2020 will be approximately \$4.0 million to \$4.2 million, subject to any necessary adjustments resulting from actual stock-based compensation forfeitures and fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

We performed our annual goodwill impairment tests in accordance with ASC Topic 350, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other” (“ASC Topic 350”) as at October 31, 2019 and determined that there was no evidence of impairment. We are currently scheduled to perform our next annual impairment test during the third quarter of fiscal 2021. We will continue to perform quarterly analyses of whether any event has occurred that would more likely than not reduce our enterprise value below our carrying amounts and, if so, we will perform a goodwill impairment test between the annual dates. The likelihood of any future impairment increases if our public market capitalization is adversely impacted by global economic, capital market or other conditions for a sustained period of time. Any future impairment adjustment will be recognized as an expense in the period that such adjustment is identified.

In fiscal 2020, capital expenditures were \$4.9 million or 2% of revenues, as we continue to invest in computer equipment and software to support our network and build out our infrastructure. We anticipate that we will incur approximately \$5.0 to \$7.0 million in capital expenditures in fiscal 2021 primarily related to investments in our network and security infrastructure.

We conduct business in a variety of foreign currencies and, as a result, our foreign operations are subject to foreign exchange fluctuations. Our businesses operate in their local currency environment and use their local currency as their functional currency. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into US dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses of foreign operations are translated using daily exchange rates. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of shareholders’ equity.

Transactions incurred in currencies other than the functional currency are converted to the functional currency at the transaction date. All foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in net income. Some of our cash is held in foreign currencies. We currently have no specific hedging program in place to address fluctuations in international currency exchange rates. We can make no accurate prediction of what will happen with international currency exchange rates going forward. However, if the US dollar was to weaken in comparison to foreign currencies, then we anticipate this will increase the expenses of our business and have a negative impact on our results of operations. By way of illustration, 69% of our revenues in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2020 were in US dollars, 13% in euro, 7% in Canadian dollars, 3% in British pound sterling, and the balance in mixed currencies, while 45% of our operating expenses were in US dollars, 16% in euro, 24% in Canadian dollars, 3% in British pound sterling, and the balance in mixed currencies.

Our tax expense for a period is difficult to predict as it depends on many factors, including the actual jurisdictions in which income is earned, the tax rates in those jurisdictions, the amount of deferred tax assets relating to the jurisdictions and the valuation allowances relating to those tax assets. We can provide no assurance as to the timing or amounts of any income tax expense or recovery, nor can we provide any assurance that our current valuation allowance for deferred tax assets will not need to be adjusted further.

We anticipate that our effective tax rate will be approximately 24% to 27% in fiscal 2021.

We intend to continue to actively explore business combinations to add complementary services, products and customers to our existing businesses. We also intend to continue to focus our acquisition activities on companies that are targeting the same customers as us and processing similar data and, to that end, we listen to our customers' suggestions as they relate to acquisition opportunities. Depending on the size and scope of any business combination, or series of business combinations, we may choose or need to use our existing credit facility or need to raise additional debt or equity capital. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to undertake such a financing transaction. If we use debt in connection with acquisition activity, we will incur additional interest expense from the date of the draw under such facility. Considering the balance of the credit facility as at January 31, 2020, and subject to any further draws or repayments on the credit facility, we anticipate that interest expense will be approximately \$1.0 million to \$1.2 million in fiscal 2021, which includes debt standby charges as well as the amortization of deferred financing charges.

Certain future commitments are set out above in the section of this MD&A called "Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees". We believe that we have sufficient liquidity to fund our current operating and working capital requirements, including the payment of these commitments.

CERTAIN FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE RESULTS

Any investment in us will be subject to risks inherent to our business. Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider the risks described below together with all other information included in this report. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of or have not focused on, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also impair our business operations. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

If any of the risks actually occur, they could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, liquidity or results of operations. In that case, the trading price of our securities could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

We may have difficulties identifying, successfully integrating or maintaining or growing our acquired businesses.

Businesses that we acquire may sell products or services that we have limited experience operating or managing. We may experience unanticipated challenges or difficulties identifying suitable acquisition candidates, integrating their businesses into our company, maintaining these businesses at their current levels or growing these businesses. Factors that may impair our ability to identify, successfully integrate, maintain or grow acquired businesses may include, but are not limited to:

- Challenges identifying suitable businesses to buy and negotiating the acquisition of those businesses on acceptable terms;
- Challenges completing the acquisitions within our expected time frames and budgets;
- Challenges in integrating acquired businesses with our business;
- Loss of customers of the acquired business;
- Loss of key personnel from the acquired business, such as former executive officers or key technical personnel;
- Non-compatible business cultures;
- For regulatory compliance businesses, changes in government regulations impacting electronic regulatory filings or import/export compliance, including changes in which government agencies are responsible for gathering import and export information;
- Difficulties in gaining necessary approvals in international markets to expand acquired businesses as contemplated;
- Our inability to obtain or maintain necessary security clearances to provide international shipment management services;
- Our failure to make appropriate capital investments in infrastructure to facilitate growth; and
- Other risk factors identified in this report.

We may fail to properly respond to any of these risks, which may have a material adverse effect on our business results.

Investments in acquisitions and other business initiatives involve a number of risks that could harm our business.

We have in the past acquired, and in the future, expect to seek to acquire, additional products, services, customers, technologies and businesses that we believe are complementary to ours. We are unable to predict whether or when we will be able to identify any appropriate products, technologies or businesses for acquisition, or the likelihood that any potential acquisition will be available on terms acceptable to us or will be completed. We also, from time to time, take on investments in other business initiatives, such as the implementation of new systems.

Acquisitions and other business initiatives involve a number of risks, including: substantial investment of funds, diversion of management's attention from current operations; additional demands on resources, systems, procedures and controls; and disruption of our ongoing business. Acquisitions specifically involve risks, including: difficulties in integrating and retaining all or part of the acquired business, its customers and its personnel; assumption of disclosed and undisclosed liabilities; dealing with unfamiliar laws, customs and practices in foreign jurisdictions; and the effectiveness of the acquired company's internal controls and procedures. In addition, we may not identify all risks or fully assess risks identified in connection with an investment. As well, by investing in such initiatives, we may deplete our cash resources or dilute our shareholder base by issuing additional shares. Furthermore, for acquisitions, there is a risk that our valuation assumptions, customer retention expectations and our models for an acquired product or business may be erroneous or inappropriate due to foreseen or unforeseen circumstances and thereby cause us to overvalue an acquisition target. There is also a risk that the contemplated benefits of an acquisition or other investment may not materialize as planned or may not materialize within the time

period or to the extent anticipated. The individual or combined effect of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business.

System or network failures, information security breaches or other cyber-security threats in connection with our services and products could reduce our sales, impair our reputation, increase costs or result in liability claims, and seriously harm our business.

We rely on information technology networks and systems to process, transmit and store electronic information. Any disruption to our services and products, our own information systems or communications networks or those of third-party providers on which we rely as part of our own product offerings could result in the inability of our customers to receive our products for an indeterminate period of time. Our ability to deliver our products and services depends on the development and maintenance of internet infrastructure by third parties. This includes maintenance of reliable networks with the necessary security, speed, data capacity and bandwidth. While our services are designed to operate without interruption, we have experienced, and may in the future experience, interruptions and delays in services and availability from time to time. In the event of a catastrophic event with respect to one or more of our systems, we may experience an extended period of system unavailability, which could negatively impact our relationship with customers. Our services and products may not function properly for reasons which may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- System or network failure;
- Software errors, failures and crashes;
- Interruption in the supply of power;
- Virus proliferation or malware;
- Communications failures;
- Information or infrastructure security breaches;
- Insufficient investment in infrastructure;
- Earthquakes, fires, floods, natural disasters, or other force majeure events outside our control; and
- Acts of war, sabotage, cyber-attacks, denial-of-service attacks and/or terrorism.

In addition, any disruption to the availability of customer information, or any compromise to the integrity or confidentiality of customer information in our systems or networks, or the systems or networks of third parties on which we rely, could result in our customers being unable to effectively use our products or services or being forced to take mitigating actions to protect their information. Back-up and redundant systems may be insufficient or may fail and result in a disruption of availability of our products or services to our customers or the integrity or availability of our customers' information.

Some jurisdictions have enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals of data security breaches involving certain types of personal data and in some cases our agreements with certain customers require us to notify them in the event of a security incident. Such mandatory disclosures could lead to negative publicity and may cause our current and prospective customers to lose confidence in the effectiveness of our data security measures. Moreover, if a high-profile security breach occurs with respect to another SaaS provider, customers may lose trust in the security of the SaaS business model generally, which could adversely impact our ability to retain existing customers or attract new ones.

Any actual or perceived threat of disruption to our services or any compromise of customer information could impair our reputation and cause us to lose customers or revenue, or face litigation, necessitate customer service or repair work that would involve substantial costs and distract management from operating our business. Despite the implementation of advanced threat protection, information and network security measures and disaster recovery plans, our systems and those of third parties on which we rely may be vulnerable. If we are unable (or are perceived as being unable) to prevent, or promptly identify and remedy, such outages and breaches, our operations may be disrupted, our business reputation could be adversely affected, and there could be a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Disruptions in the movement of freight could negatively affect our revenues.

Our business is highly dependent on the movement of freight from one point to another since we generate transaction revenues as freight is moved by, to or from our customers. If there are disruptions in the movement of freight, proper reporting or the overall volume of international shipments, whether as a result of labor disputes, weather or natural disaster, terrorist events, political instability, changes in cross border trade agreements, contagious illness outbreaks (such as the coronavirus outbreak currently impacting a number of countries and forecasted to spread on a global basis), or otherwise, then the traffic volume on our Global Logistics Network will be impacted and our revenues will be adversely affected. As these types of freight disruptions are generally unpredictable, there can be no assurance that our business, results of operations and financial condition will not be adversely affected by such events.

General economic conditions may affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Demand for our products depends in large part upon the level of capital and operating expenditures by many of our customers. Decreased capital and operational spending could have a material adverse effect on the demand for our products and our business, results of operations, cash flow and overall financial condition. Disruptions in the financial markets may adversely impact the availability of credit already arranged and the availability and cost of credit in the future, which could result in the delay or cancellation of projects or capital programs on which our business depends. In addition, disruptions in the financial markets may also have an adverse impact on regional economies or the world economy, which could negatively impact the capital and operating expenditures of our customers. Decreased capital and operational spending or disruptions in the financial markets could be caused by the outbreak of a contagious illness, such as the recent coronavirus. Any of these conditions may reduce the willingness or ability of our customers and prospective customers to commit funds to purchase our products and services, or their ability to pay for our products and services after purchase.

Our existing customers might cancel contracts with us, fail to renew contracts on their renewal dates, and/or fail to purchase additional services and products, and we may be unable to attract new customers.

We depend on our installed customer base for a significant portion of our revenues. We have significant contracts with our license customers for ongoing support and maintenance, as well as significant service contracts that provide recurring services revenues to us. In addition, our installed customer base has historically generated additional new license and services revenues for us. Service contracts are generally renewable at a customer's option and/or subject to cancellation rights, and there are generally no mandatory payment obligations or obligations to license additional software or subscribe for additional services.

If our customers fail to renew their service contracts, fail to purchase additional services or products, or we are unable to attract new customers, then our revenues could decrease and our operating results could be adversely affected. Factors influencing such contract terminations could include changes in the financial circumstances of our customers, dissatisfaction with our products or services, our retirement or lack of support for our legacy products and services, our customers selecting or building alternate technologies to replace us, the cost of our products and services as compared to the cost of products and services offered by our competitors, our ability to attract, hire and maintain qualified personnel to meet customer needs, consolidating activities in the market, and changes in our customers' business or in regulation impacting our customers' business that may no longer necessitate the use of our products or services, general economic or market conditions, or other reasons. Further, our customers could delay or terminate implementations or use of our services and products or be reluctant to migrate to new products. Such customers will not generate the revenues we may have anticipated within the timelines anticipated, if at all, and may be less likely to invest in additional services or products from us in the future. We may not be able to adjust our expense levels quickly enough to account for any such revenue losses. In addition, loss of one or more of our key customers could adversely impact our competitive position in the marketplace and hurt our credibility and ability to attract new customers.

Our success depends on our ability to continue to innovate and to create new solutions and enhancements to our existing products

We may not be able to develop and introduce new solutions and enhancements to our existing products that respond to new technologies or shipment regulations on a timely basis. If we are unable to develop and sell new products and new features for our existing products that keep pace with rapid technological and regulatory change as well as developments in the transportation logistics industry, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected. We intend to continue to invest significant resources in research and development to enhance our existing products and services and introduce new high-quality products that customers will want. If we are unable to predict or quickly react to user preferences or changes in the transportation logistics industry, or its regulatory requirements, or if we are unable to modify our products and services on a timely basis or to effectively bring new products to market, our sales may suffer.

In addition, we may experience difficulties with software or hardware development, design, integration with third-party software or hardware, or marketing that could delay or prevent our introduction, deployment or implementation of new solutions and enhancements. The introduction of new solutions by competitors, the emergence of new industry standards or the development of entirely new technologies to replace existing offerings could render our existing or future solutions obsolete.

We may not have sufficient resources to make the necessary investments in software development and our technical infrastructure, and we may experience difficulties that could delay or prevent the successful development, introduction or marketing of new products or enhancements. In addition, our products or enhancements may not meet increasingly complex customer requirements or achieve market acceptance at the rate we expect, or at all. Any failure by us to anticipate or respond adequately to technological advancements, customer requirements and changing industry standards, or any significant delays in the development, introduction or availability of new products or enhancements, could undermine our current market position and negatively impact our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We may not remain competitive. Increased competition could seriously harm our business.

The market for supply chain technology is highly competitive and subject to rapid technological change. We expect that competition will increase in the future. To maintain and improve our competitive position, we must continue to develop and introduce in a timely and cost-effective manner new products, product features and services to keep pace with our competitors. We currently face competition from a large number of specific market entrants, some of which are focused on specific industries, geographic regions or other components of markets we operate in.

Current and potential competitors include supply chain application software vendors, customers that undertake internal software development efforts, value-added networks and business document exchanges, enterprise resource planning software vendors, regulatory filing companies, trade data vendors and general business application software vendors. Many of our current and potential competitors may have one or more of the following relative advantages:

- Established relationships with existing customers or prospects that we are targeting;
- Superior product functionality and industry-specific expertise;
- Broader range of products to offer and better product life cycle management;
- Larger installed base of customers;
- Greater financial, technical, marketing, sales, distribution and other resources;
- Better performance;
- Lower cost structure and more profitable operations;
- Greater investment in infrastructure;
- Greater worldwide presence;
- Early adoption of, or adaptation to changes in, technology; or
- Longer operating history; and/or greater name recognition.

Further, current and potential competitors have established, or may establish, cooperative relationships and business combinations among themselves or with third parties to enhance their products, which may

result in increased competition. In addition, we expect to experience increasing price competition and competition surrounding other commercial terms as we compete for market share. In particular, larger competitors or competitors with a broader range of services and products may bundle their products, rendering our products more expensive and/or less functional. As a result of these and other factors, we may be unable to compete successfully with our existing or new competitors.

If we fail to attract and retain key personnel, it would adversely affect our ability to develop and effectively manage our business.

Our performance is substantially dependent on the performance of our highly qualified management, technical expertise, and sales and marketing personnel, which we regard as key individuals to our business. We do not maintain life insurance policies on any of our employees that list Descartes as a loss payee. Our success is highly dependent on our ability to identify, hire, train, motivate, promote, and retain key individuals. Significant competition exists for management and skilled personnel. If we fail to cross train key employees, particularly those with specialized knowledge it could impair our ability to provide consistent and uninterrupted service to our customers. If we are not able to attract, retain or establish an effective succession planning program for key individuals it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and the price of our common shares.

We have in the past, and may in the future, make changes to our executive management team or board of directors. There can be no assurance that any such changes and the resulting transition will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and the price of our common shares.

Changes in government filing or screening requirements for global trade may adversely impact our business.

Our regulatory compliance services help our customers comply with government filing and screening requirements relating to global trade. The services that we offer may be impacted, from time to time, by changes in these requirements, including potential future changes as a consequence of Brexit or the ratification of the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement. Changes in requirements that impact electronic regulatory filings or import/export compliance, including changes adding or reducing filing requirements, changes in enforcement practices or changes in the government agency responsible for such requirements could adversely impact our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Emergence or increased adoption of alternative sources for trade data may adversely impact our business.

With recent acquisitions in the area of supplying trade data and content, an increasing portion of our business relates to the supply of trade data and content that is often used by our customers in other systems, such as enterprise resource planning systems. Emergence or increased adoption of alternative sources of this data and content could have an adverse impact on our customers' needs to obtain this data and content from us and/or the need for certain of the third-party system vendors in this field to refer customers to us for this data and content, each of which could adversely impact upon the revenues and income we generate from these areas of our business.

If we need additional capital in the future and are unable to obtain it or can only obtain it on unfavorable terms, our operations may be adversely affected, and the market price for our securities could decline.

Historically, we have financed our operations primarily through cash flows from our operations, the sale of our equity securities and borrowing under our credit facility. In addition to our current cash and available debt facilities, we may need to raise additional debt or equity capital to repay existing debt, fund expansion of our operations, to enhance our services and products, or to acquire or invest in complementary products, services, businesses or technologies. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to undertake incremental financing transactions. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of convertible debt or equity securities, our existing shareholders could suffer significant dilution and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those attaching to our common shares. Our current credit facility contains, and any debt financing secured by us in the future could contain restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and

operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, we may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. If adequate funds are not available on terms favorable or at all, our operations and growth strategy may be adversely affected and the market price for our common shares could decline.

Changes in the value of the U.S. dollar, as compared to the currencies of other countries where we transact business, could harm our operating results and financial condition.

Historically, the largest percentage of our revenues has been denominated in U.S. dollars. However, the majority of our international expenses, including the wages of our non-U.S. employees and certain key supply agreements, have been denominated in Canadian dollars, euros and other foreign currencies. Therefore, changes in the value of the U.S. dollar as compared to the Canadian dollar, the euro and other foreign currencies may materially affect our operating results. We generally have not implemented hedging programs to mitigate our exposure to currency fluctuations affecting international accounts receivable, cash balances and inter-company accounts. We also have not hedged our exposure to currency fluctuations affecting future international revenues and expenses and other commitments. Accordingly, currency exchange rate fluctuations have caused, and may continue to cause, variability in our foreign currency denominated revenue streams, expenses, and our cost to settle foreign currency denominated liabilities.

We may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities or expenses.

We are subject to income and non-income taxes in various jurisdictions, our tax structure is subject to review by both domestic and foreign taxation authorities and we currently have tax audits open in a number of jurisdictions in which we operate. On a quarterly basis, we assess the status of these audits and the potential for adverse outcomes to determine whether a provision for income and other taxes is appropriate. The timing of the resolution of income tax audits is highly uncertain, and the amounts ultimately paid, if any, upon resolution of the issues raised by the taxing authorities may differ from any amounts that we accrue from time to time. The actual amount of any change could vary significantly depending on the ultimate timing and nature of any settlements. We cannot currently provide an estimate of the range of possible outcomes.

The determination of our worldwide provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities requires judgment. In the ordinary course of a global business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax outcome is uncertain. Any audit of our tax filings could materially change the amount of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities. We have recorded a valuation allowance against a portion of our net deferred tax assets. If we achieve a consistent level of profitability, the likelihood of further reducing our deferred tax valuation allowance for some portion of the losses incurred in prior periods in one of our jurisdictions will increase. We calculate our current and deferred tax provision based on estimates and assumptions that could differ from the actual results reflected in income tax returns filed during subsequent years. Adjustments based on filed returns are generally recorded in the period when the tax returns are filed and the global tax implications are known. Our estimate of the potential outcome for any uncertain tax issue is based on a number of assumptions. Any further changes to the valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets would also result in an income tax recovery or income tax expense, as applicable, on the consolidated statements of operations in the period in which the valuation allowance is changed.

Changes to earnings resulting from past acquisitions may adversely affect our operating results.

Under ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations", we allocate the total purchase price to an acquired company's net tangible assets, intangible assets and in-process research and development based on their values as of the date of the acquisition (including certain assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value) and record the excess of the purchase price over those values as goodwill. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable but which are inherently uncertain. After we complete an acquisition, the following factors, among others, could result in material charges that would adversely affect our operating results and may adversely affect our cash flows:

- Impairment of goodwill or intangible assets;

- A reduction in the useful lives of intangible assets acquired;
- Identification of assumed contingent liabilities after we finalize the purchase price allocation period;
- Charges to our operating results to eliminate certain pre-merger activities that duplicate those of the acquired company or to reduce our cost structure; and
- Charges to our operating results resulting from revised estimates to restructure an acquired company's operations after we finalize the purchase price allocation period.

Routine charges to our operating results associated with acquisitions include amortization of intangible assets, acquisition-related costs and restructuring charges. Acquisition-related costs primarily include retention bonuses, advisory services, brokerage services and administrative costs with respect to completed and prospective acquisitions.

We expect to continue to incur additional costs associated with combining the operations of our acquired companies, which may be substantial. Additional costs may include costs of employee redeployment, relocation and retention, including salary increases or bonuses, accelerated stock-based compensation expenses and severance payments, reorganization or closure of facilities, taxes, and termination of contracts that provide redundant or conflicting services. These costs would be accounted for as expenses and would decrease our net income and earnings per share for the periods in which those adjustments are made.

As we continue to increase our international operations we increase our exposure to international business risks that could cause our operating results to suffer.

While our headquarters are in Canada, we currently have direct operations in the U.S., EMEA, Asia Pacific and South American regions. We anticipate that these international operations will continue to require significant management attention and financial resources to localize our services and products for delivery in these markets, to develop compliance expertise relating to international regulatory agencies, and to develop direct and indirect sales and support channels in those markets. We face a number of risks associated with conducting our business internationally that could negatively impact our operating results. These risks include, but are not limited to:

- The risk of travel advisories or travel restrictions related to the outbreak of contagious illnesses, such as the coronavirus that is currently impacting China and other geographies, which could impact our ability to operate in certain markets and/or manage our operations in those markets;
- Longer collection time from foreign clients, particularly in the EMEA region and the Asia Pacific region;
- Difficulty in repatriating cash from certain foreign jurisdictions;
- Language barriers, conflicting international business practices, and other difficulties related to the management and administration of a global business;
- Increased management, travel, infrastructure and legal compliance costs associated with having international operations;
- Difficulties and costs of staffing and managing geographically disparate direct and indirect operations;
- Volatility or fluctuations in foreign currency and tariff rates;
- Multiple, and possibly overlapping, tax structures;
- Complying with complicated and widely differing global laws and regulations in areas such as employment, tax, privacy and data protection;
- Trade restrictions;
- Enhanced security procedures and requirements relating to certain jurisdictions;
- The need to consider characteristics unique to technology systems used internationally;
- Economic or political instability in some markets; and
- Other risk factors set out herein.

Increases in fuel prices and other transportation costs may have an adverse effect on the businesses of our customers resulting in them spending less money with us.

Our customers are all involved, directly or indirectly, in the delivery of goods from one point to another, particularly transportation providers and freight forwarders. As the costs of these deliveries become more expensive, whether as a result of increases in fuel costs or otherwise, our customers may have fewer funds available to spend on our products and services. There can be no assurance that these companies will be able to allocate sufficient funds to use our products and services. In addition, rising fuel costs may cause global or geographic-specific reductions in the number of shipments being made, thereby impacting the number of transactions being processed by our Global Logistics Network and our corresponding network revenues.

We may not be able to compensate for downward pricing pressure on certain products and services by increased volumes of transactions or increased prices elsewhere in our business, ultimately resulting in lower revenues.

Some of our products and services are sold to industries where there is downward pricing pressure on the particular product or service due to competition, general industry conditions or other causes. If we cannot offset any such downward pricing pressure, then the particular customer may generate less revenue for our business or we may have less aggregate revenue. This could have an adverse impact on our operating results.

From time to time, we may be subject to litigation or dispute resolution that could result in significant costs to us and damage to our reputation.

From time to time, we may be subject to litigation or dispute resolution relating to any number or type of claims, including claims for damages related to undetected errors or malfunctions of our services and products or their deployment, claims related to previously-completed acquisition transactions or claims relating to applicable securities laws. Litigation may seriously harm our business because of the costs of defending the lawsuit, diversion of employees' time and attention and potential damage to our reputation.

Further, our services and products are complex and often implemented by our customers to interact with third-party technology or networks. Claims may be made against us for damages properly attributable to those third-party technologies or networks, regardless of our lack of responsibility for any failure resulting in a loss, even if our services and products perform in accordance with their functional specifications. We may also have disputes with key suppliers for damages incurred which, depending on resolution of the disputes, could impact the ongoing quality, price or availability of the services or products we procure from the supplier. Limitation of liability provisions in certain third-party contracts may not be enforceable under the laws of some jurisdictions. As a result, we could be required to pay substantial amounts of damages in settlement or upon the determination of any of these types of claims, and incur damage to our reputation and products. The likelihood of such claims and the amount of damages we may be required to pay may increase as our customers increasingly use our services and products for critical business functions, or rely on our services and products as the systems of record to store data for use by other customer applications. Our insurance may not cover potential claims, or may not be adequate to cover all costs incurred in defense of potential claims or to indemnify us for all liability that may be imposed. A claim brought against us that is uninsured or underinsured could result in unanticipated costs, thereby harming our operating results and leading analysts or potential investors to lower their expectations of our performance, which could reduce the trading price of our common shares.

Our success and ability to compete depend upon our ability to secure and protect patents, trademarks and other proprietary rights.

We consider certain aspects of our internal operations, products, services and related documentation to be proprietary, and we primarily rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws and other measures to protect our proprietary rights. Patent applications or issued patents, as well as trademark, copyright, and trade secret rights may not provide adequate protection or competitive advantage and may require significant resources to obtain and defend. We will also not be able to protect our intellectual property if we are unable to enforce our rights or if we do not detect unauthorized use of our intellectual property. Despite our precautions, it may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy

our products and use information that we regard as proprietary to create products and services that compete with ours. We also rely on contractual restrictions in our agreements with customers, employees, outsourced developers and others to protect our intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, or that our patents, copyrights, trademarks or trade secrets will not otherwise become known. Through an escrow arrangement, we have granted some of our customers a contingent future right to use our source code for software products solely for their internal maintenance services. If our source code is accessed through an escrow, the likelihood of misappropriation or other misuse of our intellectual property may increase.

Moreover, the laws of some countries do not protect proprietary intellectual property rights as effectively as do the laws of the U.S. and Canada. Protecting and defending our intellectual property rights could be costly regardless of venue. In order to protect our intellectual property rights, we may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect these rights. The Company is currently involved in, and expects to remain involved in, certain litigation to protect its intellectual property from infringement by third parties. In addition, further litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the intellectual property rights of others or to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity. Litigation brought to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly, time consuming and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of our intellectual property. Furthermore, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights may be met with defenses, counterclaims and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights and/or exposing us to claims for damages in any related counterclaims or countersuits. Our inability to protect our proprietary technology against unauthorized copying or use, as well as any costly litigation or diversion of our management's attention and resources, could delay further sales or the implementation of our solutions, impair the functionality of our solutions, delay introductions of new solutions, result in our substituting inferior or more costly technologies into our solutions, or injure our reputation.

We are dependent on certain key vendors for the availability of hardware devices, which could impede our development and expansion.

We currently have relationships with a small number of hardware device vendors over which we have no operational or financial control and no influence in how these vendors conduct their businesses. Suppliers of hardware devices could among other things, extend delivery times, raise prices and limit supply due to their own shortages and business requirements. Interruption in the supply of equipment from these vendors could delay our ability to maintain, grow and expand our telematics solutions business and those areas of our business that interact with telematics units. If our relationships with any of these unit vendors were to terminate, there is no guarantee that our remaining unit vendors would be able to handle the increased equipment supply required to maintain and grow our expansive networks at our desired rates. There is also no guarantee that business relationships with other key unit vendors could be entered into on terms desirable or favorable to us, if at all. Fewer key vendors might mean that existing or potential customers are unable to meaningfully communicate using our Global Logistics Network, which may cause existing and potential customers to move to competitors' products. Such equipment supply issues could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Concerns about the environmental impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and global climate change may result in environmental taxes, charges, regulatory schemes, assessments or penalties, which could restrict or negatively impact our operations or reduce our profitability.

The impacts of human activity on global climate change have attracted considerable public and scientific attention, as well as the attention of the U.S. and other governments. Efforts are being made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, including those from automobiles and other modes of transportation. The added cost of any environmental regulation, taxes, charges, assessments or penalties levied or imposed on our customers in light of these efforts could result in additional costs for our customers, which could lead them to reduce use of our services. There are also a number of legislative and environmental regulatory initiatives internationally that could restrict or negatively impact our operations or increase our costs. Additionally, environmental regulation, taxes, charges, assessments or penalties could be levied or imposed directly on us. Any enactment of laws or passage of regulations

regarding greenhouse gas emissions by Canada, the U.S., or any other jurisdiction we conduct our business in, could adversely affect our operations and financial results.

The general cyclical and seasonal nature of the freight market may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business may be impacted from time to time by the general cyclical and seasonal nature of particular modes of transportation and the freight market in general, as well as the cyclical and seasonal nature of the industries that such markets serve. Factors which may create cyclical fluctuations in such modes of transportation or the freight market in general include legal and regulatory requirements, timing of contract renewals between our customers and their own customers, seasonal-based tariffs, vacation periods applicable to particular shipping or receiving nations, weather-related events that impact shipping in particular geographies and amendments to international trade agreements. Since some of our revenues from particular products and services are tied to the volume of shipments being processed, adverse fluctuations in the volume of global shipments or shipments in any particular mode of transportation may adversely affect our revenues. Declines in shipment volumes would likely have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we are unable to generate broad market acceptance of our services, products and pricing, serious harm could result to our business.

We currently derive substantially all of our revenues from our federated network and global logistics technology solutions and expect to do so in the future. Broad market acceptance of these types of services and products, and their related pricing, is therefore critical to our future success. The demand for, and market acceptance of, our services and products is subject to a high level of uncertainty. Some of our services and products are often considered complex and may involve a new approach to the conduct of business by our customers. The market for our services and products may weaken, competitors may develop superior services and products that perform logistics services on a global scale or within a particular geographic region, or we may fail to develop or maintain acceptable services and products to address new market conditions, governmental regulations or technological changes. Any one of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Claims that we infringe third-party proprietary rights could trigger indemnification obligations and result in significant expenses or restrictions on our ability to provide our products or services.

Competitors and other third parties have claimed, and in the future, may claim, that our current or future services or products infringe their proprietary rights or assert other claims against us. Many of our competitors have obtained patents covering products and services generally related to our products and services, and they may assert these patents against us. Such claims, whether with or without merit, could be time consuming and expensive to litigate or settle and could divert management attention from focusing on our core business.

As a result of such a dispute, we may have to pay damages, incur substantial legal fees, suspend the sale or deployment of our services and products, develop costly non-infringing technology, if possible, or enter into license agreements, which may not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Any of these results would increase our expenses and could decrease the functionality of our services and products, which would make our services and products less attractive to our current and/or potential customers. We have agreed in some of our agreements, and may agree in the future, to indemnify other parties for any expenses or liabilities resulting from claimed infringements of the proprietary rights of third parties. If we are required to make payments pursuant to these indemnification agreements, such payments could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our results of operations may vary significantly from quarter to quarter and therefore may be difficult to predict or may fail to meet investment community expectations.

Our results of operations may vary from quarter to quarter in the future due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. Such factors include, but are not limited to:

- Volatility or fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates;
- Volatility or fluctuations in interest rates;

- Timing of acquisitions and related costs;
- Timing of restructuring activities;
- The introduction of enhanced products and services from competitors;
- Our ability to introduce new products and updates to our existing products on a timely basis;
- The termination of any key customer contracts, whether by the customer or by us;
- Recognition and expensing of deferred tax assets;
- Legal costs incurred in bringing or defending any litigation with customers or third-party providers, and any corresponding judgments or awards;
- Legal and compliance costs incurred to comply with regulatory requirements;
- Fluctuations in the demand for our services and products;
- The impact of stock-based compensation expense;
- Price and functionality competition in our industry;
- Changes in legislation and accounting standards;
- Our ability to satisfy contractual obligations in customer contracts and deliver services and products to the satisfaction of our customers; and
- Other risk factors discussed in this report.

Although our revenues may fluctuate from quarter to quarter, significant portions of our expenses are not variable in the short term, and we may not be able to reduce them quickly to respond to decreases in revenues. If revenues are below expectations, this shortfall is likely to adversely and/or disproportionately affect our operating results. If this occurs, the trading price of our common shares may fall substantially.

Privacy laws and regulations are extensive, open to various interpretations, complex to implement and may reduce demand for our products, and failure to comply may impose significant liabilities.

Our customers can use our products to collect, use, process and store information regarding their transactions with their customers. Federal, state and foreign government bodies and agencies have been increasingly adopting new laws and regulations regarding the collection, use, processing, storage and disclosure of such information obtained from consumers and individuals. In addition to government regulatory activity, privacy advocacy groups and the technology industry and other industries may consider various new, additional or different self-regulatory standards that may place additional burdens directly on our customers and target customers, and indirectly on us. Our products are expected to be capable of use by our customers in compliance with such laws and regulations. The functional and operational requirements and costs of compliance with such laws and regulations may adversely impact our business, and failure to enable our products to comply with such laws and regulations could lead to significant fines and penalties imposed by regulators, as well as claims by our customers or third parties. Additionally, all of these domestic and international legislative and regulatory initiatives could adversely affect our customers' ability or desire to collect, use, process and store shipment logistics information, which could reduce demand for our products.

The price of our common shares has in the past been volatile and may also be volatile in the future.

The trading price of our common shares may be subject to fluctuation in the future. This may make it more difficult for you to resell your common shares when you want at prices that you find attractive. Increases in our common share price may also increase our compensation expense pursuant to our existing director, officer and employee compensation arrangements. We enter into equity derivative contracts including floating-rate equity forwards to partially offset the potential fluctuations of certain share-based compensation expenses. Fluctuations in our common share price may be caused by events unrelated to our operating performance and beyond our control. Factors that may contribute to fluctuations include, but are not limited to:

- Revenue or results of operations in any quarter failing to meet the expectations, published or otherwise, of the investment community;
- Changes in recommendations or financial estimates by industry or investment analysts;
- Changes in management or the composition of our board of directors;
- Outcomes of litigation or arbitration proceedings;
- Announcements of technological innovations or acquisitions by us or by our competitors;

- Introduction of new products or significant customer wins or losses by us or by our competitors;
- Developments with respect to our intellectual property rights or those of our competitors;
- Fluctuations in the share prices of other companies in the technology and emerging growth sectors;
- General market conditions; and
- Other risk factors set out in this report.

If the market price of our common shares drops significantly, shareholders could institute securities class action lawsuits against us, regardless of the merits of such claims. Such a lawsuit could cause us to incur substantial costs and could divert the time and attention of our management and other resources from our business.

Fair value assessments of our intangible assets required by GAAP may require us to record significant non-cash charges associated with intangible asset impairment.

Significant portions of our assets, which include customer agreements and relationships, non-compete covenants, existing technologies and trade names, are intangible. We amortize intangible assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. We review the carrying value of these assets at least annually for evidence of impairment. In accordance with ASC Topic 360-10-35, "Property, Plant, and Equipment: Overview: Subsequent Measurement" an impairment loss is recognized when the estimate of undiscounted future cash flows generated by such assets is less than the carrying amount. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. Future fair value assessments of intangible assets may require impairment charges to be recorded in the results of operations for future periods. This could impair our ability to achieve or maintain profitability in the future.

If our common share price decreases to a level such that the fair value of our net assets is less than the carrying value of our net assets, we may be required to record additional significant non-cash charges associated with goodwill impairment.

We account for goodwill in accordance with ASC Topic 350, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other", which among other things, requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at least annually. We have designated October 31st for our annual impairment test. Should the fair value of our net assets, determined by our market capitalization, be less than the carrying value of our net assets at future annual impairment test dates, we may have to recognize goodwill impairment losses in our results of operations in future periods. This could impair our ability to achieve or maintain profitability in the future.

We have a substantial accumulated deficit and may incur losses in the future. As at January 31, 2020, our accumulated deficit was \$135.8 million, which has been accumulated from 2005 and prior fiscal periods. Although the Company has been profitable since 2005, there can be no assurance that we will not incur losses again in the future. If we fail to maintain profitability, the market price of our common shares may decline.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements and all other information in this Annual Report. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and necessarily include amounts that reflect management's judgment and best estimates. Financial information contained elsewhere in this Annual Report is prepared on a basis consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors carries out its responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements through its Audit Committee, consisting solely of independent directors. The Audit Committee meets with management and the independent auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and internal controls as they relate to financial reporting. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to shareholders.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2020, based on criteria established in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the assessment, management concluded that, as of January 31, 2020, the design and operation of our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Management's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2020, has been audited by KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, who also audited our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended January 31, 2020, as stated in the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, which expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2020.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2020, no changes were made to the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

'Edward J. Ryan'
Edward J. Ryan
Chief Executive Officer
Waterloo, Ontario

'Allan Brett'
Allan Brett
Chief Financial Officer
Waterloo, Ontario



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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of The Descartes Systems Group Inc.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of The Descartes Systems Group Inc. (the Company) as of January 31, 2020 and 2019, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended January 31, 2020, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of January 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended January 31, 2020, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated March 4, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Change in Accounting Principles

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for leases in 2020 due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 842 and for revenue from contracts with customers and income taxes related to intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory in 2019 due to the adoption of the new revenue standard (ASC Topic 606) and amendments to the income taxes standard (ASC Topic 740), respectively.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgment. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Allocation of the transaction price to multiple performance obligations in customer contracts

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company generally enters into contracts that can include the delivery of various goods and/or services, which are generally capable of being considered distinct and accounted for as separate performance obligations for revenue recognition purposes. The accounting for a contract or contracts with a customer that contain multiple performance obligations requires the Company to allocate the contract's or contracts' transaction price to the identified distinct performance obligations based on the standalone selling price (SSP) of each distinct performance obligation. This allocation affects the amount and timing of revenue recognized for each performance obligation.

We identified the allocation of the transaction price to multiple performance obligations in customer contracts as a critical audit matter. A higher degree of auditor judgment was required to evaluate the methodology used to establish SSP for the multiple performance obligations within a contract or contracts with a customer as the SSP is estimated based on the prices charged to customers by geography, the level of employee for professional services and the goods and/or services offering.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's revenue process, including controls over the methodology used to determine SSP for identified performance obligations in contracts and the allocation of the transaction price to multiple performance obligations within certain new customer contracts. We evaluated the methodology used to determine SSP by comparing it to pricing patterns in customer contracts, historical methodologies used by the Company, and practices observed in the Company's industry. For certain new customer contracts with multiple performance obligations, we also tested the allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation.

Initial measurement of customer relationships and existing technology intangible assets acquired in the Visual Compliance business combination

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, on February 12, 2019 the Company acquired substantially all of the assets of the businesses run by the Management Systems Resources Inc. group of companies (collectively, Visual Compliance) in a business combination. As a result of the transaction, the Company acquired customer relationships and existing technology intangible assets associated with the generation of future income from Visual Compliance's existing customers and technology. The Company uses discounted cash flows models to determine the fair value of acquired customer relationships and existing technology intangible assets. The acquisition-date fair value for the customer relationships and existing technology intangible assets was approximately \$32 million and \$69 million, respectively.

We identified the evaluation of the initial measurement of the customer relationships and existing technology intangible assets acquired in the Visual Compliance business combination as a critical audit matter. There was a higher degree of subjectivity due to the estimation uncertainty present in the assumptions used to determine the acquisition date fair values. The discounted cash flow models included the following internally-developed assumptions for which there was limited observable market information, and the calculated fair value of these intangible assets was sensitive to possible changes to these key assumptions:

- Forecasted revenues attributable to existing customers and technology
- Forecasted annual attrition
- Estimated technology migration rate
- Forecasted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)
- Estimated discount rate

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included the following. We tested certain internal controls over the Company's acquisition-date valuation process to review key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow models. We compared the Company's estimates of (1) forecasted revenues and EBITDA to Visual Compliance's historical actual results, (2) forecasted annual attrition to Visual Compliance's historical customer attrition data, and (3) the estimated technology migration rate to the rates observed in recent similar transactions completed by the Company. In addition, we involved valuation specialists with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in evaluating the Company's discount rate by comparing the Company's inputs to the discount rate to publicly available data for comparable entities and assessing the resulting discount rate.

The image shows a handwritten signature in black ink that reads "KPMG LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. Below the signature, there is a single horizontal line that underlines the text.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

Toronto, Canada
March 4, 2020



KPMG LLP
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of The Descartes Systems Group Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited The Descartes Systems Group Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, The Descartes Systems Group Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of January 31, 2020 and 2019, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended January 31, 2020, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated March 4, 2020 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting preceding our reports. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The image shows the handwritten signature "KPMG LLP" in black ink. The letters are bold and slanted to the right. A horizontal line is drawn underneath the signature, starting from the left and extending past the end of the letters.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada

March 4, 2020

THE DESCARTES SYSTEMS GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(US DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS; US GAAP)

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	44,403	27,298
Accounts receivable (net)		
Trade (Note 5)	35,118	31,493
Other (Note 6)	7,294	4,331
Prepaid expenses and other	12,984	9,027
Inventory (Note 7)	411	95
	100,210	72,244
OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS (Note 19)	13,520	10,510
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET (Note 8)	13,731	12,612
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Note 13)	12,877	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	21,602	3,598
INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET (Note 9)	256,956	176,192
GOODWILL (Note 10)	523,690	378,178
	942,586	653,334
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	7,667	5,147
Accrued liabilities (Note 11)	34,876	29,392
Lease obligations (Note 13)	3,928	-
Income taxes payable	1,329	1,592
Deferred revenue (Note 19)	41,143	34,236
	88,943	70,367
LONG-TERM DEBT (Note 12)	-	25,464
LEASE OBLIGATIONS (Note 13)	9,477	-
DEFERRED REVENUE (Note 19)	920	855
INCOME TAXES PAYABLE	6,470	7,634
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	15,067	15,507
	120,877	119,827
COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES (Note 14)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (Note 15)		
Common shares – unlimited shares authorized; Shares issued and outstanding totaled 84,156,316 at January 31, 2020 (January 31, 2019 – 76,864,866)	524,154	276,753
Additional paid-in capital	459,269	454,722
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(25,944)	(25,201)
Accumulated deficit	(135,770)	(172,767)
	821,709	533,507
	942,586	653,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board:

'Eric A. Demirian'
Eric A. Demirian
Chairman of the Board

'Edward J. Ryan'
Edward J. Ryan
Chief Executive Officer

THE DESCARTES SYSTEMS GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(US DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARE AMOUNTS; US GAAP)

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
REVENUES	325,791	275,171	237,439
COST OF REVENUES	85,721	74,994	63,704
GROSS MARGIN	240,070	200,177	173,735
EXPENSES			
Sales and marketing	40,389	36,873	33,128
Research and development	53,513	47,872	41,804
General and administrative	34,628	30,012	25,448
Other charges (Note 20)	3,797	3,798	3,994
Amortization of intangible assets	55,485	40,179	33,477
	187,812	158,734	137,851
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	52,258	41,443	35,884
INTEREST EXPENSE	(4,416)	(2,128)	(1,297)
INVESTMENT INCOME	193	195	161
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	48,035	39,510	34,748
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Note 18)			
Current	5,295	6,042	6,572
Deferred	5,743	2,191	1,297
	11,038	8,233	7,869
NET INCOME	36,997	31,277	26,879
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 16)			
Basic	0.45	0.41	0.35
Diluted	0.45	0.40	0.35
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING (thousands)			
Basic	81,659	76,832	76,324
Diluted	82,867	77,791	77,112

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE DESCARTES SYSTEMS GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(US DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS; US GAAP)

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Comprehensive income			
Net Income	36,997	31,277	26,879
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of income tax expense (recovery) of (\$132) for the year ended January 31, 2020 (January 31, 2019 - (\$44); January 31, 2018 - \$255)	(743)	(9,949)	17,527
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(743)	(9,949)	17,527
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	36,254	21,328	44,406

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE DESCARTES SYSTEMS GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(US DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS; US GAAP)

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Common shares			
Balance, beginning of year	276,753	274,536	253,242
Stock options and share units exercised	1,788	681	1,294
Issuance of common shares, net of issuance costs (Note 15)	236,568	-	-
Acquisitions (Note 3)	9,045	1,536	20,000
Balance, end of year	524,154	276,753	274,536
Additional paid-in capital			
Balance, beginning of year	454,722	451,151	448,597
Stock-based compensation expense (Note 17)	4,909	3,710	2,807
Stock options and share units exercised	(362)	(139)	(290)
Cumulative adjustment upon modified retrospective accounting policy adoption (Note 2)	-	-	37
Balance, end of year	459,269	454,722	451,151
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			
Balance, beginning of year	(25,201)	(15,252)	(32,779)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income taxes	(743)	(9,949)	17,527
Balance, end of year	(25,944)	(25,201)	(15,252)
Accumulated deficit			
Balance, beginning of year	(172,767)	(211,623)	(238,465)
Net income	36,997	31,277	26,879
Cumulative adjustment upon modified retrospective accounting policy adoption (Note 2)	-	7,579	(37)
Balance, end of year	(135,770)	(172,767)	(211,623)
Total Shareholders' Equity	821,709	533,507	498,812

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE DESCARTES SYSTEMS GROUP INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(US DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS; US GAAP)

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	36,997	31,277	26,879
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	6,037	4,544	4,101
Amortization of intangible assets	55,485	40,179	33,477
Stock-based compensation expense (Note 17)	4,909	3,710	2,807
Other non-cash operating activities	337	71	(784)
Deferred tax expense	5,743	2,191	1,297
Deferred tax charge	-	(49)	(31)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (Note 21)	(5,256)	(3,849)	4,397
Cash provided by operating activities	104,252	78,074	72,143
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to property and equipment	(4,900)	(5,244)	(5,086)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired (Note 3)	(292,053)	(67,932)	(111,867)
Cash used in investing activities	(296,953)	(73,176)	(116,953)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowing on the credit facility	297,015	68,468	80,000
Credit facility repayments	(322,634)	(78,659)	(43,000)
Payment of debt issuance costs	(1,400)	-	-
Issuance of common shares for cash, net of issuance costs (Note 15)	237,973	345	1,003
Payment of contingent consideration	(785)	(1,531)	-
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	210,169	(11,377)	38,003
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(363)	(1,368)	3,817
Increase (decrease) in cash	17,105	(7,847)	(2,990)
Cash, beginning of year	27,298	35,145	38,135
Cash, end of year	44,403	27,298	35,145
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for interest	3,516	1,712	680
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	8,946	7,862	3,887

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

THE DESCARTES SYSTEMS GROUP INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(TABULAR AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF US DOLLARS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS OR AS OTHERWISE INDICATED;
US GAAP)

Note 1 - Description of the Business

The Descartes Systems Group Inc. (“Descartes,” “Company,” “our” or “we”) is a provider of global logistics technology solutions. Customers use our modular, software-as-a-service (“SaaS”) and data solutions to route, schedule, track and measure delivery resources; plan, allocate and execute shipments; rate, audit and pay transportation invoices; access and analyze global trade data; research and perform trade tariff and duty calculations; file customs and security documents for imports and exports; and complete numerous other logistics processes by participating in a large, collaborative multi-modal logistics community. Our pricing model provides our customers with flexibility in purchasing our solutions either on a subscription, transactional or perpetual license basis. Our primary focus is on serving transportation providers (air, ocean and truck modes), logistics service providers (including third-party logistics providers, freight forwarders and customs brokers) and distribution-intensive companies for which logistics is either a key or a defining part of their own product or service offering, or for which our solutions can provide an opportunity to reduce costs, improve service levels, or support growth by optimizing the use of assets and information.

Note 2 – Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in United States (“US”) dollars and are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the US (“GAAP”) and the rules and regulations of the Canadian Securities Administrators and the US Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Our fiscal year commences on February 1st of each year and ends on January 31st of the following year. Our fiscal year, which ends on January 31, 2020, is referred to as the “current fiscal year”, “fiscal 2020”, “2020” or using similar words. Our previous fiscal year, which ended on January 31, 2019, is referred to as the “previous fiscal year”, “fiscal 2019”, “2019” or using similar words. Other fiscal years are referenced by the applicable year during which the fiscal year ends. For example, “2021” refers to the annual period ending January 31, 2021 and the “fourth quarter of 2021” refers to the quarter ending January 31, 2021.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Descartes and our wholly-owned subsidiaries. We do not have any variable interests in variable interest entities. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated during consolidation.

Foreign currency translation

The US dollar is the presentation currency of the Company. Assets and liabilities of our subsidiaries are translated into US dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated into US dollars using daily exchange rates. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of shareholders’ equity. On substantial liquidation of a foreign operation, the component of accumulated other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

The functional currency of each of our entities is the local currency in which they operate. Transactions incurred in currencies other than the local currency of an entity are converted to the local currency at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-measured into the local currency at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. All foreign currency re-measurement gains and losses are included in net income. For the year ended January 31, 2020, foreign

currency re-measurement loss of \$0.6 million was included in net income (January 31, 2019 – loss of \$0.4 million; January 31, 2018 – loss of \$0.4 million).

Use of estimates

Preparing financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts that are reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying note disclosures. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on management's best knowledge of current events, actual results may be different from the estimates. These estimates, judgments and assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable at that time, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Estimates and assumptions are used when accounting for items such as allocations of the purchase price and the fair value of net assets acquired in business combination transactions, useful lives of intangible assets and property and equipment, revenue related estimates including determining the nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, and determining the standalone selling price ("SSP") of performance obligations, variable consideration, and other obligations such as product returns and refunds, allowance for doubtful accounts, collectability of other receivables, provisions for excess or obsolete inventory, determining the Company's incremental borrowing rate, restructuring accruals, fair value of stock-based compensation, assumptions embodied in the valuation of assets for impairment assessment, accounting for income taxes, valuation allowances for deferred income tax assets, realization of investment tax credits, uncertain tax positions and recognition of contingencies.

Cash

Cash included highly liquid short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

Financial instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash, accounts receivable (net), accounts payable, accrued liabilities and income taxes payable approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

Derivative instruments

We use derivative instruments to manage equity risk relating to our share-based compensation. We account for these instruments in accordance with ASC Topic 815 "Derivatives and Hedging" (Topic 815), which requires that every derivative instrument be recorded on the balance sheet as either an asset or a liability measured at its fair value as of the reporting date. We do not designate our derivative instruments as hedges and as such the changes in our derivative financial instruments' fair values are recognized in earnings. The fair value of equity contract derivatives is determined utilizing a valuation model based on the quoted market value of our common shares at the balance sheet date.

Foreign exchange risk

We are exposed to foreign exchange risk because the Company transacts business in currencies other than the US dollar. Accordingly, our results are affected, and may be affected in the future, by exchange rate fluctuations of the US dollar relative to the Canadian dollar, euro, British pound sterling and various other foreign currencies.

Interest rate risk

Depending on the type of advance under the available facilities, interest on such borrowings will be charged based on either i) Canada or US prime rate; or ii) Banker's Acceptance (BA); or iii) LIBOR. We are exposed to interest rate fluctuations to the extent that we borrow on our credit facility.

Credit risk

We are exposed to credit risk through our invested cash and accounts receivable. We hold our cash with reputable financial institutions. The lack of concentration of accounts receivable from a single customer and the dispersion of customers among industries and geographical locations mitigate our credit risk.

We do not use any type of speculative financial instruments, including but not limited to foreign exchange contracts, futures, swaps and option agreements, to manage our foreign exchange or interest rate risks. In addition, we do not hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

Equity risk

We are exposed to equity risk through certain share-based compensation expenses that are fair valued at the balance sheet date. The Company enters into equity derivative contracts including floating-rate equity forwards to partially offset the potential fluctuations of certain future share-based compensation expenses. The Company does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make their required payments. Specifically, we consider the age of the receivables, customers' payment history, historical write-offs, the creditworthiness of the customer, and current economic trends among other factors. Accounts receivable are written off, and the associated allowance is eliminated, if it is determined that the specific balance is no longer collectible. The allowance is maintained for 100% of all accounts deemed to be uncollectible and, for those receivables not specifically identified as uncollectible, an allowance is maintained for a specific percentage of those receivables based upon the aging of accounts, our historical collection experience and current economic expectations. To date, the actual losses have been within our expectations. No single customer accounted for more than 10% of the accounts receivable balance as of January 31, 2020 and 2019.

Inventory

Finished goods inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of finished goods is determined on the basis of average cost of units.

The valuation of inventory, including the determination of obsolete or excess inventory, requires management to estimate the future demand for our products within specified time horizons. We perform an assessment of inventory which includes a review of, among other factors, demand requirements, product life cycle and development plans, product pricing and quality issues. If the demand for our products indicates we are no longer able to sell inventories above cost or at all, we write down inventory to market or excess inventory is written off.

Impairment of long-lived assets

We test long-lived assets or asset groups, such as property and equipment and finite life intangible assets, for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that there may be impairment. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors; current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset or asset group; and a current expectation that the asset or asset group will more likely than not be sold or disposed of before the end of its estimated useful life. An impairment loss is recognized when the estimate of undiscounted future cash flows generated by such asset or asset group is less than the carrying amount. Measurement of the impairment loss is based on the present value of the expected future cash flows. No impairment of long-lived assets has been identified or recorded in our consolidated statements of operations for any of the fiscal years presented.

Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price in a business combination over the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is not subject to amortization.

We test for impairment of goodwill at least annually on October 31st of each year and at any other time if any event occurs or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce our fair value below our reporting unit’s carrying amount. Our operations are analyzed by management and our chief operating decision maker as being part of a single industry segment providing logistics technology solutions. Accordingly, our goodwill impairment assessment is based on the allocation of goodwill to a single reporting unit. We completed the qualitative assessment during our third quarter of 2020 and concluded that it was more likely than not that the fair value of the goodwill was greater than the carrying value. As a result, no impairment of goodwill was recorded in fiscal 2020 (no impairments were recorded for fiscal 2019 or fiscal 2018).

We perform further quarterly analysis of whether any event has occurred that would more likely than not reduce our fair value below our reporting unit’s carrying amount and, if so, we perform a goodwill impairment test between the annual date. Any impairment adjustment is recognized as an expense in the period that the adjustment is identified.

Intangible assets related to our acquisitions are recorded at their fair value at the acquisition date. Intangible assets include customer agreements and relationships, non-compete covenants, existing technologies and trade names. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. We write down intangible asset or asset groups with a finite life to fair value when the related undiscounted cash flows are not expected to allow for recovery of the carrying value. Fair value of intangible asset or asset groups is determined by discounting the expected related future cash flows.

Amortization of our intangible assets is generally recorded at the following rates:

Customer agreements and relationships	Straight-line over three to twenty years
Existing technologies	Straight-line over two to twelve years
Trade names	Straight-line over one to fifteen years
Non-compete covenants	Straight-line over two to twelve years

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation of our property and equipment is generally recorded at the following rates:

Computer equipment and software	30% declining balance
Furniture and fixtures	20% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line over lesser of useful life or term of lease

Fully depreciated property and equipment are removed from the balance sheet when they are no longer in use.

Leases

At the inception of a contract we assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. We have building lease agreements with lease and non-lease components, which are accounted for separately. For computer equipment and vehicle leases, we have elected to account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

We recognize a right-of-use (“ROU”) asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and less any lease incentives received. The assets are depreciated to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the lease term using the straight-line method as this most closely reflects the expected pattern of

consumption of the future economic benefits. The lease term includes periods covered by an option to extend if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. As most of our leases do not provide an implicit rate, we use our incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

We have elected to apply the practical expedient not to recognize ROU assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The lease payments associated with these leases is recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those goods or services. We enter into contracts that can include various combinations of goods and services, which are generally capable of being distinct within the context of the contract and accounted for as separate performance obligations. A product or service is distinct if the customer can benefit from it on its own or together with other readily available resources and the promise to transfer the good or service is separately identifiable from other promises in the contractual arrangement with the customer. Non-distinct goods and services are combined with other goods or services until they are distinct as a bundle and therefore form a single performance obligation.

The consideration (including any discounts) is allocated between separate goods and services in a bundle on a relative basis based on their SSP. The SSP reflects the price we would charge for a specific product or service if it was sold separately in similar circumstances and to similar customers. Revenue is recognized net of any taxes collected from customers, which are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. In addition to these general policies, the specific revenue recognition policies for each major category of revenue are included below.

License

Revenues for distinct licenses for on-premise or hosted software are derived from perpetual licenses granted to our customers for the right to use our software products. License revenues are billed on the effective date of a contract and revenue is recognized at the point in time when the customer is provided control of the respective software.

Services

Services, which allow customers to access hosted software over a contract term without taking possession of the software, is provided on a subscription and/or transactional fee basis. Revenues from hosted software subscriptions and maintenance are typically billed annually in advance and revenue is recognized on a ratable basis over the contract term beginning on the date that our service is made available to the customer. Transaction fees are typically billed and recognized as revenue on a monthly basis based on the customer usage for that period.

Professional Services & Other

Professional services are comprised of consulting, implementation and training services related to our services and products. These services are generally considered to be separate performance obligations as

they provide incremental benefit to customers beyond providing access to the software. Professional services are typically billed on a time and materials basis and revenue is recognized over time as the services are performed. For professional services contracts billed on a fixed price basis, revenue is recognized over time based on the proportion of services performed. Revenue related to customer reimbursement of travel related expenses is recognized on a gross basis as incurred. Other revenues include hardware revenue and is generally billed, and revenue is recognized, when control of the product has transferred under the terms of an enforceable contract.

Costs to obtain a contract with a customer

We recognize an asset for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if we expect the costs to be recoverable. We have determined that certain sales incentive programs meet the requirements to be capitalized. These capitalized costs are amortized consistent with the pattern of transfer to the customer for the goods and services to which the asset relates, including specifically identifiable contract renewals. The period of benefit including renewals is determined to be generally between four to six years, taking into consideration our customer contracts, our technology, renewal behaviors and other factors. Amortization of the asset is included in sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Applying the practical expedient, we recognize the incremental costs of obtaining contracts as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the assets that we otherwise would have recognized is one year or less.

Contract assets and liabilities

The payment terms and conditions in our customer contracts may vary from the timing of revenue recognition. In some cases, customers pay in advance of delivery of products or services; in other cases, payment is due as services are performed or in arrears following delivery. Timing differences between revenue recognition and invoicing result in unbilled receivables, contract assets, or deferred revenue. Receivables are accrued when revenue is recognized prior to invoicing but the right to payment is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required). This occurs most commonly when software term licenses recognized at a point in time are paid for periodically over the license term. Contract assets result when amounts allocated to distinct performance obligations are recognized when or as control of a product or service is transferred to the customer, but invoicing is contingent on performance of other performance obligations or on completion of contractual milestones and is presented as other receivables. Contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional, typically upon invoicing of the related performance obligations in the contract or upon achieving the requisite project milestone. Contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers and is presented as deferred revenue. Deferred revenue results from customer payments in advance of our satisfaction of the associated performance obligation(s) and relates primarily to prepaid maintenance or other recurring services. Deferred revenues are relieved as revenue is recognized. Contract assets and deferred revenues are reported on a contract-by-contract basis at the end of each reporting period.

Revenue judgments and estimates

Our contracts with customers often include promises to transfer multiple goods and services to a customer. Determining whether goods and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately versus together may require judgment. Judgment is also needed in assessing the ability to collect the corresponding receivables.

Significant judgment is required to determine the SSP for each distinct performance obligation, which is needed to determine whether there is a discount that needs to be allocated based on the relative SSP of the various goods and services. In order to determine the SSP of its promised goods or services, we conduct a regular analysis to determine whether various goods or services have an observable standalone selling price. If the Company does not have an observable SSP for a particular good or service, then SSP for that particular good or service is estimated using reasonably available information and maximizing observable inputs with approaches including historical pricing, cost plus a margin, adjusted market assessment, and the residual approach.

Research and development costs

To date, we have not capitalized any costs related to research and development of our computer software products. Costs incurred between the dates that the product is considered to be technologically feasible and is considered to be ready for general release to customers have historically been expensed as they have not been significant.

Stock-based compensation plans

Stock Options

We maintain stock option plans for non-employee directors, officers, employees and other service providers. Options to purchase our common shares are granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common shares as of the date of grant. This fair market value is determined using the closing price of our common shares on the TSX on the day immediately preceding the date of the grant.

Employee stock options generally vest over a five-year period starting from the grant date and expire seven years from the grant date. Non-employee directors' and officers' stock options generally have quarterly vesting over a three to five-year period. We issue new shares from treasury upon the exercise of a stock option.

The fair value of employee stock option grants that are ultimately expected to vest are amortized to expense in our consolidated statement of operations based on the straight-line attribution method. The fair value of stock option grants is calculated using the Black-Scholes Merton option-pricing model. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of our common stock and other factors. The risk-free interest rates are based on Government of Canada average bond yields for a period consistent with the expected life of the option in effect at the time of the grant. The expected option life is based on the historical life of our granted options and other factors.

Effective as of February 1, 2017, the Company adopted a change in accounting policy in accordance with ASU 2016-09 to account for forfeitures as they occur. The change was applied on a modified retrospective basis, and no prior periods were restated as a result of this change in accounting policy.

Performance & Restricted Share Units

We maintain a performance and restricted share unit plan pursuant to which certain of our officers are eligible to receive grants of performance share units ("PSUs") and restricted share units ("RSUs").

PSUs vest at the end of a three-year performance period. The ultimate number of PSUs that vest is based on the total shareholder return ("TSR") of our Company relative to the TSR of companies comprising a peer index group. TSR is calculated based on the weighted-average closing price of shares for the five trading days preceding the beginning and end of the performance period. The fair value of PSUs is expensed to stock-based compensation expense over the vesting period. PSUs expire ten years from the grant date. New shares are issued from treasury upon the redemption of a PSU.

PSUs are measured at fair value estimated using a Monte Carlo Simulation approach. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of our common stock and other factors. The risk-free interest rates are based on the Government of Canada average bond yields for a period consistent with the expected life of the PSUs at the time of the grant. The expected PSU life is based on the historical life of our stock options and other factors.

RSUs vest annually over a three-year period starting from the grant date and expire ten years from the grant date. We issue new shares from treasury upon the redemption of an RSU.

RSUs are measured at fair value based on the closing price of our common shares for the day preceding the date of the grant and will be expensed to stock-based compensation expense over the vesting period.

Deferred Share Unit Plan

Our board of directors adopted a deferred share unit plan effective as of June 28, 2004, pursuant to which non-employee directors are eligible to receive grants of deferred share units ("DSUs"), each of which has an initial value equal to the weighted-average closing price of our common shares for the five trading days preceding the grant date. The plan allows each director to choose to receive, in the form of DSUs, all, none or a percentage of the eligible director's fees which would otherwise be payable in cash. If a director has invested less than the minimum amount of equity in Descartes, as prescribed from time to time by the board of directors, then the director must take at least 50% of the base annual fee for serving as a director in the form of DSUs. Each DSU fully vests upon award but is distributed only when the director ceases to be a member of the board of directors. Vested units are settled in cash based on our common share price when conversion takes place. Fair value of the liability is based on the closing price of our common shares at the balance sheet date.

Cash-Settled Restricted Share Unit Plan

Our board of directors adopted a cash-settled restricted share unit plan effective as of May 23, 2007, pursuant to which certain of our employees and non-employee directors are eligible to receive grants of cash-settled restricted share units ("CRSUs"), each of which has an initial value equal to the weighted-average closing price of our common shares for the five trading days preceding the date of the grant. The CRSUs generally vest based on continued employment and have annual vesting over three to five-year periods. Vested units are settled in cash based on our common share price when conversion takes place, which is within 30 days following a vesting date and in any event prior to December 31st of the calendar year in which a vesting date occurs. Fair value of the liability is based on the closing price of our common shares at the balance sheet date.

Business combinations

We apply the provisions of ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations" (Topic 805), in the accounting for our acquisitions. It requires us to recognize separately from goodwill, the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition date fair values including certain identifiable intangible assets (other than goodwill). Goodwill as of the acquisition date is measured as the excess of consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. The determination of the acquisition date fair value of the intangible assets acquired required us to make significant estimates and assumptions regarding projected revenues, earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, technology migration rates, customer attrition rates and discount rates.

While we use our best estimates and assumptions to accurately value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date as well as contingent consideration, where applicable, our estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. As a result, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the values of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments would be recorded to our consolidated statement of operations.

Costs to exit or restructure certain activities of an acquired company or our internal operations are accounted for as termination and exit costs pursuant to ASC Topic 420, "Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations" (Topic 420) and are accounted for separately from the business combination.

For a given acquisition, we generally identify certain pre-acquisition contingencies as of the acquisition date and may extend our review and evaluation of these pre-acquisition contingencies throughout the measurement period in order to obtain sufficient information to assess whether we include these contingencies as a part of the purchase price allocation and, if so, to determine the estimated amounts. If we determine that a pre-acquisition contingency (non-income tax related) is probable in nature and estimable as of the acquisition date, we record our best estimate for such a contingency as a part of the preliminary purchase price allocation. We often continue to gather information and evaluate our pre-acquisition contingencies throughout the measurement period and if we make changes to the amounts recorded or if we identify additional pre-acquisition contingencies during the measurement period, such

amounts will be included in the purchase price allocation during the measurement period and, subsequently, in our results of operations.

Uncertain tax positions and tax related valuation allowances assumed in connection with a business combination are initially estimated as of the acquisition date. We review these items during the measurement period as we continue to actively seek and collect information relating to facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date. Changes to these uncertain tax positions and tax related valuation allowances made subsequent to the measurement period, or if they relate to facts and circumstances that did not exist at the acquisition date, are recorded in our provision for income taxes in our consolidated statement of operations.

Income taxes

We use the liability method of income tax allocation to account for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. These temporary differences are measured using enacted tax rates. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to the extent that we consider it is more likely than not that a deferred tax asset will not be realized. In determining the valuation allowance, we consider factors such as the reversal of deferred income tax liabilities, projected taxable income, our history of losses for tax purposes, and the character of income tax assets and tax planning strategies. A change to these factors could impact the estimated valuation allowance and income tax expense.

We evaluate our uncertain tax positions by using a two-step approach to recognize and measure uncertain tax positions and provisions for income taxes. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates it is more likely than not, based solely on the technical merits, that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the appropriate amount of the benefit to recognize. The amount of benefit to recognize is measured as the maximum amount which is more likely than not to be realized. The tax position is derecognized when it is no longer more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit. We continually assess the likelihood and amount of potential adjustments and adjust the income tax provisions, income taxes payable and deferred income taxes in the period in which the facts that give rise to a revision become known.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is calculated by dividing net income by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued during the period. The treasury stock method is used to compute the dilutive effect of stock-based compensation.

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASC 606"). ASC 606 supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, "Revenue Recognition" ("ASC 605") and nearly all other existing revenue recognition guidance under US GAAP. The core principle of ASC 606 is to recognize revenues when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. ASC 606 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is our fiscal year that began on February 1, 2018 (fiscal 2019). The Company has adopted ASC 606 in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be

reported under ASC 605. The details of the significant changes and quantitative impact of the changes are set out below.

Term-based licenses

Under ASC 605, revenue attributable to term-based arrangements was recognized ratably over the term of the arrangement because Vendor Specific Objective Evidence did not exist for the undelivered maintenance and support element of the arrangement. Under ASC 606, the Company has deemed the licenses to be distinct from other performance obligations. Revenue allocated to the distinct license based on the SSP is recognized at the time that both the right-to-use the software has commenced for the term and the software has been made available to the customer.

Costs to obtain a contract

Under the Company's previous accounting policies, the Company generally expensed commission costs paid to employees or third parties to obtain customer contracts as incurred. Under ASC 606, the Company allocates these incremental commission costs to the various performance obligations to which they relate using the relative selling price allocation for bundled commissions. For performance obligations not delivered upfront, the allocated commissions are deferred and amortized over the pattern of transfer of the related performance obligation. If the expected amortization period for all performance obligations in a contract with a customer is one year or less, the commission fee is expensed when incurred. Capitalized costs to obtain a contract are included in other long-term assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

The adoption of ASC 606 resulted in an increase to contract assets of \$0.5 million, an increase to other long-term assets of \$4.2 million, an increase to the liability for deferred income taxes of \$1.1 million and a decrease to accumulated deficit of \$3.6 million, as of February 1, 2018.

In October 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-16, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory" ("ASU 2016-16"). ASU 2016-16 requires the recognition of the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. ASU 2016-16 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, which is our fiscal year that began on February 1, 2018 (fiscal 2019). The Company adopted this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. As a result of adoption, the balance of unamortized deferred tax charges was written-off and previously unrecognized deferred income tax assets in certain jurisdictions were recognized. The change was applied on a modified retrospective basis, and no prior periods were restated. Accordingly, we have recognized a decrease of \$4.0 million in accumulated deficit as a result of the adoption of this change in accounting policy, as of February 1, 2018.

In February 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" ("ASU 2016-02") and issued subsequent amendments to the initial guidance during 2018, collectively referred to as "ASC 842". These updates supersede the lease guidance in ASC Topic 840, "Leases" ("ASC 840") and require the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for most leases previously classified as operating leases under ASC Topic 840. Leases will continue to be classified as either operating or finance. ASC 842 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018, which is our fiscal year that began on February 1, 2019 (fiscal 2020). The Company adopted ASC 842 as of February 1, 2019 using the cumulative effect method and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under ASC Topic 840.

The adoption of ASC 842 resulted in an increase to ROU assets and lease liabilities of \$10.4 million as of February 1, 2019. The adoption of ASC 842 did not have a material impact on either our consolidated statement of operations or our consolidated statement of cash flows.

On adoption of ASC 842, we have elected to apply the practical expedient to carry forward our current assessments of whether a contract contains a lease, lease classification, and amounts capitalized as initial

direct costs. In addition, we have elected the hindsight practical expedient to determine lease term for existing leases.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2016-13, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13") and issued subsequent amendments to the initial guidance during the 2019 calendar year, collectively referred to as "ASC 326". ASC 326 requires the measurement and recognition of expected credit losses for financial assets held at amortized cost. ASC 326 replaces the existing incurred loss impairment model with an expected loss model which requires the use of forward-looking information to calculate credit loss estimates. These changes will result in earlier recognition of credit losses. ASC 326 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2020 (fiscal 2021). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance using the cumulative effect method resulting in an adjustment to retained earnings in the first quarter of fiscal 2021 and will not restate comparative periods. We are currently implementing new credit loss models and updating our processes and controls in preparation for the adoption of ASC 326. The effect on our consolidated financial statements is expected to largely depend on the composition and credit quality of our financial assets held at amortized cost and the economic conditions and forecasts at the time of adoption. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or disclosures.

In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2017-04, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment" ("ASU 2017-04"). ASU 2017-04 simplifies how an entity is required to test goodwill for impairment. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2020 (fiscal 2021). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or disclosures.

In August 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2018-15, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract" ("ASU 2018-15"). ASU 2018-15 aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. ASU 2018-15 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2019, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2020 (fiscal 2021). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2021. The adoption of this amendment is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or disclosures.

In December 2019, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2019-12, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes" ("ASU 2019-12"). ASU 2019-12 simplifies how an entity accounts for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2020, which will be our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2021 (fiscal 2022). Early adoption is permitted. The Company will adopt this guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2022. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption will have on our results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

Note 3 – Acquisitions

Fiscal 2020 Acquisitions

On February 12, 2019, Descartes acquired substantially all of the assets of the businesses run by the Management Systems Resources Inc. group of companies (collectively, "Visual Compliance"), a provider of software solutions and services to automate customs, trade and fiscal compliance processes including denied and restricted party screening processes and export licensing. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$248.9 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from a combination

of drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility and issuing to the sellers 0.3 million Descartes common shares from treasury. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$6.4 million with a fair value of \$5.2 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was \$1.2 million. The purchase price was finalized in the three month period ended January 31, 2020 with no adjustments.

On May 10, 2019, Descartes acquired all the shares of Core Transport Technologies NZ Limited ("CORE"), an electronic transportation network that provides global air carriers and ground handlers with shipment scanning and tracking solutions. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$21.8 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility. Additional contingent consideration of up to \$9.0 million in cash is payable if certain revenue performance targets are met by CORE in the two years following the acquisition. The fair value of the contingent consideration was valued at \$1.5 million at the acquisition date. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$0.4 million with a fair value of \$0.4 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The completion of the initial purchase price allocation is pending the finalization of the fair value of accrued liability balances as well as potential unrecorded liabilities. We expect to finalize the purchase price allocation on or before May 10, 2020.

On June 27, 2019, Descartes acquired all the shares of Tegmento AG and Contentis AG (collectively, "STEPcom"), a business-to-business supply chain integration network based in Switzerland. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$18.6 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$0.9 million with a fair value of \$0.8 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was \$0.1 million. The completion of the initial purchase price allocation is pending the finalization of the fair value for trade receivables, accrued liability balances as well as potential unrecorded liabilities. We expect to finalize the purchase price allocation on or before June 27, 2020.

On August 20, 2019, Descartes acquired BestTransport.com, Inc. ("BestTransport"), a cloud-based transportation management system provider focused on flatbed-intensive manufacturers and distributors. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$11.7 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$0.6 million with a fair value of \$0.6 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The completion of the initial purchase price allocation is pending the finalization of the fair value for trade receivables, accrued liability balances as well as potential unrecorded liabilities. We expect to finalize the purchase price allocation on or before August 20, 2020.

For the businesses acquired during fiscal 2020, we incurred acquisition-related costs of \$2.2 million for the year ended January 31, 2020. The acquisition-related costs were primarily for advisory services and are included in other charges in our consolidated statements of operations. For the year ended January 31, 2020, we have recognized aggregate revenues of \$33.8 million, and net income (excluding any interest costs on financing the acquisition) of \$6.4 million from Visual Compliance, CORE, STEPcom and BestTransport since the date of acquisition in our consolidated statements of operations.

The final purchase price allocation for Visual Compliance and the preliminary purchase price allocations CORE, STEPcom and BestTransport, which have not been finalized, are as follows:

	Visual Compliance	CORE	STEP- com	Best- Transport	Total
Purchase price consideration:					
Cash, less cash acquired related to Visual Compliance (\$170), CORE (\$213), STEPcom (\$2,700) and BestTransport (\$507)	239,863	21,833	18,639	11,718	292,053
Common shares issued	9,045	-	-	-	9,045
Contingent consideration	-	1,450	-	-	1,450
Net working capital adjustments payable / (receivable)	1,147	62	250	-	1,459
	<u>250,055</u>	<u>23,345</u>	<u>18,889</u>	<u>11,718</u>	<u>304,007</u>
Allocated to:					
Current assets, excluding cash acquired	6,403	689	1,470	815	9,377
Property and equipment	30	2,048	257	35	2,370
Deferred income tax asset	30,924	-	-	-	30,924
Right-of-use assets	1,188	68	232	194	1,682
Current liabilities	(840)	(352)	(874)	(284)	(2,350)
Deferred revenue	(10,267)	(278)	(813)	(9)	(11,367)
Lease obligations	(1,188)	(68)	(232)	(194)	(1,682)
Deferred income tax liability	(282)	(3,332)	(2,316)	(1,352)	(7,282)
Net tangible assets (liabilities) assumed	25,968	(1,225)	(2,276)	(795)	21,672
Finite life intangible assets acquired:					
Customer agreements and relationships	32,186	4,600	10,839	3,000	50,625
Existing technology	69,422	6,800	-	3,800	80,022
Trade names	528	200	102	50	880
Non-compete covenants	3,166	300	205	150	3,821
Goodwill	118,785	12,670	10,019	5,513	146,987
	<u>250,055</u>	<u>23,345</u>	<u>18,889</u>	<u>11,718</u>	<u>304,007</u>

The above transactions were accounted for using the acquisition method in accordance with ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations". The purchase price allocations in the table above represents our estimates of the allocation of the purchase price and the fair value of net assets acquired. The preliminary purchase price allocations may differ from the final purchase price allocations, and these differences may be material. Revisions to the allocations will occur as additional information about the fair value of assets and liabilities becomes available. The final purchase price allocations will be completed within one year from the acquisition dates.

The acquired intangible assets are being amortized over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Visual Compliance	CORE	STEPcom	Best Transport
Customer agreements and relationships	14 years	13 years	9 years	12 years
Existing technology	7 years	6 years	N/A	6 years
Trade names	5 years	8 years	3 years	3 years
Non-compete covenants	5 years	5 years	3 years	2 years

The goodwill on the Visual Compliance, CORE, STEPcom and BestTransport acquisitions arose as a result of the combined strategic value to our growth plan. The goodwill arising from the CORE, STEPcom and BestTransport acquisitions is not deductible for tax purposes. The goodwill from the Visual Compliance acquisition is deductible for tax purposes.

Fiscal 2019 Acquisitions

On February 2, 2018, Descartes acquired Aljex Software, Inc. ("Aljex"), a cloud-based provider of back-office transportation management solutions for freight brokers and transportation providers. US-based Aljex helps customers automate business processes and create electronic documents critical for executing transportation moves through the lifecycle of a shipment. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$32.4 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$0.2 million with a fair value of \$0.2 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The purchase price was finalized in the three month period ended January 31, 2019 with no adjustments.

On June 22, 2018, Descartes acquired certain assets of Velocity Mail, LLC ("Velocity Mail"), an electronic transportation network that provides global air carriers with mail and parcel shipment scanning and tracking solutions. Using US-based Velocity Mail's network, global air carriers leverage mobile devices to accurately track shipments and deliveries in real-time. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$26.1 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded from drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$1.0 million with a fair value of \$1.0 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The purchase price was finalized in the three month period ended July 31, 2019 with no adjustments.

On August 21, 2018, Descartes acquired PinPoint GPS Solutions Inc. ("PinPoint"), a provider of fleet tracking and mobile workforce solutions. Canada-based PinPoint helps customers collect real-time location information on trucks and mobile workers using technology, including Geotab (telematics) and SkyBitz (trailer tracking). The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$11.0 million (CAD \$14.4 million), net of cash acquired, which was funded from a combination of drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility and issuing to the sellers less than 0.1 million Descartes common shares from treasury. Additional contingent consideration of up to \$2.3 million (CAD \$3.0 million) in cash is payable if certain revenue performance targets are met by PinPoint in the two years following the acquisition. The fair value of the contingent consideration was valued at \$0.7 million at the acquisition date. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$0.5 million with a fair value of \$0.5 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The purchase price was finalized in the three month period ended July 31, 2019 with no adjustments.

The final purchase price allocations for businesses we acquired during 2019 are as follows:

	Velocity			
	Aljex	Mail	PinPoint	Total
Purchase price consideration:				
Cash, less cash acquired related to Aljex (\$193), Velocity Mail (nil) and PinPoint (\$769)	32,382	26,107	9,443	67,932
Common shares issued	-	-	1,536	1,536
Contingent consideration	-	-	714	714
Net working capital adjustments (receivable) / payable	(152)	(102)	36	(218)
	<u>32,230</u>	<u>26,005</u>	<u>11,729</u>	<u>69,964</u>
Allocated to:				
Current assets, excluding cash acquired	607	1,407	599	2,613
Other long-term assets	-	501	-	501
Current liabilities	(266)	(81)	(559)	(906)
Deferred revenue	(1,024)	(70)	(574)	(1,668)
Deferred income tax liability	(4,200)	-	(2,077)	(6,277)
Net tangible (liabilities) assets assumed	<u>(4,883)</u>	<u>1,757</u>	<u>(2,611)</u>	<u>(5,737)</u>
Finite life intangible assets acquired:				
Customer agreements and relationships	5,300	7,800	7,758	20,858
Existing technology	12,400	7,600	-	20,000
Tradenames	280	100	207	587
Non-compete covenants	230	300	69	599
Goodwill	18,903	8,448	6,306	33,657
	<u>32,230</u>	<u>26,005</u>	<u>11,729</u>	<u>69,964</u>

The acquired intangible assets are being amortized over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Aljex	Velocity Mail	PinPoint
Customer agreements and relationships	13 years	12 years	9 years
Existing technology	5 years	5 years	N/A
Trade names	8 years	4 years	8 years
Non-compete covenants	5 years	5 years	5 years

The goodwill on the Aljex, Velocity Mail and PinPoint acquisitions arose as a result of the combined strategic value to our growth plan. The goodwill arising from the Aljex and PinPoint acquisitions is not deductible for tax purposes. The goodwill from the Velocity Mail acquisition is deductible for tax purposes.

Fiscal 2018 Acquisitions

On August 14, 2017, we acquired MacroPoint LLC ("MacroPoint"), an electronic transportation network providing location-based truck tracking and predictive freight capacity data content. US-based MacroPoint runs a connected network helping transportation brokers, logistics service providers and shippers track the locations of deliveries in trucks as well as predictive freight capacity to help identify early opportunities for additional freight moves. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$106.2 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded using \$20.0 million of our common shares, \$80.0 million from drawing on Descartes' credit facility and the balance from cash on hand. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$2.0 million with a fair value of \$2.0 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The purchase price was finalized in the three month period ended July 31, 2018 with no adjustments.

On June 1, 2017, we acquired substantially all of the assets of PCSTrac, Inc., including certain related assets of Progressive Computer Services Inc., doing business as PCS Technologies (collectively referred to as "PCSTrac"). US-based PCSTrac helps specialty retailers and their logistics service providers collaborate to improve carton-level visibility for shipments from distribution centers to stores. PCSTrac's solutions provide visibility and insight into the store replenishment supply chain, helping increase sales, enhance loss prevention, and improve inventory control. The total purchase price for the acquisition was \$11.5 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded using cash on hand. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$0.4 million with a fair value of \$0.4 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The purchase price was finalized in the three month period ended April 30, 2018 with no adjustments.

On May 18, 2017, we acquired Z-Firm LLC ("ShipRush"), a US-based provider of e-commerce multi-carrier parcel shipping solutions for small-to medium-sized businesses. The ShipRush platform helps customers streamline their supply chain and reduce transportation costs by automatically importing orders, comparing carrier rates, printing shipping labels for all major carriers, and tracking through final delivery. The purchase price for the acquisition was \$14.2 million, net of cash acquired, which was funded using cash on hand. Additional contingent consideration of up to \$3.0 million in cash is payable if certain revenue performance targets are met by ShipRush in the two years following the acquisition. The fair value of the contingent consideration was valued at \$1.2 million at the acquisition date. The gross contractual amount of trade receivables acquired was \$0.4 million with a fair value of \$0.4 million at the date of acquisition. Our acquisition date estimate of contractual cash flows not expected to be collected was nominal. The purchase price was finalized in the three month period ended April 30, 2018 with no adjustments.

The final purchase price allocations for businesses we acquired during 2018 are as follows:

	ShipRush	PCSTrac	MacroPoint	Total
Purchase price consideration:				
Cash, less cash acquired related to ShipRush (\$253), PCSTrac (nil) and MacroPoint (\$2,098)	14,198	11,492	86,177	111,867
Common shares issued	-	-	20,000	20,000
Contingent consideration	1,233	-	-	1,233
Net working capital adjustments payable	88	40	163	291
	15,519	11,532	106,340	133,391
Allocated to:				
Current assets, excluding cash acquired	461	467	2,127	3,055
Current liabilities	(266)	(10)	(1,693)	(1,969)
Deferred revenue	(609)	-	(5,787)	(6,396)
Net tangible (liabilities) assets assumed	(414)	457	(5,353)	(5,310)
Finite life intangible assets acquired:				
Customer agreements and relationships	2,400	1,850	26,030	30,280
Existing technology	4,710	3,270	17,170	25,150
In-process research and development	-	-	290	290
Tradenames	120	60	570	750
Non-compete covenants	100	80	2,420	2,600
Goodwill	8,603	5,815	65,213	79,631
	15,519	11,532	106,340	133,391

The acquired intangible assets are being amortized over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>ShipRush</u>	<u>PCSTrac</u>	<u>MacroPoint</u>
Customer agreements and relationships	9 years	13 years	12 years
Existing technology	5 years	5 years	5 years
Trade names	8 years	4 years	8 years
Non-compete covenants	5 years	5 years	5 years

The goodwill on the ShipRush, PCSTrac and MacroPoint acquisitions arose as a result of the combined strategic value to our growth plan. The goodwill arising from the PCSTrac, ShipRush and MacroPoint acquisitions is deductible for tax purposes.

Pro Forma Results of Operations (Unaudited)

The financial information in the table below summarizes selected results of operations on a pro forma basis as if we had acquired BestTransport, STEPcom, CORE, Visual Compliance, PinPoint, Velocity Mail, Aljex, MacroPoint, PCSTrac and ShipRush as of February 1, 2017.

This pro forma information is for information purposes only and does not purport to represent what our actual results of operations for the periods presented would have been had the acquisitions of BestTransport, STEPcom, CORE, Visual Compliance, PinPoint, Velocity Mail, Aljex, MacroPoint, PCSTrac and ShipRush occurred at February 1, 2017, or to project our results of operations for any future period.

<i>Year Ended</i>	<u>January 31, 2020</u>	<u>January 31, 2019</u>	<u>January 31, 2018</u>
Revenues	333,323	322,649	313,759
Net income	37,540	31,609	25,312
Earnings per share			
Basic	0.46	0.41	0.33
Diluted	0.45	0.41	0.33

Note 4 – Fair Value Measurements

ASC Topic 820 “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” (Topic 820) defines fair value as the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid upon transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and in the principal or most advantageous market for that asset or liability. The fair value, in this context, should be calculated based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, not on assumptions specific to the entity. In addition, the fair value of liabilities should include consideration of non-performance risk, including our own credit risk.

Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value into three levels:

- Level 1—inputs are based upon unadjusted quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2—inputs are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3—inputs are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques.

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash, accounts receivable (net), accounts payable, accrued liabilities and income taxes payable approximate their fair value (a Level 2 measurement) due to their short maturities.

The Company enters into equity derivative contracts including floating-rate equity forwards to partially offset the potential fluctuations of certain future share-based compensation expenses. The Company does not hold derivatives for speculative purposes. As at January 31, 2020, we had equity derivatives for 251,422 Descartes common shares with a weighted average price of \$22.37.

The following table shows the Company's derivative instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 31, 2020:

	Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Hedge Instruments	Fair Value of Derivatives Not Designated As Hedge Instruments	Fair Value
Derivative assets:			
Equity contracts	-	5,656	5,656

The following table shows the Company's derivative instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 31, 2019:

	Fair Value of Derivatives Designated as Hedge Instruments	Fair Value of Derivatives Not Designated As Hedge Instruments	Fair Value
Derivative assets:			
Equity contracts	-	2,794	2,794

The fair value of equity contract derivatives is determined utilizing a valuation model based on the quoted market value of our common shares at the balance sheet date (Level 2 fair value inputs). The fair value of equity contract derivatives is recorded as other current assets and gains and losses are recorded in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated financial statements. For the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, we recognized an expense (recovery) in general and administrative expenses of (\$4.0) million, (\$1.2) million and (\$1.1) million, respectively.

Note 5 – Trade Receivables

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Trade receivables	37,121	33,350
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,003)	(1,857)
	35,118	31,493

Included in accounts receivable are unbilled receivables in the amount of \$1.4 million as at January 31, 2020 (\$1.0 million as at January 31, 2019). For the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, bad debt expense was \$0.6 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.8 million, respectively.

Note 6 – Other Receivables

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Net working capital adjustments receivable from acquisitions	-	55
Other receivables	7,294	4,276
	7,294	4,331

Other receivables include receivables related to sales and use taxes, income taxes, non-trade receivables and contract assets. At January 31, 2020, nil (\$0.1 million as at January 31, 2019) of the net working capital adjustments receivable from acquisitions is recoverable from amounts held in escrow related to the respective acquisitions.

Note 7 – Inventory

At January 31, 2020 and January 31, 2019, inventory is entirely comprised of finished goods inventory. Finished goods inventory primarily consists of hardware and related parts for mobile asset units held for sale. For the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, a provision for excess or obsolete inventories has been recorded in cost of revenues of nil, nominal and \$0.1 million, respectively.

Note 8 – Property and Equipment

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Cost		
Computer equipment and software	34,442	34,870
Furniture and fixtures	1,432	1,262
Leasehold improvements	778	444
Equipment installed with customers	1,289	-
Assets under construction	829	-
	38,770	36,576
Accumulated depreciation		
Computer equipment and software	23,730	23,070
Furniture and fixtures	816	634
Leasehold improvements	290	260
Equipment installed with customers	203	-
	25,039	23,964
Net	13,731	12,612

Note 9 - Intangible Assets

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Cost		
Customer agreements and relationships	226,514	177,224
Existing technology	262,614	184,641
Trade names	8,582	7,754
Non-compete covenants	9,985	6,173
	507,695	375,792
Accumulated amortization		
Customer agreements and relationships	98,241	82,028
Existing technology	142,757	110,051
Trade names	5,124	4,456
Non-compete covenants	4,617	3,065
	250,739	199,600
Net	256,956	176,192

Intangible assets related to our acquisitions are recorded at their fair value at the acquisition date. The change in intangible assets during the year ended January 31, 2020 is primarily due to the acquisitions of Visual Compliance, CORE, STEPcom and BestTransport, partially offset by amortization. The balance of the change in intangible assets is due to foreign currency translation.

Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized into income over their useful lives. Amortization expense for existing intangible assets is expected to be \$257.0 million over the following periods: \$52.7 million for 2021, \$48.3 million for 2022, \$40.7 million for 2023, \$28.9 million for 2024, \$25.9 million for 2025 and \$60.5 million thereafter. Expected future amortization expense is subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and assumes no future adjustments to acquired intangible assets.

Note 10 – Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded when the consideration paid for an acquisition of a business exceeds the fair value of identifiable net tangible and intangible assets acquired. The following table summarizes the changes in goodwill since January 31, 2018:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Balance at beginning of year	378,178	350,148
Acquisition of Aljex	-	18,903
Acquisition of Velocity Mail	-	8,448
Acquisition of PinPoint	-	6,306
Acquisition of Visual Compliance	118,785	-
Acquisition of CORE	12,670	-
Acquisition of STEPcom	10,019	-
Acquisition of BestTransport	5,513	-
Adjustments on account of foreign exchange	(1,475)	(5,627)
Balance at end of year	523,690	378,178

Note 11 - Accrued Liabilities

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Accrued compensation and benefits	20,613	16,771
Accrued professional fees	1,010	1,137
Other accrued liabilities	13,253	11,484
	34,876	29,392

Other accrued liabilities include accrued expenses related to third party resellers and royalties, suppliers, accrued restructuring charges and accrued contingent acquisition purchase consideration.

Note 12 - Debt

On January 25, 2019, we amended and increased our existing \$150.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility. The amended facility is now a \$350.0 million revolving operating credit facility to be available for general corporate purposes, including the financing of ongoing working capital needs and acquisitions. With the approval of the lenders, the credit facility can be expanded to a total of \$500.0 million. The credit facility has a five-year maturity with no fixed repayment dates prior to the end of the five-year term ending January 2024. Borrowings under the credit facility are secured by a first charge over substantially all of Descartes' assets. Depending on the type of advance, interest rates under the revolving operating portion of the credit facility are based on the Canada or US prime rate, Bankers' Acceptance (BA) or London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus an additional 0 to 250 basis points based on the ratio of net debt to adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as defined in the credit agreement. A standby fee of between 20 to 40 basis points will be charged on all undrawn amounts. The credit facility contains certain customary representations, warranties and guarantees, and covenants.

Long-term debt is comprised of the following:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Credit facility	-	25,464
Available for use	350,000	324,536

We were in compliance with the covenants of the credit facility as of January 31, 2020.

As at January 31, 2020, we had outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$0.2 million (\$0.2 million as at January 31, 2019), which were not related to our credit facility.

Note 13 - Leases

We have operating leases for buildings, vehicles and computer equipment. Our leases have remaining terms of 1 to 9 years, some of which include options to extend the leases for up to 3 years.

The components of operating lease expense were as follows:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020
Operating lease cost	4,902
Short-term lease cost	866
Total operating lease cost	5,768

Supplemental cash flow information related to operating leases was as follows:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020
Operating cash outflows from operating leases included in measurement of lease liabilities	4,150
Increase in ROU asset from non-cash activities, including lease modifications and new leases	6,439

Supplemental information related to operating leases was as follows:

	January 31, 2020
Weighted average remaining lease term (years)	4.3
Weighted average discount rate (%)	2.8

Maturities of operating lease liabilities were as follows as of January 31, 2020:

<i>Years Ended January 31,</i>	Operating Leases
2021	4,343
2022	3,283
2023	2,508
2024	1,924
2025	1,252
2026 and thereafter	1,049
Total lease payments	14,359
Less: imputed interest	(954)
Total lease obligations	13,405
Current	3,928
Long-term	9,477

Disclosures Related to Periods Prior to Adoption of New Lease Standard

As of January 31, 2019, future minimum lease payment obligations under non-cancelable operating and capital lease obligations were as follows:

Years Ended January 31,	Operating Leases	Capital Leases	Total
2020	4,627	51	4,678
2021	3,046	2	3,048
2022	1,979	-	1,979
2023	1,470	-	1,470
2024	1,038	-	1,038
2025	737	-	737
2026	733	-	733
2027	271	-	271
	13,901	53	13,954

For the years ended January 31, 2019 and 2018, rental expense from operating leases was \$5.2 million and \$5.1 million, respectively.

Note 14 - Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Commitments

As described in Note 2 to these consolidated financial statements, we maintain deferred share unit ("DSU") and cash-settled restricted share unit ("CRSU") plans for our directors and employees. Any payments made pursuant to these plans are settled in cash. For DSUs and CRSUs, the units vest over time and the liability recognized at any given consolidated balance sheet date reflects only those units vested at that date that have not yet been settled in cash. As such, we had an unrecognized aggregate liability for the unvested CRSUs and DSUs of \$1.1 million and nil, respectively, at January 31, 2020. The ultimate liability for any payment of DSUs and CRSUs is dependent on the trading price of our common shares. To partially offset our exposure to fluctuations in our stock price, we have entered into equity derivative contracts, including floating-rate equity forwards. As at January 31, 2020, we had equity derivatives for 251,422 Descartes common shares and a DSU liability for 251,422 Descartes common shares, resulting in minimal net exposure resulting from changes to our share price.

Contingencies

We are subject to a variety of other claims and suits that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. The consequences of these matters are not presently determinable but, in the opinion of management after consulting with legal counsel, the ultimate aggregate potential liability is not currently expected to have a material effect on our results of operations or financial position.

Product Warranties

In the normal course of operations, we provide our customers with product warranties relating to the performance of our hardware, software and services. To date, we have not encountered material costs as a result of such obligations and have not accrued any liabilities related to such obligations in our consolidated financial statements.

Business combination agreements

In respect of our acquisitions of PinPoint and CORE, up to \$10.1 million in cash may become payable if certain revenue performance targets are met in the two years following the acquisition. A balance of \$1.9 million is accrued related to the fair value of this contingent consideration as at January 31, 2020.

Guarantees

In the normal course of business, we enter into a variety of agreements that may contain features that meet the definition of a guarantee under ASC Topic 460, "Guarantees". The following lists our significant guarantees:

Intellectual property indemnification obligations

We provide indemnifications of varying scope to our customers against claims of intellectual property infringement made by third parties arising from the use of our products. In the event of such a claim, we are generally obligated to defend our customers against the claim and we are liable to pay damages and costs assessed against our customers that are payable as part of a final judgment or settlement. These intellectual property infringement indemnification clauses are not generally subject to any dollar limits and remain in force for the term of our license agreement with our customer, which license terms are typically perpetual. Historically, we have not encountered material costs as a result of such indemnification obligations.

Other indemnification agreements

In the normal course of operations, we enter into various agreements that provide general indemnities. These indemnities typically arise in connection with purchases and sales of assets, securities offerings or buy-backs, service contracts, administration of employee benefit plans, retention of officers and directors, membership agreements, customer financing transactions, and leasing transactions. In addition, our corporate by-laws provide for the indemnification of our directors and officers. Each of these indemnities requires us, in certain circumstances, to compensate the counterparties for various costs resulting from breaches of representations or obligations under such arrangements, or as a result of third party claims that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. We believe that the likelihood that we could incur significant liability under these obligations is remote. Historically, we have not made any significant payments under such indemnities.

In evaluating estimated losses for the guarantees or indemnities described above, we consider such factors as the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss. We are unable to make a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount payable under such guarantees or indemnities as many of these arrangements do not specify a maximum potential dollar exposure or time limitation. The amount also depends on the outcome of future events and conditions, which cannot be predicted. Given the foregoing, to date, we have not accrued any liability in our consolidated financial statements for the guarantees or indemnities described above.

Note 15 – Share Capital

On June 6, 2018, we filed a final short-form base shelf prospectus (the "Base Shelf Prospectus"), allowing us to offer and issue the following securities: (i) common shares; (ii) preferred shares; (iii) senior or subordinated unsecured debt securities; (iv) subscription receipts; (v) warrants; and (vi) securities comprised of more than one of the aforementioned common shares, preferred shares, debt securities, subscription receipts and/ or warrants offered together as a unit. These securities may be offered separately or together, in separate series, in amounts, at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more shelf prospectus supplements. The aggregate initial offering price of securities that may be sold by us (or certain of our current or future shareholders) pursuant to the Base Shelf Prospectus during the 25-month period that the Base Shelf Prospectus, including any amendments thereto, remains valid was limited to an aggregate of \$750 million.

On June 10, 2019, we completed a public offering of common shares in the United States and Canada at a price of \$35.50 per common share pursuant to the short-form base shelf prospectus and related prospectus supplement filed in connection with the offering (the "Offering"). The total offering of 6,900,000 common shares included the exercise in full by the underwriters of the 15% over-allotment option, for aggregate gross proceeds to Descartes of \$245.0 million. Net proceeds to Descartes were approximately \$236.6 million once expenses associated with the Offering were deducted inclusive of the related deferred tax benefit on share issuance costs. As a result of the Offering, the aggregate balance of securities that

may be sold by us pursuant to the Base Shelf Prospectus has been reduced to an aggregate of \$505.0 million.

The following table sets forth the common shares outstanding (number of shares in thousands):

<i>(thousands of shares)</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Balance, beginning of year	76,865	76,773	75,875
Shares issued:			
Stock options and share units exercised	95	46	141
Issuance of common shares	6,900	-	-
Acquisitions (Note 3)	296	46	757
Balance, end of year	84,156	76,865	76,773

Cash flows provided from stock options and share units exercised during 2020, 2019 and 2018 were approximately \$1.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

Note 16 - Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") (number of shares in thousands):

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Net income for purposes of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	36,997	31,277	26,879
Weighted average shares outstanding	81,659	76,832	76,324
Dilutive effect of employee stock options	318	205	167
Dilutive effect of restricted and performance share units	890	754	621
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares outstanding	82,867	77,791	77,112
Earnings per share			
Basic	0.45	0.41	0.35
Diluted	0.45	0.40	0.35

For the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, the application of the treasury stock method excluded 350,464, 271,869 and 270,525 stock options, respectively, from the calculation of diluted EPS as the assumed proceeds from the unrecognized stock-based compensation expense of such stock options that are attributed to future service periods made such stock options anti-dilutive.

For the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, 5,909, nil and 2,475 stock options, respectively, were excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS as those options had an exercise price greater than or equal to the average market value of our common shares during the applicable periods and their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Note 17 - Stock-Based Compensation Plans

Total estimated stock-based compensation expense recognized in our consolidated statement of operations was as follows:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Cost of revenues	220	160	90
Sales and marketing	706	436	246
Research and development	281	184	85
General and administrative	3,702	2,930	2,386
Effect on net income	4,909	3,710	2,807

Differences between how GAAP and applicable income tax laws treat the amount and timing of recognition of stock-based compensation expense may result in a deferred tax asset. We have recorded a valuation allowance against any such deferred tax asset except for \$0.7 million (\$0.6 million at January 31, 2019) recognized in the United States. The tax benefit realized in connection with stock options exercised during 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and nominal, respectively.

Stock Options

As of January 31, 2020, we had 1,021,322 stock options granted and outstanding under our shareholder-approved stock option plan and 3,661,684 remained available for grant. In addition, we had 106,500 stock options outstanding pursuant to option grants made outside of our shareholder-approved stock option plan as permitted under the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange in certain circumstances.

As of January 31, 2020, \$3.5 million of total unrecognized compensation costs, net of forfeitures, related to non-vested stock option awards is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.8 years. The total fair value of stock options vested during 2020 was \$1.9 million.

The total number of options granted during the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was 367,173, 272,144 and 274,500, respectively. The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$8.99, \$7.10 and \$5.26 per option, respectively.

The weighted-average assumptions were as follows:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Expected dividend yield (%)	-	-	-
Expected volatility (%)	23.5	23.6	23.5
Risk-free rate (%)	1.4	2.0	1.0
Expected option life (years)	5	5	5

A summary of option activity under all of our plans is presented as follows:

	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Balance at January 31, 2018	657,209	\$18.21	4.9	5.7
Granted	272,144	\$27.96		
Exercised	(46,065)	\$11.75		
Forfeited	(3,950)	\$26.43		
Balance at January 31, 2019	879,338	\$21.41	4.7	8.7
Granted	367,173	\$38.06		
Exercised	(94,970)	\$15.62		
Forfeited	(23,719)	\$31.93		
Balance at January 31, 2020	1,127,822	\$26.82	4.6	20.2
Vested or expected to vest at January 31, 2020	1,127,822	\$26.82	4.6	20.2
Exercisable at January 31, 2020	718,169	\$22.88	4.0	15.7

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was approximately \$2.0 million, \$0.8 million and \$2.5 million, respectively.

Options outstanding and options exercisable as at January 31, 2020 by range of exercise price are as follows:

<i>Range of Exercise Prices</i>	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Stock Options
\$11.43 – \$11.59	\$11.57	126,500	1.4	\$11.57	126,500
\$18.71 – \$22.57	\$21.17	397,014	3.8	\$21.08	357,014
\$25.91 – \$27.50	\$27.49	247,935	5.2	\$27.49	140,461
\$38.04 – \$39.70	\$38.07	356,373	6.2	\$38.06	94,194
	\$26.82	1,127,822	4.6	\$22.88	718,169

A summary of the status of our unvested stock options under our shareholder-approved stock option plan as of January 31, 2020 is presented as follows:

	Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value per Share
Balance at January 31, 2018	276,067	\$4.98
Granted	272,144	\$7.10
Vested	(219,043)	\$5.56
Forfeited	(3,950)	\$6.41
Balance at January 31, 2019	325,218	\$6.18
Granted	367,173	\$8.99
Vested	(259,269)	\$6.96
Forfeited	(23,469)	\$7.69
Balance at January 31, 2020	409,653	\$8.03

The above noted table excludes the 106,500 options outstanding pursuant to option grants made outside of our shareholder-approved stock option plan as permitted under the rules of the Toronto Stock Exchange in certain circumstances.

Performance Share Units

A summary of PSU activity is as follows:

	Number of PSUs Outstanding	Weighted- Average Granted Date Fair Value	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Balance at January 31, 2018	440,520	\$15.91	6.1	11.9
Granted	54,351	\$35.23		
Performance units issued	35,512	\$19.59		
Balance at January 31, 2019	530,383	\$18.02	5.5	16.6
Granted	53,729	\$53.65		
Performance units issued	45,762	\$23.24		
Balance at January 31, 2020	629,874	\$21.19	5.0	28.2
Vested or expected to vest at January 31, 2020	629,874	\$21.19	5.0	28.2
Exercisable at January 31, 2020	521,794	\$16.45	4.3	23.4

The aggregate intrinsic values represent the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the aggregate closing share price of our common shares on January 31, 2020) that would have been received by PSU holders if all PSUs had been vested on January 31, 2020.

As of January 31, 2020, \$2.7 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested awards is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.5 years. The total fair value of PSUs vested during 2020 was \$2.6 million.

Restricted Share Units

A summary of RSU activity is as follows:

	Number of RSUs Outstanding	Weighted- Average Granted Date Fair Value	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)
Balance at January 31, 2018	299,020	\$12.80	6.1	8.1
Granted	38,046	\$27.96		
Balance at January 31, 2019	337,066	\$14.42	5.6	10.6
Granted	37,611	\$38.04		
Balance at January 31, 2020	374,677	\$16.57	5.0	16.8
Vested or expected to vest at January 31, 2020	374,677	\$16.57	5.0	16.8
Exercisable at January 31, 2020	336,921	\$14.56	4.6	15.1

The aggregate intrinsic values represent the total pre-tax intrinsic value (the aggregate closing share price of our common shares on January 31, 2020) that would have been received by RSU holders if all RSUs had been vested on January 31, 2020.

As of January 31, 2020, \$1.3 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested awards is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.7 years. The total fair value of RSUs vested during 2020 was \$1.1 million.

Deferred Share Unit Plan

As at January 31, 2020, the total number of DSUs held by participating directors was 251,422 (277,390 at January 31, 2019), representing an aggregate accrued liability of \$11.3 million (\$8.6 million at January 31, 2019). During 2020, 25,373 DSUs were granted and 51,341 DSUs were redeemed and settled in cash. As at January 31, 2020, the unrecognized aggregate liability for the unvested DSUs was nil (nil at January 31, 2019). The fair value of the DSU liability is based on the closing price of our common shares at the balance sheet date. The total compensation cost related to DSUs recognized in our consolidated statements of operations was approximately \$5.0 million, \$2.2 million and \$2.3 million for the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Cash-Settled Restricted Share Unit Plan

A summary of activity under our CRSU plan is as follows:

	Number of CRSUs Outstanding	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)
Balance at January 31, 2018	58,171	1.5
Granted	32,261	
Vested and settled in cash	(45,369)	
Balance at January 31, 2019	45,063	1.6
Granted	30,086	
Vested and settled in cash	(32,422)	
Balance at January 31, 2020	42,727	1.6
Non-vested at January 31, 2020	42,727	1.6

We recognize the compensation cost of the CRSUs ratably over the service/vesting period relating to the grant and have recorded an aggregate accrued liability of \$0.8 million at January 31, 2020 (\$0.6 million at January 31, 2019). As at January 31, 2020, the unrecognized aggregate liability for the unvested CRSUs was \$1.1 million (\$0.8 million at January 31, 2019). The fair value of the CRSU liability is based on the closing price of our common shares at the balance sheet date. The total compensation cost related to CRSUs recognized in our consolidated statements of operations was approximately \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$1.0 million for the years ended January 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Note 18 - Income Taxes

Income before income taxes is earned in the following tax jurisdictions:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Canada	19,557	16,715	17,964
United States	19,962	11,077	6,203
Other countries	8,516	11,718	10,581
	48,035	39,510	34,748

Income tax expense is incurred in the following jurisdictions:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Current income tax expense			
Canada	1,020	3,037	1,243
United States	3,496	1,298	494
Other countries	779	1,707	4,835
	5,295	6,042	6,572
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)			
Canada	5,008	2,531	2,051
United States	1,390	67	1,876
Other countries	(655)	(407)	(2,630)
	5,743	2,191	1,297
	11,038	8,233	7,869

Income tax expense for 2020, 2019 and 2018 was 23%, 21% and 23% of income before income taxes, respectively, with current income tax expense being 11%, 15% and 19% of income before income taxes, respectively.

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. government enacted comprehensive tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act"). Although the legislative changes contained in the Tax Act are extensive and the interpretation of several aspects of the Tax Act are still unclear, we recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.7 million in 2018 to reflect the reduced U.S. tax rate from 35% to 21% and other effects of the Tax Act. There was no material adjustment to income tax expense in 2019 or 2020 related to the Tax Act.

Current income tax expense decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to utilization of tax attributes acquired in 2020.

Current income tax expense decreased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to benefits recorded in 2019 from the completion of certain prior year tax audits partially offset by higher current income tax expense as a result of the higher pre-tax income generated in 2019.

Deferred income tax expense increased in 2020 compared to 2019 primarily due to utilization of tax attributes acquired in 2020.

Deferred income tax expense increased in 2019 compared to 2018 primarily due to the adoption of Accounting Standards Update 2016-16 during 2019.

The components of the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Assets		
Accrued liabilities not currently deductible	14,838	11,483
Accumulated net operating losses	10,579	11,081
Difference between tax and accounting basis of property and equipment	33,929	-
Research and development and other tax credits and expenses	756	911
Total deferred income tax assets	60,102	23,475
Liabilities		
Difference between tax and accounting basis of intangible assets	(41,381)	(23,974)
Difference between tax and accounting basis of property and equipment	-	(909)
Other temporary differences	(1,716)	(574)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(43,097)	(25,457)
Net deferred income taxes	17,005	(1,982)
Valuation allowance	(10,470)	(9,927)
Net deferred income taxes, net of valuation allowance	6,535	(11,909)

As at January 31, 2020, we have not accrued for foreign withholding taxes and Canadian income taxes applicable to approximately \$381.3 million of unremitted earnings of subsidiaries operating outside of Canada. These earnings, which we consider to be invested indefinitely, will become subject to these taxes if and when they are remitted as dividends or if we sell our stock in the subsidiaries. If we decide to repatriate the foreign earnings, we would need to adjust our income tax provision in the period we determined that the earnings will no longer be indefinitely invested outside Canada.

The provision (recovery) for income taxes varies from the expected provision at the statutory rates for the reasons detailed in the table below:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Income before income taxes	48,033	39,510	34,748
Combined basic Canadian statutory rates	26.5%	26.5%	26.5%
Income tax expense based on the above rates	12,729	10,470	9,207
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:			
Permanent differences including amortization of intangible assets	(673)	(133)	(1,870)
Effect of differences between Canadian and foreign tax rates	(274)	(172)	595
Effect of rate changes on current year timing differences	(609)	(245)	(571)
Adjustments relating to previous periods	94	(973)	(152)
Increase (decrease) in accruals for uncertain tax positions	(1,042)	(515)	1,954
Valuation allowance	692	(344)	(1,564)
Stock based compensation	352	231	(135)
Deferred tax charges	-	-	179
Other, including foreign exchange	(231)	(86)	226
Income tax expense	11,038	8,233	7,869

We have income tax loss carry forwards which expire as follows:

<i>Expiry year</i>	Canada	United States	EMEA	Asia Pacific	Total
2021	-	-	-	585	585
2022	-	245	-	264	509
2023	-	253	651	46	950
2024	-	245	126	171	542
2025	-	245	-	-	245
Thereafter	1,609	5,026	42,865	3,070	52,570
	1,609	6,014	43,642	4,136	55,401

The following is a tabular reconciliation of the total estimated liability associated with uncertain tax positions taken:

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Liability, beginning of year	7,824	8,977
Gross increases – current period	139	493
Lapsing due to statutes of limitations	(1,313)	(1,646)
Liability, end of year	6,650	7,824

We have identified accruals of \$6.7 million with respect to uncertain tax positions as at January 31, 2020. It is possible that these accruals for uncertain tax positions will not be required in which case up to \$6.5 million of the recorded liability will decrease the effective tax rate in future years if this liability is reversed. We believe that it is reasonably possible that \$0.3 million of the uncertain tax positions could decrease tax expense in the next 12 months relating primarily to tax years becoming statute barred for purposes of future tax examinations by local taxing jurisdictions.

We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions as a current tax expense. As at January 31, 2020 and January 31, 2019, the unrecognized tax positions have resulted in no material liability for estimated interest and penalties.

Descartes and our subsidiaries file their tax returns as prescribed by the tax laws of the jurisdictions within which they operate. We are no longer subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities in our major tax jurisdictions as follows:

Tax Jurisdiction	Years No Longer Subject to Audit
United States Federal	2016 and prior
Canada	2018 and prior
United Kingdom	2016 and prior
Sweden	2013 and prior
Norway	2018 and prior
Netherlands	2014 and prior
Belgium	2015 and prior

Note 19 – Contract Balances, Performance Obligations and Contract Costs

Deferred Revenue

The following table presents the changes in the deferred revenue balance as follows:

	Deferred Revenue
Balance at January 31, 2018	32,113
Recognition of previously deferred revenue	(27,252)
Deferral of revenue	29,423
Increases from business combinations, net	1,789
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	(982)
Balance at January 31, 2019	35,091
Recognition of previously deferred revenue	(30,580)
Deferral of revenue	37,408
Increases from business combinations, net	551
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	(407)
Balance at January 31, 2020	42,063
Current	41,143
Long-term	920

Performance Obligations

As of January 31, 2020, approximately \$216.9 million of revenue is expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period. We expect to recognize revenue on approximately 80% of these remaining performance obligations over the next 24 months with the balance recognized thereafter.

Contract Assets

The following table presents the changes in the contract assets balance as follows:

	Contract Assets
Balance at January 31, 2018	-
Adjustment for adoption of ASC 606	495
Balance at February 1, 2018	495
Transfers to trade receivables from contract assets	(266)
Increases as a result of delivered term licenses recognized as revenue during the period, net of amounts transferred to trade receivables	606
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	(23)
Balance at January 31, 2019	812
Transfers to trade receivables from contract assets	(490)
Increases as a result of delivered term licenses recognized as revenue during the period, net of amounts transferred to trade receivables	791
Effect of movements in foreign exchange	(6)
Balance at January 31, 2020	1,107

Contract Costs

Capitalized contract costs net of accumulated amortization is \$9.8 million at January 31, 2020 (\$7.3 million at January 31, 2019). Capitalized contract costs are amortized consistent with the pattern of transfer to the customer for the goods and services to which the asset relates. The total contract cost amortization included in sales and marketing expenses was \$2.5 million and \$1.8 million for the years ended January 31, 2020 and January 31, 2019, respectively. There was no impairment loss in relation to the costs capitalized during the years ended January 31, 2020 and January 31, 2019, respectively.

Note 20 - Other Charges

Other charges are comprised of acquisition-related costs and restructuring initiatives which have been undertaken from time to time under various restructuring plans. Acquisition-related costs primarily include advisory services, brokerage services, administrative costs and retention bonuses to employees joining by way of an acquisition, and collectively relate to completed and prospective acquisitions.

The following tables shows the components of other charges as follows:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Acquisition-related costs	3,797	3,778	3,471
Restructuring plans	-	20	523
	3,797	3,798	3,994

Note 21 – Supplemental Cash Flow Information

The following tables presents the cash flow changes in operating asset and liabilities:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Trade accounts receivable	3,733	(135)	(1,963)
Other accounts receivable	(2,547)	(451)	16
Prepaid expenses and other	(5,942)	(4,466)	(1,772)
Inventory	(345)	74	52
Accounts payable	1,768	(1,065)	1,428
Accrued liabilities	3,265	2,570	(592)
Income taxes payable	(1,550)	(2,423)	6,326
Operating leases	546	-	-
Deferred revenue	(4,184)	2,047	902
	(5,256)	(3,849)	4,397

Note 22 - Segmented Information

We review our operating results, assess our performance, make decisions about resources, and generate discrete financial information at the single enterprise level. Accordingly, we have determined that we operate in one reportable business segment providing logistics technology solutions. The following tables provide our disaggregated revenue information by geographic location of customer and revenue type:

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Revenues			
United States	202,814	165,115	133,263
Europe, Middle-East and Africa	82,596	80,094	77,576
Canada	27,304	18,167	15,667
Asia Pacific	13,077	11,795	10,933
	325,791	275,171	237,439

<i>Year Ended</i>	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019	January 31, 2018
Revenues			
Services	284,654	241,543	204,376
Professional services and other	33,555	27,774	24,918
Licenses	7,582	5,854	8,145
	325,791	275,171	237,439

License revenues are derived from perpetual licenses granted to our customers to use our software products. Services revenues are comprised of ongoing transactional and/or subscription fees for use of our services and products by our customers and maintenance, which include revenues associated with maintenance and support of our services and products. Professional services and other revenues are comprised of professional services revenues from consulting, implementation and training services related to our services and products, hardware revenues and other revenues.

The following table provides information by geographic area of operation for our long-lived assets. Long-lived assets represent property and equipment and intangible assets that are attributed to geographic areas.

	January 31, 2020	January 31, 2019
Total long-lived assets		
United States	114,980	119,958
Europe, Middle-East and Africa	31,299	28,433
Canada	111,264	40,413
Asia-Pacific	13,144	-
	270,687	188,804

Note 23 – Subsequent Event

On February 21, 2020, Descartes acquired all the shares of Peoplevox Limited ("Peoplevox"), a provider of cloud-based ecommerce warehouse management solutions. The purchase price for the acquisition was approximately \$24.5 million (GBP 18.9 million), net of cash acquired, which was funded from a combination of cash on hand and drawing on Descartes' existing credit facility. As of the issue date of

these consolidated financial statements, the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities has not been determined.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Stock Exchange Information

Our common stock trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol DSG and on The Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol DSGX.

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