

**DXC Technology
Scandihealth A/S**

Company Registration No 25 46 93 64

Dusager 25

8200 Aarhus N.

Annual Report 2019/20

(1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020)



The annual report is presented and adopted on the Annual General Meeting on 20 November 2020

Chairman of the Annual General Meeting

Nikolay Ivanov

Nikolay V Ivanov

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

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DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Company details

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Company

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Company Registration No: 25 46 93 64

Municipality of domicile: Aarhus

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Board of Directors

Jørgen Jakobsen, Chairman

Peter Winther-Schmidt

Ebba Waltre

Flemming Uldall*

Henrik Brahe Hager*

*Elected by employees

Executive Board

Henrik Wieland

Company auditors

Deloitte Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab

Weidekampsgade 6

2300 Copenhagen S

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S Management's statement

The Board of Directors and the Executive Board have today considered and approved the annual report of DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S for the financial year 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

The annual report is presented in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position at 31 March 2020 and of its financial performance for the financial year 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020.

We believe that the management report contains a fair review of the affairs and conditions referred to therein.

We recommend the annual report for adoption at the Annual General Meeting.

Copenhagen, 20 November 2020

Executive Board

Henrik Wieland
Managing Director

Board of Directors

Jørgen Jakobsen
Chairman

Peter Winther-Schmidt

Ebba Waltre

Flemming Uldall

Henrik Brahe Hager

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S for the financial year 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies, the income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the Entity's financial position at 31 March 2020 and of the results of its operations for the financial year 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act, and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Independent auditor's report (continued)

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and the additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S
Independent auditor's report (continued)

Statement on the management commentary

Management is responsible for the management commentary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the management commentary, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the management commentary and, in doing so, consider whether the management commentary is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether the management commentary provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that the management commentary is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of the management commentary.

Copenhagen, 20 November 2020

Deloitte

Statsautoriseret Revisionspartnerselskab
Business Registration No 33 96 35 56



Eskild Nørregaard Jakobsen
State-Authorised
Public Accountant
MNE no: 11681

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S
Management report

Financial highlights	2019/20	2018/19	2017/18	2016/17	2015/16
Key figures	<u>DKK'000</u>	<u>DKK'000</u>	<u>DKK'000</u>	<u>DKK'000</u>	<u>DKK'000</u>
Revenue	170,551	257,664	406,268	467,010	417,194
Earnings/(loss) from operating activities	(420,859)	(166,346)	(47,361)	(34,581)	25,644
Net financials	(5,165)	(4,022)	(556)	(591)	258
Profit/(loss) for the year	(422,569)	(164,411)	(46,736)	(30,147)	20,232
Equity	77,148	(283)	164,128	460,864	491,012
Balance sheet total	197,765	494,122	503,403	600,735	631,746
Investment in property, plant & equipment and Intangible asset	789	1,946	978	2,588	4,658
Average operating assets**	345,944	498,762	453,663	369,227	324,907
Ratios*					
Operating margin (%)	(247)	(65)	(12)	(7)	6
Return on operating assets (%)	(122)	(33)	(10)	(9)	8
Return on equity (%)	(11)	(2)	-	-	4
Equity share (%)	39	(0)	33	77	78

*Key ratios are calculated in accordance with the current version of "The Danish Society of Financial Analysts recommendations & Financial Ratios"

** The comparison figures have not been updated for all comparison years.

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Management report (continued)

Core business activity

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S's core business is the development and sales of IT solutions for the health and social sector.

Development of activities and financial matters

Result for the year

The result includes decrease in revenue by 34% compared to last year. Revenue came in at 170.5 DKKm with a loss after tax of 420.8 DKKm. The result for the year is impacted by impairment of assets 65.9 DKKm (please see note 4) and higher costs associated to closed projects.

Evaluation of last year's expectations

In the Annual Report for 2019/20, the expectation was to keep the current market share within the Healthcare area for IT solutions and improve the level of result before tax. The result is not as good as expected due to impairment of assets and significant costs to complete projects and it has taken longer time to win new contracts in Norway and Sweden than expected.

Investments

In 2019/20 the Company has made substantial investments with the intent of developing IT solutions on both a Global and Nordic level for both the primary and secondary healthcare sectors. A large portion of the investments have been used in developing DXC's IP Software; Clinical Suite and VITAE Suite.

Financial resources

As of 31 March 2020, the Company's equity position was 77 DKKm, resulting in the equity ratio has increased to 39.0 from 0.0 in 2018/19.

The ultimate parent company has issued a letter of support to ensure that the Company will have sufficient capital resources.

Expectations for the future

The Danish market is defined by increasing pressure on containing IT spending. In addition, the competition in the healthcare area remain fierce. Therefore, the goal for the coming years is to keep the current market share within the Healthcare area for IT solutions and improve the level of result before tax to a loss between 30-60 DKKm. Thus management expects to remain same level of current market share in Denmark but expects to increase market shares in Norway and Sweden.

DXC Technology have announced a definitive agreement to sell DXC's healthcare software and this will include a large part of DXC technology Scandihealth A/S. The transaction is expected to close by March 2021. Press release https://www.dxc.technology/newsroom/press_releases/149164-dxc_technology_announces_the_sale_of_dxc_s_healthcare_provider_software_business_to_the_dedalus_group_for_525_million_in_cash

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Management report (continued)

Special risks

Risk management policy

As a result of its operations and financing, the Company is exposed to a number of financial risks e.g. changes in currency and interest rates, liquidity risks and credit risks. Management of financial risks is centralized and handled by the parent company DXC Technology Danmark A/S. The general framework for financial risk management is determined in the DXC Technology Group's finance policy which is applicable to all DXC Technology entities worldwide.

Operational risks

The Company's most significant operational risk is related to its ability to be price competitive as well as deliver solutions to clients who demand a highly qualified workforce. It is thus essential that the workforce is continuously molded to fit the actual demands of clients. Furthermore, it is important that the Company continuously innovate in order to be on the forefront in terms of the IT systems used in the health- and social sector.

Market risks

The Company's most significant market risk is tied to its ability to be strongly positioned within the important Nordic markets in which it primarily operates.

Currency risks

The Company invoices primarily in DKK and the bulk of the costs for salary and other external costs are also incurred in DKK.

Interest risks

Changes in interest rates will have a moderate and indirect effect on the Company's earnings, due to the Company's involvement in the Group's cash pool scheme.

Liquidity risks

The Company is dependent on having access to long-term financing. This is why the Company adheres to the policy of having interminable credit limits that are sufficient to cover the planned operations.

The Company is only exposed to the changes in interest rates. The Company's financial resources are comprised of cash and cash equivalents and unutilized credit facilities within these. Cash pools have been established in the relevant currencies, which for the Company relates to DKK.

Credit risks

Credit risks tied to financial assets relate to those values which are calculated in the company's balance sheet. The Company has no significant risks related to or dependence of one customer or business partner.

Historically, the Company has only incurred small losses on receivables which also applies to the current fiscal year.

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Management report (continued)

Risk on COVID-19

In relation to COVID-19, Management continue to monitor the effects of the outbreak globally and the potential impact on the business. The outbreak increases uncertainty about the future prospects of the company. However, senior leadership in DXC is actively managing the Company's response through a COVID-19 Response Team that meets on a daily basis to deal with all operational issues as and when they arise. Management is actively taking steps to ensure the protection and retention of staff and the associated corporate memory that are crucial to the company's ability to weather this crisis and to rebuild when the opportunity arises.

Intellectual capital property

The company's business model seeks to create value for clients by delivering healthcare IT solutions which are adaptable to future needs. This makes large demands on knowledge-based resources and business processes.

In order to be able to deliver these solutions, it is paramount that the Company is able to recruit and retain individuals who are highly educated within IT solutions for the health- and social sector.

Research and development

The company development activities relate primarily to the development of IT solutions for the healthcare and social sector.

This year, the focus has been on dedicated development plans of new IT solutions. These plans are to ensure that there is a strategic fit between the Company's activities and the demands from the market, so that the Company's new and innovative IT products and solutions can be brought to the market and our clients as fast as possible.

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Accounting policies

This annual report for DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S for the financial year 2019/20 has been presented in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act governing reporting class C (medium), with the addition of certain provisions for reporting class C (large).

The accounting policies applied to these financial statements are consistent with those applied last year.

The Company has made a number of reclassifications which have affected the comparison figures. However, these changes have had no effect on the total assets, liabilities, financial position and results of its operations.

In accordance with provision 86, 4 of the Danish Financial Statements Act, DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S has omitted to prepare a cash flow statement as the cash flow is part of the cash flow statement for the group annual report for DXC Technology Company, Tysons, Virginia, USA.

Recognition and measurement

Assets are recognized in the balance sheet when it is probable that – as a result of a prior event – future economic benefits will flow to the Company, and the value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a prior event, and it is probable that future economic benefits will flow out of the Company, and the value of the liabilities can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. Measurement subsequent to initial recognition is effected as described below for each financial statement item.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured on the basis of amortized cost – within which a fixed interest rate is used. Amortized cost is calculated as the purchase price inclusive of any accumulated amortized additions/deductions of the difference between the cost price and the nominal value.

Anticipated risks and losses that arise before the time of presentation of the annual report and that confirm or invalidate affairs and conditions existing at the balance sheet date are considered at recognition and measurement.

Income hereunder valuation adjustments of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortized cost is recognized in the income statement when earned. Costs that have been incurred in order to generate earnings are recognized in the income statement hereunder depreciation, write downs, provisions.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are converted by applying the exchange rate as at the transaction date. Exchange differences that arise between the rate at the transaction date and the one in effect at the payment date or the rate at the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Receivables, payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that have not been settled at the balance sheet date are converted using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference between the spot exchange rate and the date when the receivable or liability is realized, is recognized in the income statement under financial income and expenses.

Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other non-monetary assets that have been purchased in foreign currencies are translated using historical rates.

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Accounting policies

Income statement

Revenue

Revenue from the sale of services is recognized in the income statement when delivery is made, risk has transferred to the buyer, if the revenue can be calculated reliably and it is expected that payment is received. Revenue is recognized net of VAT, duties and sales discounts and is measured at fair value of the fixed consideration net of VAT and duties charged on behalf of a third party.

Contract work in progress is included in revenue based on the stage of completion so that revenue corresponds to the selling price of the work performed in the financial year (the percentage-of-completion method).

Other external expenses

Other external expenses include expenses for distribution, sale, marketing, administration, premises, loss on bad debts etc.

Other external expenses also include research costs and costs of development projects that do not meet the criteria for recognition in the balance sheet. In addition, provisions for loss on contract work in progress are recognized.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses include salaries and wages as well as social insurance contributions, pension contributions etc. for the company's employees.

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses

Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses relating to plant and equipment and intangible assets comprise depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses for the financial year.

Financial income and expenses

These items include interest income and expenses, realized and unrealized capital gains and losses on payables and transactions in foreign currencies etc. as well as tax surcharge and tax relief under the Danish Tax Prepayment scheme.

Income tax

Tax for the year, which consists of current tax for the year and changes in deferred tax, is recognized in the income statement by the portion attributable to the profit for the year and recognized directly in equity by the portion attributable to entries directly in equity.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are comprised of in-progress and completed development projects with related intellectual property rights, acquired intellectual property rights and prepayments for intangible assets.

Development projects on clearly defined and identifiable products and processes, for which the technical rate of utilization, adequate resources and a potential future market or development opportunity in the enterprise can be established, and where the intention is to manufacture, market or apply the product or process in question, are recognized as intangible assets, if the cost price can be reliably measured and there is sufficient security that the future earnings are greater than other external expenses as well as development costs. Other development costs are recognized as costs in the income statement as incurred.

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Accounting policies

Intangible assets (continued)

The cost of development projects include salaries that are directly and indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Completed development projects recognized in the balance sheet are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses.

Completed development projects are amortized on a straight-line basis using the estimated useful lives of the assets. The amortization period is usually seven years.

The lifetime for newly-developed products is evaluated in conjunction with the start-up of a new development project. When existing products are developed further by adding new modules and functionalities, a reevaluation of the entire products expected useful lifetime is performed, including the existing product, at the end of the fiscal year.

Acquired intellectual property rights in the form of licenses are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Licenses are amortized over the term of the agreement.

Profits and losses from the sale of development projects and licenses are calculated as the difference between selling price less selling costs and the carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits and losses are recognized in the income statement as an adjustment to amortisation and impairment losses, or under other income.

Property, plant and equipment

Plant and machinery, other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment and leasehold improvements are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Costs include the acquisition price, costs directly attributable to the acquisition, and preparation costs of the asset until the time when it is ready to be put into operation.

The basis of depreciation is cost less estimated residual value after the end of useful life. Straight-line depreciation is made on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

Plant and machinery	5-7 years
Other fixtures and fittings, tools etc.	5-10 years
Leasehold	1-5 years

Profits and losses from the sale of property, plant and equipment are calculated as the difference between selling price minus selling costs and carrying amount at the time of sale. Profits or losses are recognized in the income statement as adjustment to depreciation and impairment losses, or under other operating income if the selling price exceeds original cost.

Devaluation of fixed assets

The accounting value of intangible and fixed assets is evaluated yearly for indications of a decrease in value over and above that caused by depreciation and amortization.

If it becomes apparent that assets devalue, an impairment test is made of each and every asset or asset class. Assets are written down to the recoverable amount and carrying amount.

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Accounting policies

Receivables

Receivables are measured at amortized cost, usually equaling nominal value.

A write down to counter to receivables will be performed if there are objective indications that the receivable or portfolio of receivables have devalued. If a single receivable is deemed to have devalued, then the write down will be undertaken on an individual receivable.

Write downs are calculated as the difference between the accounting value of receivables and the present value of the expected cash flows, hereunder the realized value of any received collateral. The discount rate used is the effective rate for each specific receivable or portfolio.

Contract work in progress

Contract work in progress is measured at the selling price of the work carried based on the stage of completion.

The stage of completion is determined as the ratio between actual and total budgeted costs on each project.

When it is probable that total costs incurred on each project will exceed total income on the project, expected loss is recognized in the income statement.

On account invoices are deducted in the sales value. Each contract in progress is recognized as a receivable when the net value is positive and as a liability when prepayments exceed the sales value.

Sales promotion costs and costs related to obtaining the contracts are recognized in the income statement concurrently with the incurred costs.

Prepayments

Prepayments disclosed as current assets include incurred costs relating to subsequent financial years. Prepayments are measured at cost.

Costs for conclusion of outsourcing contracts are recognized in prepayments and amortized over the contract period.

Tax payable and deferred tax

The current tax payable or receivable is recognized in the balance sheet, stated as tax calculated on this year taxable income, adjusted for prepaid tax.

Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax-based value of assets and liabilities, for which the tax-based value of assets is calculated based on the planned use of each asset.

Deferred tax assets, including the value of the carried forward taxable losses, are recognized in the balance sheet at their estimated realisable value, either to off-set future taxable income or deferred tax liabilities within the same legal entity or jurisdiction.

The company has entered into a joint taxation agreement. The actual Danish corporate tax is divided between the jointly taxed companies in proportion to their taxable income (distribution with reimbursement on losses).

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Accounting policies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of each reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation; its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

If it is no longer probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision should be reversed.

Other liabilities

Financial liabilities which include trade payables and liabilities to other group entities are measured at amortized cost which usually corresponds to nominal value.

Deferred income

Deferred income disclosed as short-term liabilities includes received income for recognition in subsequent financial years. Deferred income is measured at cost.

Financial highlights

The definition of key ratios is in accordance with current version of "The Danish Society of Financial Analysts Recommendations & Financial Ratios"

$$\text{Operating margin (\%)} = \frac{\text{Earnings from operating act.} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$$

$$\text{Return on operating assets (\%)} = \frac{\text{Earnings from operating act.} \times 100}{\text{Average operating assets}}$$

$$\text{Return on equity (\%)} = \frac{\text{Profit/loss for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$$

$$\text{Equity share (\%)} = \frac{\text{Equity} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$$

Operating assets = Operating assets are total assets less Cash.

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S
Income statement for the financial year 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020

	Note	<u>2019/20</u> <u>DKK'000</u>	<u>2018/19</u> <u>DKK'000</u>
Revenue		170,551	257,664
Other external expenses	7	<u>(415,087)</u>	<u>(277,653)</u>
Gross loss		(244,536)	(19,989)
Personnel expenses	1	(78,704)	(115,675)
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	4-5	<u>(97,619)</u>	<u>(30,682)</u>
Losses from operating activity		(420,859)	(166,346)
Financial expenses		<u>(5,165)</u>	<u>(4,022)</u>
Loss before income tax		(426,024)	(170,368)
Income tax	2	<u>3,455</u>	<u>5,957</u>
Loss for the year		(422,569)	(164,411)
Proposed distribution of loss	3		

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

Assets	Note	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Completed development projects		41,021	128,550
Acquired licenses		766	1,466
Development projects in progress		-	4,330
Intangible assets	4	<u>41,787</u>	<u>134,346</u>
Plant and machinery		3,847	5,540
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		158	260
Leasehold improvements		160	174
Property, plant and equipment	5	<u>4,165</u>	<u>5,974</u>
Other receivables	6	4,702	4,702
Financial assets		<u>4,702</u>	<u>4,702</u>
Non-current assets		<u>50,654</u>	<u>145,022</u>
Trade receivables		90,972	86,378
Contract work in progress	7	7,251	238,036
Other receivables		6,160	8,385
Joint taxation receivable	10	-	5,957
Prepayments	8	6,362	8,116
Group entity receivables		36,366	2,228
Receivables		<u>147,111</u>	<u>349,100</u>
Current assets		<u>147,111</u>	<u>349,100</u>
Assets		<u>197,765</u>	<u>494,122</u>

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2020

Liabilities	Note	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Share capital	9	25,000	25,000
Reserve for development projects		41,021	132,880
Retained earnings		11,127	(158,163)
Equity		77,148	(283)
Other payables		-	-
Non-current liabilities		-	-
Trade payables		2,736	12,556
Group entity payables		51,267	409,643
Other payables		52,685	40,807
Deferred income	11	13,929	31,399
Current liabilities		120,617	494,405
Total Liabilities		120,617	494,405
Equity and liabilities		197,765	494,122
Contingencies and commitments etc.		12	
Loans and collateral		13	
Related parties		14	
Financial resources		15	
Subsequent events		16	

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S
Statement of changes in Equity for 1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020

	Share capital	Reserve for development projects	Retained earnings	Total
	<u>DKK'000</u>	<u>DKK'000</u>	<u>DKK'000</u>	<u>DKK'000</u>
Equity as at 1 April 2019	25,000	132,880	(158,163)	(283)
Capital contribution from parent	-	-	500,000	500,000
Development projects reserve addition	-	2,431	(2,431)	-
Development projects reserve disposal	-	(94,290)	94,290	-
Loss for the year	-	-	(422,569)	(422,569)
Equity as at 31 March 2020	<u>25,000</u>	<u>41,021</u>	<u>11,127</u>	<u>77,148</u>

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S

Notes

1. Personnel expenses

	2019/20	2018/19
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Salaries and services	74,164	113,814
Pension costs	6,175	8,763
Capitalized personnel expenses	(2,431)	(8,308)
Other social insurance contributions	796	1,406
	<u>78,704</u>	<u>115,675</u>
Total compensation and remuneration to the Managing director and Board of directors	<u>3,139</u>	<u>3,139</u>
Average number of employees	<u>120</u>	<u>178</u>

Management is employed in and remunerated by other entities within the DXC Group. The amount disclosed above is an allocation based on an estimate of management's time consumption.

In accordance with provision 98 b, 3 of the Danish Financial Statements Act the remuneration of the Managing Director and Board of Directors is disclosed as a combined amount.

The reorganization costs in current year is 3,022 DKK'000 (2018/19: 17,814 DKK'000).

2. Income taxes

	2019/20	2018/19
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Current tax	(3,455)	(5,957)
Change in deferred tax last year	(788)	-
Change in deferred tax	(79,496)	(27,867)
Not recognized part of tax asset	80,284	27,867
	<u>(3,455)</u>	<u>(5,957)</u>

3. Proposed distribution of profit/loss

	2019/20	2018/19
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Loss for the year	<u>(422,569)</u>	<u>(164,411)</u>
	(422,569)	(164,411)

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4. Intangible assets	Completed development projects DKK'000	Acquired licenses DKK'000	Development projects in progress DKK'000
Cost as at 01 April 2019	300,180	4,491	4,330
Transfer	4,330	0	(4,330)
Additions	2,431	33	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020	306,941	4,524	0
Amortisation and impairment losses 01 April 2019	(171,630)	(3,025)	-
Amortisation for the year	(28,372)	(733)	-
Impairment for the year	(65,918)	-	-
Amortisation and impairment losses 31 March 2020	(265,920)	(3,758)	-
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	41,021	766	-

The company develops software to be sold to customers. The cost comprises primarily of man hours and is supported by estimates for future revenue and earnings.

The projects are evaluated on a yearly basis and this have resulted in an impairment of 65.9 mDKK. The projects have been impaired due to changes in expected life and reduction in opportunities.

5. Property, plant & equipment	Plant and machinery DKK'000	Other fixtures DKK'000	Leasehold improvements DKK'000
Cost 01 April 2019	18,250	1,070	518
Additions	787	-	-
Cost 31 March 2020	19,037	1,070	518
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 01 April 2019	(12,710)	(810)	(344)
Depreciation for the year	(2,480)	(102)	(14)
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31 March 2020	(15,190)	(912)	(358)
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	3,847	158	160

6. Financial assets	Other receivables DKK'000
Cost as at 1 April 2019	4,702
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Cost as at 31 March 2020	4,702
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 1 April 2019	-
Depreciation for the year	-
Depreciation and impairment losses as at 31 March 2020	-
Carrying amount as at 31 March 2020	4,702

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7. Contract work in progress

	2020	2019
	DKK'000	DKK'000
Sales value of work performed	7,251	285,160
Invoiced on account	-	(47,124)
	<u>7,251</u>	<u>238,036</u>
The net value is recorded as follows:		
Contract work in progress	7,251	238,036
Prepayment from customers	-	-
	<u>7,251</u>	<u>238,036</u>

The development projects in contract work in progress is impacted by closed projects which have led to significant cost in the year.

8. Prepayments

Prepayments are made up of prepaid costs relating to personnel expenses as well as support and maintenance licenses.

9. Share capital

Share capital is made up of 25,000 shares at DKK 1,000 nominal value. The ordinary shares are not divided into classes.

10. Deferred tax

Deferred tax regards the following financial statement items:

Intangible assets	9,199	28,612
Property, plant and equipment	(3,468)	(2,900)
Transition cost	11	46
Accrued income	(312)	(9,571)
Income tax losses carried forwards	(125,616)	(56,877)
	<u>(120,186)</u>	<u>(40,690)</u>
Not recognized amounts	120,186	40,690
Carrying value 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred taxes 01 April 2019	-	-
Impairment of taxes	39,902	11,980
Change for the year	80,284	27,867
Deferred taxes 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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11. Deferred income

Deferred income comprises of prepayments received from customers, which will be recognized as revenue in the next fiscal year.

12. Contingencies and commitments etc.

The company has ended an irrevocable leasehold agreement during March 2020.

	2020	2019
	DKK'000	DKK'000
0-1 years	-	5,854
1-5 years	-	-
	-	5,854

The Company participates in a Danish joint taxation arrangement in which DXC Technology Danmark A/S serves as the administration company. According to the joint taxation provisions of the Danish Corporation Tax Act, the Company is therefore liable from the financial year 2013 for income taxes etc. for the jointly taxed companies and from 1 July 2012 also for obligations, if any, relating to the withholding of tax on interest, royalties and dividend for the jointly taxed companies. The jointly taxed companies' total known net liability under the joint taxation arrangement is disclosed in the administration company's financial statements.

13. Loans and collaterals

The company's cash is part of a joint Nordic Cash Pool and used as collateral for the debt to the banks in other Nordic companies.

14. Related parties

Related parties with a controlling interest

The following related parties have a controlling interest in DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S:

Name	Municipality of domicile	Basis of influence
DXC Technology Danmark A/S	Copenhagen, Denmark	Danish parent
DXC UK International Operations Ltd	England	Parent
DXC UK International Ltd	England	Parent
DXC UK International Services Ltd	England	Parent
DXC UK International Holdings Ltd	England	Parent
DXC Lux 6 S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	Parent
DXC Luxembourg Holding S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	Parent
DXC Lux 5 S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	Parent
DXC Luxembourg International S.a.r.l.	Luxembourg	Parent
Lux 1 Holding Company, Inc.	Delaware, USA	Parent
DXC US International Inc.	Nevada, USA	Parent
Computer Sciences Corporation	Nevada, USA	Parent
DXC Technology Company	Tysons, Virginia, USA	Ultimate parent

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Transactions with related parties	2020 DKK'000	2019 DKK'000
Revenue regarding labor and services with related parties	8,842	1,133
Costs regarding labor and services from related parties	153,619	193,375
Receivable/Payable partially relates to a cash pool and partially receivables and payables from ordinary transactions with related parties	(14,901)	(407,414)

For management remuneration, please refer to note 1

Group ownership

DXC Technology Scandihealth A/S is included in the consolidated financial statements of DXC Technology Company, Tysons, Virginia, USA. The consolidated financial statements for DXC technology Company is available at https://www.dxc.technology/investor_relations/insights/149093-2020_annual_report.

15. Financial resources

The ultimate parent company has issued a letter of support to ensure that the Company will have sufficient capital resources.

16. Subsequent events

In relation to COVID-19, Management continue to monitor the effects of the outbreak globally and the potential impact on the business.

DXC Technology have announced a definitive agreement to sell DXC's healthcare software and this will include a large part of DXC technology Scandihealth A/S. The transaction is expected to close by March 2021. Press release https://www.dxc.technology/newsroom/press_releases/149164-dxc_technology_announces_the_sale_of_dxc_s_healthcare_provider_software_business_to_the_dedalus_group_for_525_million_in_cash