UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

(Mark One) ☒ **QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2025
OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No.: 001-38033

DXC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada	**61-1800317**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

20408 Bashan Drive, Suite 231
Ashburn, Virginia 20147
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(703) 972-7000**
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, $0.01 par value per share	**DXC**	**The New York Stock Exchange**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). ☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	☒	Accelerated Filer	☐
Non-accelerated Filer	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
☐ Yes ☒ No

169,759,963 shares of common stock, par value $0.01 per share, were outstanding on January 20, 2026.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item		Page
	PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
1.	Financial Statements (unaudited)	1
2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	35
3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	51
4.	Controls and Procedures	51
	PART II – OTHER INFORMATION	
1.	Legal Proceedings	53
1A.	Risk Factors	53
2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	53
3.	Defaults Upon Senior Securities	54
4.	Mine Safety Disclosures	54
5.	Other Information	54
6.	Exhibits	55

PART I

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Index to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

	Page
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (unaudited)	2
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (unaudited)	3
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025 (unaudited)	4
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (unaudited)	5
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (unaudited)	6
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	
Note 1–Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	8
Note 2–Divestitures	11
Note 3–Earnings Per Share	11
Note 4–Receivables	12
Note 5–Leases	12
Note 6–Derivative Instruments	15
Note 7–Intangible Assets	17
Note 8–Goodwill	17
Note 9–Debt	19
Note 10–Revenue	20
Note 11–Restructuring Costs	21
Note 12–Pension and Other Benefit Plans	22
Note 13–Income Taxes	22
Note 14–Stockholders' Equity	25
Note 15–Stock Incentive Plans	26
Note 16–Cash Flows	27
Note 17–Segment Information	28
Note 18–Commitments and Contingencies	31

DXC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)

(in millions, except per-share amounts)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Revenues	$ 3,194	$ 3,225	$ 9,514	$ 9,702
Costs of services (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	2,435	2,416	7,206	7,369
Selling, general and administrative (excludes depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs)	309	335	1,069	989
Depreciation and amortization	283	320	882	975
Restructuring costs	20	43	92	124
Interest expense	54	66	161	207
Interest income	(46)	(51)	(138)	(153)
Gain on disposition of businesses	—	(7)	—	(7)
Other income, net	(32)	(28)	(127)	(94)
Total costs and expenses	3,023	3,094	9,145	9,410
Income before income taxes	171	131	369	292
Income tax expense	61	68	201	159
Net income	110	63	168	133
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	3	6	9	8
Net income attributable to DXC common stockholders	$ 107	$ 57	$ 159	$ 125
Income per common share:				
Basic	$ 0.62	$ 0.31	$ 0.90	$ 0.69
Diluted	$ 0.61	$ 0.31	$ 0.88	$ 0.68

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

DXC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Net income	$ 110	$ 63	$ 168	$ 133
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax [1]	9	(59)	(98)	23
Cash flow hedges adjustments, net of tax [2]	3	4	(8)	(7)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans, net of tax:				
Amortization of prior service cost, net of tax [3]	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Pension and other post-retirement benefit plans, net of tax	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	11	(56)	(109)	13
Comprehensive income	121	7	59	146
Less: comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	3	5	8	7
Comprehensive income attributable to DXC common stockholders	$ 118	$ 2	$ 51	$ 139

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[1] Tax (benefit) expense related to foreign currency translation adjustments was $0 and $(15) for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively, and $13 and $7 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024, respectively.
[2] Tax expense (benefit) related to cash flow hedges adjustments was $1 and $(3) for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively, and $1 and $(2) for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024, respectively.
[3] Tax benefit related to amortization of prior service costs was $1 and $1 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, respectively, and $0 and $1 for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024, respectively.

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

DXC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited)

(in millions, except per-share and share amounts)	As of December 31, 2025	As of March 31, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,731	$ 1,796
Receivables and contract assets, net of allowance of $24 and $32	2,908	2,972
Prepaid expenses	518	477
Other current assets	113	118
Total current assets	5,270	5,363
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of $6,158 and $6,241	1,767	1,642
Operating right-of-use assets, net	667	635
Goodwill	530	526
Deferred income taxes, net	783	819
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of $3,362 and $3,409	1,165	1,253
Other assets	2,995	2,967
Total Assets	$ 13,177	$ 13,205
LIABILITIES and EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	532	880
Accounts payable	582	549
Accrued payroll and related costs	543	571
Current operating lease liabilities	233	227
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,295	1,358
Deferred revenue and advance contract payments	724	762
Income taxes payable	—	64
Total current liabilities	3,909	4,411
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,092	2,996
Non-current deferred revenue	571	635
Non-current operating lease liabilities	466	444
Non-current income tax liabilities and deferred tax liabilities	500	495
Other long-term liabilities	1,226	734
Total Liabilities	9,764	9,715
Commitments and contingencies		
DXC stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, par value $0.01 per share, 1,000,000 shares authorized, none issued as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025	—	—
Common stock, par value $0.01 per share, 750,000,000 shares authorized, 176,466,937 issued as of December 31, 2025 and 186,856,421 issued as of March 31, 2025	1	2
Additional paid-in capital	7,193	7,677
Accumulated deficit	(2,931)	(3,451)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(870)	(762)
Treasury stock, at cost, 6,429,925 and 5,653,666 shares as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025	(248)	(237)
Total DXC stockholders' equity	3,145	3,229
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	268	261
Total Equity	3,413	3,490
Total Liabilities and Equity	$ 13,177	$ 13,205

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

DXC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	$ 168	$ 133
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	899	995
Goodwill impairment losses	14	—
Operating right-of-use expense	229	235
Pension & other post-employment benefits, actuarial & settlement losses	11	—
Share-based compensation	69	59
Deferred taxes	65	(182)
(Gain) loss on dispositions	(3)	30
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	6	9
Unrealized foreign currency exchange (gain) loss	(54)	33
Impairment losses and contract write-offs	4	25
Other non-cash charges, net	(8)	3
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in assets	260	334
Decrease in operating lease liability	(229)	(235)
Decrease in other liabilities	(422)	(356)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,009	1,083
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(142)	(171)
Payments for transition and transformation contract costs	(85)	(106)
Software purchased and developed	(179)	(230)
Business dispositions	—	26
Proceeds from sale of assets	26	126
Other investing activities, net	15	12
Net cash used in investing activities	(365)	(343)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings of commercial paper	—	367
Repayments of commercial paper	—	(369)
Principal payments on long-term debt	(1,062)	—
Payments on finance leases and borrowings for asset financing	(154)	(242)
Proceeds from bond issuance	747	—
Taxes paid related to net share settlements of share-based compensation awards	(13)	(18)
Repurchase of common stock	(188)	(14)
Other financing activities, net	(4)	19
Net cash used in financing activities	(674)	(257)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(35)	16
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(65)	499
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,796	1,224
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 1,731	$ 1,723

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

DXC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2025								
(in millions, except shares in thousands)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock[1]	Total DXC Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at September 30, 2025	180,921	$ 2	$ 7,360	$ (3,162)	$ (881)	$ (248)	$ 3,071	$ 265	$ 3,336
Net Income				107			107	3	110
Other comprehensive loss					11		11		11
Share-based compensation expense			23				23		23
Share repurchase program[2]	(4,494)	(1)	(189)	124			(66)		(66)
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	40						—		—
Non-controlling interest distributions and other			(1)				(1)		(1)
Balance at December 31, 2025	176,467	$ 1	$ 7,193	$ (2,931)	$ (870)	$ (248)	$ 3,145	$ 268	$ 3,413

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2024								
(in millions, except shares in thousands)	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total DXC Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance at September 30, 2024	186,521	$ 2	$ 7,647	$ (3,771)	$ (663)	$ (234)	$ 2,981	$ 255	$ 3,236
Net income				57			57	6	63
Other comprehensive income					(55)		(55)	(1)	(56)
Share-based compensation expense			11				11		11
Acquisition of treasury stock						(1)	(1)		(1)
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	89						—		—
Non-controlling interest distributions and other			$ (1)	(1)	$ (1)		(3)	$ 2	(1)
Balance at December 31, 2024	186,610	$ 2	$ 7,657	$ (3,715)	$ (719)	$ (235)	$ 2,990	$ 262	$ 3,252

(in millions, except shares in thousands)	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025								
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock[1]	Total DXC Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount							
Balance at March 31, 2025	186,856	$ 2	$ 7,677	$ (3,451)	$ (762)	$ (237)	$ 3,229	$ 261	$ 3,490
Net income				159			159	9	168
Other comprehensive income					(108)		(108)	(1)	(109)
Share-based compensation expense			69				69		69
Acquisition of treasury stock						(11)	(11)		(11)
Share repurchase program[2]	(13,087)	(1)	(552)	361			(192)		(192)
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	2,698						—		—
Non-controlling interest distributions and other			(1)				(1)	(1)	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2025	176,467	$ 1	$ 7,193	$ (2,931)	$ (870)	$ (248)	$ 3,145	$ 268	$ 3,413

(in millions, except shares in thousands)	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024								
	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total DXC Equity	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount							
Balance at March 31, 2024	183,431	$ 2	$ 7,599	$ (3,839)	$ (732)	$ (219)	$ 2,811	$ 255	$ 3,066
Net income				125			125	8	133
Other comprehensive income					14		14	(1)	13
Share-based compensation expense			59				59		59
Acquisition of treasury stock						(16)	(16)		(16)
Stock option exercises and other common stock transactions	3,179						—		—
Non-controlling interest distributions and other			(1)	(1)	(1)		(3)		(3)
Balance at December 31, 2024	186,610	$ 2	$ 7,657	$ (3,715)	$ (719)	$ (235)	$ 2,990	$ 262	$ 3,252

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[1] 6,429,925 treasury shares as of December 31, 2025.
[2] On August 16, 2022, the U.S. Government enacted the Inflation Reduction Act (the "IRA") into law. The IRA imposes a 1% excise tax on share repurchases completed after December 31, 2022. We reflect the excise tax within equity as part of the repurchase of the common stock.

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

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business

DXC Technology Company ("DXC," the "Company," "we," "us," or "our") is a leading enterprise technology and innovation partner delivering software, services, and solutions to global enterprises and public sector organizations — helping them harness AI to drive outcomes at a time of exponential change with speed. With deep expertise in Managed Infrastructure Services, Application Modernization, and Industry-Specific Software Solutions, DXC modernizes, secures, and operates some of the world's most complex technology estates.

New Segment Structure

During the first quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company began reporting its financial results under a new segment structure designed to better reflect the Company's operational structure and the delivery of end-to-end IT services. The new structure includes three reportable segments that align with how management assesses performance of the business and allocates resources: Consulting & Engineering Services ("CES"), Global Infrastructure Services ("GIS"), and Insurance Services ("Insurance"). See Note 17 - "Segment Information" for more information. Descriptions for each segment are provided below:

- Consulting & Engineering Services – Helps businesses use AI and data analytics to improve operations, automate tasks, and speed up their digital transformation. We provide software engineering, consulting, and custom and enterprise applications solutions that help companies manage essential functions, modernize processes, and drive innovation. We have strong expertise in industries like finance, automotive, manufacturing, healthcare, life sciences, travel, and the public sector. Our solutions help businesses stay competitive by improving efficiency, launching new products faster, expanding into new markets, and achieving their strategic goals.

- Global Infrastructure Services – Implements and operates the technology underpinning the critical systems of global businesses and governments. Clients trust us to secure, modernize, and operate their critical systems and improve workplace experience to support business growth. Services include the design, migration, and management of complex data center, mainframe, cloud, and network environments, with an emphasis on scalability, security, compliance, and cost efficiency. By leveraging a human-led, AI-driven Intelligent Operations approach, we deliver secure, reliable IT operations that clients trust. We also provide cross-industry business process services, which streamline clients' core enterprise functions such as finance, HR, procurement, and customer service. The implementation of secure, reliable technology improves employee experiences and productivity by streamlining daily operations—such as device management, helpdesk support, and AI-powered automation—enabling seamless collaboration, reducing IT support demands, and lowering costs through intuitive, self-service tools.

- Insurance Services – Provides software and services for Life and Wealth, Property & Casualty and Reinsurance providers, helping them optimize, run and digitally transform their operations. We help insurers modernize their technology landscape from heritage systems to advanced AI-powered solutions that enhances operational efficiency, improves customer experiences, and enables insurers to adopt a digital-first approach. Complementing our software solutions, we provide comprehensive business process services, leveraging deep industry expertise to support the full spectrum of insurance operations.

Basis of Presentation

In order to make this report easier to read, DXC refers throughout to (i) the interim unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as the "financial statements," (ii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as the "statements of operations," (iii) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) as the "statements of comprehensive income," (iv) the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as the "balance sheets," and (v) the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows as the "statements of cash flows." In addition, references are made throughout to the numbered Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements ("Notes") in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of DXC, its consolidated subsidiaries, and those business entities in which DXC maintains a controlling interest. Investments in business entities in which the Company does not have control, but has the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, are accounted for by the equity method. Other investments are accounted for by the cost method. Non-controlling interests are presented as a separate component within equity in the balance sheets. Net earnings attributable to the non-controlling interests are presented separately in the statements of operations and comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests are presented separately in the statements of comprehensive income. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") for quarterly reports and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). Certain disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules. These financial statements should therefore be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 ("fiscal 2025").

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in accordance with GAAP, requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company bases its estimates on assumptions regarding historical experience, currently available information, and anticipated developments that it believes are reasonable and appropriate. However, because the use of estimates involves an inherent degree of uncertainty, actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates are used for, but are not limited to, contracts accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method, cash flows used in the evaluation of impairment of goodwill and other long-lived assets, reserves for uncertain tax positions, valuation allowances on deferred tax assets, loss accruals for litigation, and obligations related to our pension plans. In the opinion of the Company's management, the accompanying financial statements contain all adjustments necessary, including those of a normal recurring nature, to fairly present the financial statements. The results of operations for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The following Accounting Standards Updates ("ASU") were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board but have not yet been adopted by DXC:

Date Issued and ASU	DXC Effective Date	Description	Impact
December 2023 ASU 2023-09, "Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures"	Fiscal 2026	The update requires disclosure of disaggregated income taxes paid, prescribes standard categories for the components of the effective tax rate reconciliation, and modifies other income tax-related disclosures. Early adoption of this update is permitted.	The Company will include the expanded income tax disclosures in its Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2026, applied on a prospective basis. Otherwise, adoption of this ASU will not impact the consolidated financial statements.
November 2024 ASU 2024-03, "Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses"	Fiscal 2028	The update requires disclosure, in the notes to financial statements, of specified quantitative information about certain costs and expenses presented in the income statement and certain qualitative information about costs that are not disaggregated. Early adoption of this update is permitted.	The Company is in the process of assessing the impacts and method of adoption. This ASU will impact the Company's financial statement disclosures, but not its consolidated financial statements.
September 2025 ASU 2025-06, "Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software"	Fiscal 2029	The update amends the guidance for capitalizing internal-use software so that it is neutral to different software development methods, primarily by removing the previous "development stage" model to more closely align the capitalization of internal use software to that of software to be sold or marketed externally. Early adoption of this update is permitted.	The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of the ASU on our consolidated financial statements as well as its method of adoption.

Other recently issued ASUs that have not yet been adopted are not expected to have a material effect on DXC's condensed consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 – Divestitures

During the first nine months of fiscal 2025, the Company sold insignificant businesses and made adjustments to estimated amounts from prior years' dispositions that resulted in a gain of $7 million.

Note 3 – Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed using the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the incremental shares issuable upon the assumed exercise of stock options and equity awards. The following table reflects the calculation of basic and diluted EPS:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions, except per-share amounts)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Net income attributable to DXC common stockholders:	$ 107	$ 57	$ 159	$ 125
Common share information:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	173.13	181.02	177.21	180.54
Dilutive effect of stock options and equity awards	2.62	3.75	2.95	4.11
Weighted average common shares outstanding for diluted EPS	175.75	184.77	180.16	184.65
Earnings per share:				
Basic	$ 0.62	$ 0.31	$ 0.90	$ 0.69
Diluted	$ 0.61	$ 0.31	$ 0.88	$ 0.68

Certain share-based equity awards were excluded from the computation of dilutive EPS because inclusion of these awards would have an anti-dilutive effect. The number of awards excluded were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Stock Options	274,899	899,937	318,893	911,471
Restricted Stock Units	476,222	224,415	926,928	1,524,055
Performance Stock Units	39,939	6,982	12,659	113,051

Note 4 – Receivables

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The following table presents the change in balance for the allowance for doubtful accounts:

	As of	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Beginning balance	$ 32	$ 35
Provisions for losses on accounts receivable	6	9
Other adjustments to allowance and write-offs	(14)	(7)
Ending balance	$ 24	$ 37

Receivables Facility

The Company has an accounts receivable sales facility (as amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified, the "Receivables Facility") with certain unaffiliated financial institutions (the "Purchasers") for the sale of commercial accounts receivable in the United States up to a maximum amount of $400 million. The Receivables Facility was amended on July 25, 2025, extending the termination date to July 24, 2026.

As of December 31, 2025, the total availability under the Receivables Facility was $394 million and the amount sold to the Purchasers was $400 million, which was derecognized from the Company's balance sheet. As of December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a $6 million liability within accounts payable because the amount of cash proceeds received by the Company under the Receivables Facility was more than the total availability.

The fair value of the sold receivables approximated book value due to the short-term nature, and as a result, no gain or loss on sale of receivables was recorded.

Note 5 – Leases

The Company has operating and finance leases for data centers, corporate offices, and certain equipment. Its leases have remaining lease terms of one to 10 years, some of which include options to extend the leases for up to ten years, and some of which include options to terminate the leases within one to three years.

Operating Leases

The components of operating lease expense were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Operating lease cost	$ 76	$ 75	$ 229	$ 235
Short-term lease cost	3	7	11	19
Variable lease cost	18	12	52	38
Sublease income	(3)	(4)	(10)	(14)
Total operating costs	$ 94	$ 90	$ 282	$ 278

Cash payments made for variable lease costs and short-term leases are not included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities, and as such, are excluded from the supplemental cash flow information stated below.

	Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities – operating cash flows	$ 229	$ 235
ROU assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities[1]	$ 228	$ 180

[1] *Net of $459 million and $528 million in lease modifications and terminations during the first nine months of fiscal 2026 and 2025, respectively. See Note* 16 *– "Cash Flows" for further information on non-cash activities affecting cash flows.*

The following table presents operating lease balances:

		As of	
(in millions)	Balance Sheet Line Item	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
ROU operating lease assets	Operating right-of-use assets, net	$ 667	$ 635
Operating lease liabilities	Current operating lease liabilities	$ 233	$ 227
Operating lease liabilities	Non-current operating lease liabilities	466	444
Total operating lease liabilities		$ 699	$ 671

The weighted-average operating lease term was 3.6 years and 3.8 years as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively. The weighted-average operating lease discount rate was 4.7% and 4.9% as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

The following maturity analysis presents expected undiscounted cash payments for operating leases as of December 31, 2025:

	Fiscal Year						
(in millions)	Remainder of 2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter	Total
Operating lease payments	$ 74	$ 242	$ 203	$ 139	$ 44	$ 53	$ 755
Less: imputed interest							(56)
Total operating lease liabilities							$ 699

Finance Leases

The components of finance lease expense were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Amortization of right-of-use assets	$ 11	$ 17	$ 39	$ 66
Interest on lease liabilities	2	4	8	11
Total finance lease expense	$ 13	$ 21	$ 47	$ 77

The following table provides supplemental cash flow information related to the Company's finance leases:

	Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Interest paid for finance lease liabilities – Operating cash flows	$ 8	$ 11
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of finance lease obligations – financing cash flows	109	159
Total cash paid in the measurement of finance lease obligations	$ 117	$ 170
Capital expenditures through finance lease obligations[1]	$ 6	$ 20

[1] *See Note 16 – "Cash Flows" for further information on non-cash activities affecting cash flows.*

The following table presents finance lease balances:

		As of	
(in millions)	Balance Sheet Line Item	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
ROU finance lease assets	Property and Equipment, net	$ 94	$ 145
Finance lease	Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	$ 99	$ 123
Finance lease	Long-term debt, net of current maturities	98	155
Total finance lease liabilities[1]		$ 197	$ 278

[1] *See Note 9 – "Debt" for further information on finance lease liabilities.*

The weighted-average finance lease term was 2.4 years and 2.7 years as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively. The weighted-average finance lease discount rate was 5.8% and 5.6% as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively.

The following maturity analysis presents expected undiscounted cash payments for finance leases as of December 31, 2025:

	Fiscal Year						
(in millions)	Remainder of 2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	Thereafter	Total
Finance lease payments	$ 30	$ 99	$ 55	$ 22	$ 3	$ 4	$ 213
Less: imputed interest							(16)
Total finance lease liabilities							$ 197

Note 6 – Derivative Instruments

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to interest rate and foreign exchange rate fluctuations. As part of its risk management strategy, the Company uses derivative instruments, primarily foreign currency forward contracts and interest rate swaps, to hedge certain foreign currency and interest rate exposures. The Company's objective is to reduce earnings volatility by offsetting gains and losses resulting from these exposures with losses and gains on the derivative contracts used to hedge them. The Company does not use derivative instruments for trading or any speculative purposes.

Derivatives Designated for Hedge Accounting

Cash flow hedges

The Company has designated certain foreign currency forward contracts as cash flow hedges to reduce foreign currency risk related to certain Indian Rupee-denominated obligations and forecasted transactions. The notional amounts of foreign currency forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025 were $307 million and $668 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the related forecasted transactions extend through December 2026.

During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively, the Company had no cash flow hedges for which it was probable that the hedged transaction would not occur.

See Note 14 - "Stockholders' Equity" for changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes, related to the Company's derivatives designated for hedge accounting. As of December 31, 2025, $18 million of loss related to the cash flow hedge reported in accumulated other comprehensive loss is expected to be reclassified into earnings within the next 12 months.

Derivatives Not Designated for Hedge Accounting

The derivative instruments not designated as hedges for purposes of hedge accounting include certain short-term foreign currency forward contracts. Derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments are adjusted to fair value through earnings in the financial statement line item to which the derivative relates.

Foreign currency forward contracts

The Company manages the exposure to fluctuations in foreign currencies by using primarily short-term foreign currency forward contracts to hedge certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities, including intercompany accounts and forecasted transactions. The net notional amounts of the foreign currency forward contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025 were $1.1 billion and $1.9 billion, respectively.

The following table presents the foreign currency (gain) loss to Other income, net:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Foreign currency remeasurement [1]	$ 8	$ 48	$ (50)	$ 29
Undesignated foreign currency forward contracts [2]	(8)	(49)	43	(29)
Total - Foreign currency (gain) loss	$ —	$ (1)	$ (7)	$ —

(1) Movements from exchange rates on the Company's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.
(2) Movements from hedges used to manage the Company's foreign currency remeasurement exposure, and the associated costs of the hedging program.

Other Risks for Derivative Instruments

The Company is exposed to the risk of losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to its derivative contracts. The amount subject to credit risk related to derivative instruments is generally limited to the amount, if any, by which a counterparty's obligations exceed the obligations of the Company with that counterparty. To mitigate counterparty credit risk, the Company regularly reviews its credit exposure and the creditworthiness of the counterparties. With respect to its foreign currency derivatives, as of December 31, 2025, there were two counterparties with concentration of credit risk, and based on gross fair value, the maximum amount of loss that the Company could incur is $1 million.

The Company also enters into enforceable master netting arrangements with some of its counterparties. However, for financial reporting purposes, it is the Company's policy not to offset derivative assets and liabilities despite the existence of enforceable master netting arrangements. The potential effect of such netting arrangements on the Company's balance sheets is not material for the periods presented.

Non-Derivative Financial Instruments Designated for Hedge Accounting

The Company applies hedge accounting for foreign currency-denominated intercompany debt used to manage foreign currency exposures on its net investments in certain non-U.S. operations. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging instrument must be highly effective at reducing the risk from the exposure being hedged.

Net Investment Hedges

DXC seeks to reduce the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates on its net investments in certain non-U.S. operations with foreign currency-denominated intercompany debt. For foreign currency-denominated intercompany debt designated as a hedge, the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed based on changes in spot rates. For qualifying net investment hedges, all gains or losses on the hedging instruments are included in currency translation. Gains or losses on individual net investments in non-U.S. operations are reclassified to earnings from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) when such net investments are sold or substantially liquidated.

As of December 31, 2025, DXC had $244 million of foreign currency-denominated intercompany debt designated as hedges of net investments in non-U.S. subsidiaries. For the three and nine months ended December 31, 2025, the pre-tax loss on foreign currency-denominated intercompany debt designated for hedge accounting recognized in other comprehensive income was immaterial.

Note 7 – Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consisted of the following:

	As of December 31, 2025			As of March 31, 2025		
(in millions)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Software	$ 3,671	$ 2,737	$ 934	$ 3,713	$ 3,166	$ 547
Customer related intangible assets	3,964	3,256	708	3,886	2,933	953
Other intangible assets	290	165	125	284	142	142
Total intangible assets	$ 7,925	$ 6,158	$ 1,767	$ 7,883	$ 6,241	$ 1,642

The components of amortization expense were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Intangible asset amortization	$ 170	$ 182	$ 530	$ 548
Transition and transformation contract cost amortization[1]	43	51	129	152
Total amortization expense	$ 213	$ 233	$ 659	$ 700

[1] *Transition and transformation contract costs are included within other assets on the balance sheets.*

Estimated future amortization related to intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Fiscal Year	(in millions)
Remainder of 2026	$ 165
2027	584
2028	332
2029	230
2030	186
Thereafter	270
Total	$ 1,767

Note 8 – Goodwill

During the first quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company began reporting its financial results under a new segment structure that includes three operating and reportable segments: 1) CES, 2) GIS, and 3) Insurance. These segments align with how management assesses performance of the business and allocates resources. See Note 17 - "Segment Information" for more information. The change to the Company's operating segments resulted in a change to the Company's reporting units, which are aligned to the Company's operating and reportable segments.

As a result of the realignment, the Company reallocated goodwill to the new reporting units on a relative fair value basis.

In connection with the goodwill reallocation described above, the Company assessed whether there were events or changes in circumstances that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of any of its reporting units below their carrying amount and require goodwill to be tested for impairment. As a result, the Company concluded that the goodwill balance reallocated to the GIS segment was fully impaired in the first quarter of fiscal 2026.

The following table summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill, by segment, as of December 31, 2025.

(in millions)	Global Business Solutions	Consulting & Engineering Services	Global Infrastructure Services	Insurance Services	Total
Balance as of March 31, 2025, net	$ 526	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 526
Reallocation of goodwill	$ (526)	$ 367	$ 14	$ 145	$ —
Impairment losses[1]		—	(14)	—	(14)
Foreign currency translation[2]		13	—	5	18
Balance as of December 31, 2025, net	$ —	$ 380	$ —	$ 150	$ 530
Goodwill, gross		3,599	5,080	1,421	10,100
Accumulated impairment losses		$ (3,219)	$ (5,080)	$ (1,271)	$ (9,570)
Balance as of December 31, 2025, net		$ 380	$ —	$ 150	$ 530

[1] *Impairment losses are included within Other income, net on the statements of operations.*
[2] *The foreign currency translation amount reflects the impact of currency movements on non-U.S. dollar-denominated goodwill balances.*

Note 9 – Debt

The following is a summary of the Company's debt:

(in millions)	Interest Rates	Fiscal Year Maturities	December 31, 2025[1]	March 31, 2025[1]
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt				
€650 million Senior notes	1.75%	2026	$ —	$ 702
$700 million Senior notes	1.80%	2027	399	—
Current maturities of finance lease liabilities	0.53% - 14.59%	2026 - 2027	99	123
Current maturities of long-term debt	Various	2026 - 2027	34	55
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt			$ 532	$ 880
Long-term debt, net of current maturities				
$700 million Senior notes	1.80%	2027	—	698
€750 million Senior notes	0.45%	2028	879	808
$650 million Senior notes	2.375%	2029	648	647
€650 million Senior notes	4.25%	2031	744	—
€600 million Senior notes	0.95%	2032	700	644
Finance lease liabilities	0.53% - 14.59%	2027 - 2035	98	155
Borrowings for assets acquired under long-term financing	0.00% - 7.55%	2027 - 2029	8	28
Other borrowings	Various	2027 - 2035	15	16
Long-term debt, net of current maturities			3,092	2,996
Total debt			$ 3,624	$ 3,876

[1] *The carrying amounts of the senior notes as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, include the remaining principal outstanding of $3,399 million and $3,510 million, respectively, net of total unamortized debt discounts and premiums, and deferred debt issuance costs of $28 million and $11 million, respectively.*

Senior Notes

During the third quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company issued €650 million aggregate principal amount of 4.25% senior notes due fiscal 2031. The net proceeds from the issuance were used to repay in full the Company's €650 million senior notes due fiscal 2026. In addition, the Company redeemed $300 million aggregate principal amount of its $700 million senior notes due fiscal 2027.

Fair Value of Debt

The estimated fair value of the Company's senior notes was $3.2 billion and $3.3 billion as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, compared with carrying value of $3.4 billion and $3.5 billion as of December 31, 2025 and March 31, 2025, respectively. Senior notes are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Note 10 – Revenue

Revenue Recognition

The following table presents DXC's revenues disaggregated by geography, based on the location of incorporation of the DXC entity providing the related goods or services:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
United States	$ 805	$ 902	$ 2,454	$ 2,688
United Kingdom	451	441	1,395	1,340
Other Europe	1,094	1,041	3,172	3,106
Australia	278	286	812	894
Other International	566	555	1,681	1,674
Total Revenues	$ 3,194	$ 3,225	$ 9,514	$ 9,702

The revenue by geography pertains to both of the Company's reportable segments. Refer to Note 17 – "Segment Information" for the Company's segment disclosures.

Remaining Performance Obligations

As of December 31, 2025, approximately $16.4 billion of revenue is expected to be recognized from remaining performance obligations. We expect to recognize revenue on approximately 14% of these remaining performance obligations in fiscal 2026, with the remainder of the balance recognized thereafter.

Contract Balances

The following table provides information about the balances of the Company's trade receivables and contract assets and contract liabilities:

		As of	
(in millions)	Balance Sheet Line Item	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Trade receivables, net	Receivables and contract assets, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 1,920	$ 2,041
Contract assets	Receivables and contract assets, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	$ 368	$ 338
Contract liabilities	Deferred revenue and advance contract payments and Non-current deferred revenue	$ 1,295	$ 1,397

Change in contract liabilities were as follows:

	Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance, beginning of period	$ 1,397	$ 1,537
Deferred revenue	1,322	1,221
Recognition of deferred revenue	(1,423)	(1,289)
Currency translation adjustment	52	(28)
Other	(53)	(100)
Balance, end of period	$ 1,295	$ 1,341

Note 11 – Restructuring Costs

The composition of restructuring liabilities by financial statement line item is as follows:

	As of	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	$ 24	$ 33
Other long-term liabilities	5	6
Total	$ 29	$ 39

Summary of Restructuring Plans

Fiscal 2026 Plan

During fiscal 2026, management approved global cost savings initiatives designed to better align the Company's workforce, facility and data center requirements (the "Fiscal 2026 Plan").

Restructuring Liability Reconciliations by Plan

	Restructuring Liability as of March 31, 2025	Costs Expensed, Net of Reversals	Costs Not Affecting Restructuring Liability[1]	Cash Paid	Other[2]	Restructuring Liability as of December 31, 2025
Fiscal 2026 Plan						
Workforce Reductions	$ —	$ 64	$ —	$ (51)	$ —	$ 13
Facilities Costs	—	2	(1)	—	(1)	—
	—	66	(1)	(51)	(1)	13
Fiscal 2025 Plan						
Workforce Reductions	$ 26	$ 4	$ —	$ (23)	$ 1	$ 8
Facilities Costs	—	18	(1)	(17)	—	—
	26	22	(1)	(40)	1	8
Other Prior Year and Acquired Plans						
Workforce Reductions	$ 12	$ (1)	$ —	$ (5)	$ 1	$ 7
Facilities Costs	1	5	(3)	(3)	1	1
	13	4	(3)	(8)	2	8
Total	$ 39	$ 92	$ (5)	$ (99)	$ 2	$ 29

[1] *Pension benefit augmentations recorded as pension liabilities, asset impairments and restructuring costs associated with right-of-use assets.*
[2] *Foreign currency translation adjustments.*

Restructuring costs for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 includes $6 million related to amortization of the right-of-use asset and interest expense for leased facilities that have been vacated but are being actively marketed for sublease or we are in negotiations with the landlord to potentially terminate or modify those leases.

Note 12 – Pension and Other Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plans

The components of net periodic pension income were:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Service cost	$ 12	$ 13	$ 38	$ 39
Interest cost	75	75	226	225
Expected return on assets	(116)	(113)	(351)	(341)
Amortization of prior service costs	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Subtotal	(30)	(27)	(90)	(81)
Settlement/curtailment gain	(4)	—	(4)	—
Recognition of actuarial loss	15	—	15	—
Net periodic pension income	$ (19)	$ (27)	$ (79)	$ (81)

The service cost component of net periodic pension income is presented in costs of services and selling, general and administrative and the other components of net periodic pension income are presented in other income, net.

In November 2025, the Government of India consolidated multiple labor statutes into a unified framework. Certain provisions of this framework revised the definition of wages used in determining employee benefit obligations. During the third quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company evaluated the impact of these changes and recognized an increase of approximately $15 million in its projected benefit obligations in India. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy to recognize actuarial gains and losses immediately through a mark-to-market adjustment, a non-cash charge of $15 million was recorded in Other income, net, during the period.

Note 13 – Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate ("ETR") was 35.7% and 51.9% for the three months ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, and 54.5% and 54.5% for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, and tax benefits resulting from the expiration of the statute of limitations relating to uncertain tax positions. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, the tax benefit of a worthless stock deduction under section 165(g) of the Internal Revenue Code related to the Company's investment in a wholly owned subsidiary, and a decrease in a deferred tax asset for stock based compensation. For the three months ended December 31, 2024, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, and the foreign tax credit. For the nine months ended December 31, 2024, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, the foreign tax credit, and an increase in interest receivables due from tax authorities.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had undistributed earnings from foreign subsidiaries that were not indefinitely reinvested and a deferred tax liability of $28 million for the estimated taxes associated with the repatriation of these earnings. The Company also had undistributed earnings and other outside basis differences in foreign subsidiaries that were indefinitely reinvested for which no taxes have been provided and the quantification of the deferred tax liability, if any, was not practicable. If future events, including material changes in estimates of cash, working capital and long-term investment requirements, necessitate that these earnings be distributed, an additional provision for taxes may apply, which could materially affect our future effective tax rate.

In connection with the merger of Computer Sciences Corporation ("CSC") and the Enterprise Services business of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company (the "HPES Merger"), the Company entered into a tax matters agreement with Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company ("HPE"). HPE generally will be responsible for tax liabilities arising prior to the HPES Merger, and DXC is liable to HPE for income tax receivables it receives related to pre-HPES Merger periods. Pursuant to the tax matters agreement, the Company recorded a $13 million tax indemnification receivable related to uncertain tax positions, a $33 million tax indemnification receivable related to other tax payables, and a $94 million tax indemnification payable related to other tax receivables.

In connection with the spin-off of the Company's former U.S. public sector business (the "USPS Separation"), the Company entered into a tax matters agreement with Perspecta Inc. (including its successors and permitted assigns, "Perspecta"). The Company generally will be responsible for tax liabilities arising prior to the USPS Separation, and Perspecta is liable to the Company for income tax receivables related to pre-spin-off periods. Income tax liabilities transferred to Perspecta primarily relate to pre-HPES Merger periods, for which the Company is indemnified by HPE pursuant to the tax matters agreement between the Company and HPE. The Company remains liable to HPE for tax receivables transferred to Perspecta related to pre-HPES Merger periods. Pursuant to the tax matters agreement, the Company recorded a $12 million tax indemnification receivable from Perspecta related to other tax receivables and a $1 million tax indemnification payable to Perspecta related to income tax and other tax payables.

In connection with the sale of its healthcare provider software business ("HPS"), the Company entered into a tax matters agreement with Dedalus. Pursuant to the tax matters agreement, the Company generally will be responsible for tax liabilities arising prior to the sale of the HPS business.

The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") has examined, or is examining, the Company's federal income tax returns for fiscal years 2009 through the tax year ended October 31, 2018. With respect to CSC's fiscal years 2009 through 2017 federal tax returns, the Company participated in settlement negotiations with the IRS Office of Appeals. The IRS examined several issues for these tax years that resulted in various audit adjustments. The Company and the IRS Office of Appeals have settled various audit adjustments, and we disagree with the IRS' disallowance of certain losses and deductions resulting from restructuring costs, foreign exchange losses, and a third-party financing transaction in previous years.

We have received notices of deficiency and a final partnership administrative adjustment with respect to fiscal years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2013 and have timely filed petitions with the U.S. Tax Court.

The U.S. Tax Court cases generally involve three primary issues. The first issue pertains to a capital loss the Company claimed in fiscal year 2013 in the amount of $651 million, which the IRS subsequently disallowed, and for which it proposed a substantial understatement penalty. The total cash tax payment the IRS is seeking is approximately $495 million, inclusive of penalties and interest, which continues to accrue. The U.S. Tax Court held a trial on this matter in two sessions in August and October 2025. Post-trial briefing is scheduled to conclude in April 2026.

The second issue pertains to the Company's deduction for restructuring expenses in fiscal year 2013 in the amount of $146 million, which the IRS has disputed. The total cash tax payment the IRS is seeking is approximately $107 million, inclusive of penalties and interest, which continues to accrue. In January 2025, the Court denied the IRS's motion for summary judgment. A trial date is pending.

The third issue primarily pertains to foreign currency losses from 2009 that the Company claimed in fiscal years 2010 and 2011 in the amount of $165 million, resulting from the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Euro over an eight-year period (from 2001 to 2009) upon termination of a partnership interest involving two entities with different functional currencies. The total cash tax payment the IRS is seeking is approximately $131 million, inclusive of penalties and interest, which continues to accrue. The IRS has filed a motion for summary judgment. A decision on the motion is pending.

As we believe we will ultimately prevail on the technical merits of the disagreed items and are challenging them in the U.S. Tax Court, the above matters are not fully reserved and would result in incremental federal and state tax expense of approximately $569 million (including estimated interest and penalties) for the unreserved portion of these items and cash tax payments of approximately $652 million if we do not prevail. These amounts are net of an expected $81 million interest deduction tax benefit.

During fiscal 2024, the Company determined there were inadvertent omissions on previously filed tax returns related to gain recognition agreements and certain related tax forms and disclosures. The Company notified the IRS promptly and filed for relief under Treas. Reg. Sec. 1.367(a)-8(p) to correct the issue.

The Company's fiscal years 2009, 2010, and 2013 are in the U.S. Tax Court, and consequently these years will remain open until such proceedings have concluded. The Company has agreed to extend the statute of limitations for fiscal and tax return years 2014 through 2021 to December 31, 2026. The Company expects to reach resolution for fiscal and tax return years 2009 through 2011 no earlier than fiscal year 2027. The Company expects to reach resolution for fiscal and tax return years 2012 and 2013 no earlier than fiscal year 2028. The Company expects to reach resolution for fiscal and tax return years 2014 through 2021 no earlier than fiscal year 2027.

The Company may settle certain other tax examinations for different amounts than the Company has accrued as uncertain tax positions. Consequently, the Company may need to accrue and ultimately pay additional amounts or pay lower amounts than previously estimated and accrued when positions are settled in the future. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, the Company's liability for uncertain tax positions decreased by $13 million (excluding interest and penalties and related tax attributes) primarily due to the expiration of the statute of limitations.

Note 14 – Stockholders' Equity

Share Repurchase Program

During the first nine months of fiscal 2026, the Company repurchased 13,087,310 shares under our Share Repurchase Program. There were no share repurchases during the first nine months of fiscal 2025.

	Fiscal 2026		
Fiscal Period	Number of Shares Repurchased	Average Price Per Share	Amount (in millions)
1st Quarter	3,275,268	$ 15.27	$ 50
2nd Quarter	5,317,898	$ 14.10	75
3rd Quarter	4,494,144	$ 14.46	65
Total	13,087,310	$ 14.52	$ 190

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table provides the changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes:

(in millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefit Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at March 31, 2025	$ (948)	$ (7)	$ 193	$ (762)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	(97)	(22)	—	(119)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	14	(3)	11
Balance at December 31, 2025	$ (1,045)	$ (15)	$ 190	$ (870)

(in millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Cash Flow Hedges	Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefit Plans	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at March 31, 2024	$ (939)	$ —	$ 207	$ (732)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassifications	23	(8)	—	15
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	1	(3)	(2)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$ (916)	$ (7)	$ 204	$ (719)

Note 15 – Stock Incentive Plans

Restricted Stock Units and Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units

Restricted stock units ("RSUs") represent the right to receive one share of DXC common stock upon a future settlement date, subject to vesting and other terms and conditions of the award, plus any dividend equivalents accrued during the award period.

The RSUs vest one-third ratably over a three-year period. In general, if the employees' status as a full-time employee is terminated prior to the vesting of the RSU grant in full, then the RSU grant is automatically canceled on the termination date, and any unvested shares and dividend equivalents are forfeited.

The Company also grants performance-based restricted stock units ("PSUs"), which generally vest at the end of a three-year period. The number of PSUs that ultimately vest is dependent upon the Company's achievement of certain specified financial performance criteria over a three-year period. If the specified performance criteria are met, awards are settled for shares of DXC common stock and dividend equivalents shortly subsequent to the end of the performance period, subject to continued employment through the last day of the third fiscal year. DXC also issued PSU awards that are considered to have a market condition. Settlement of shares for these PSU awards will be made shortly subsequent to the end of the third fiscal year, subject to certain market conditions and continued employment through the last day of the third fiscal year.

The fair value of RSUs and PSUs is based on the Company's common stock closing price on the grant date. For PSUs with a market-based condition, DXC uses a Monte Carlo simulation model to value the grants.

	Employee Equity Plan		Director Equity Plan	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding as of March 31, 2025	9,073,741	$ 22.23	201,017	$ 26.63
Granted	10,334,552	$ 16.19	170,500	$ 13.23
Settled	(2,604,727)	$ 25.39	(121,282)	$ 20.64
Canceled/Forfeited	(2,372,655)	$ 22.86	—	$ —
Outstanding as of December 31, 2025	14,430,911	$ 17.23	250,235	$ 20.41

Share-Based Compensation

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total share-based compensation cost	$ 23	$ 11	$ 69	$ 59
Related income tax benefit	$ 3	$ 3	$ 9	$ 10

Note 16 – Cash Flows

Cash payments for interest on indebtedness and income taxes and other select non-cash activities are as follows:

	Nine Months Ended	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash paid for:		
Interest	$ 153	$ 189
Taxes on income, net of refunds [1]	$ 201	$ 305
Non-cash activities:		
Operating:		
ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease, net [2]	$ 228	$ 180
Investing:		
Capital expenditures in accounts payable and accrued expenses [3]	$ 493	$ 13
Capital expenditures through finance lease obligations	$ 6	$ 20
Assets acquired under long-term financing	$ 3	$ —
Financing:		
Shares repurchased but not settled in cash [4]	$ 4	$ —

[1] *Income tax refunds were $47 million and $36 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.*
[2] *Net of $459 million and $528 million in lease modifications and terminations during the nine months ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.*
[3] *Accrued expenses includes both short-term and long-term liabilities.*
[4] *On August 16, 2022, the U.S. government enacted the IRA into law. The IRA imposes a 1% excise tax on share repurchases completed after December 31, 2022. In our cash flow statement we reflect the excise tax as a financing activity relating to the repurchase of common stock.*

Note 17 – Segment Information

DXC has a matrix form of organization and is managed in several different and overlapping groupings including services, industries and geographic regions. As a result, and in accordance with accounting standards, operating segments are organized by the type of services provided. Our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) serve as our Chief Operating Decision Makers ("CODM") and are responsible for obtaining, reviewing, and managing the Company’s financial performance based on these segments.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company began reporting its financial results under a new segment structure designed to better reflect the Company’s operational structure and the delivery of end-to-end IT services. The new structure includes three reportable segments that align with how management assesses performance of the business and allocates resources: CES, GIS, and Insurance, as previously described above in Note 1 - “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.” In connection with our segment reporting change, we have recast previously reported amounts across all reportable segments to conform to current segment presentation.

The Company's CODM uses segment profit to measure operational strength and performance, assist in evaluation of underlying trends, and allocate resources through periodic budget and forecasting processes. Segment profit is defined as segment revenues less costs of services, selling, general and administrative, depreciation and amortization, and other segment items.

The Company allocates certain costs such as real estate costs, information technology costs and costs for certain other shared corporate functions to its segments using a proportional share of either revenue or headcount for each segment. The Company does not allocate to its segments certain operating expenses managed at the corporate level. These unallocated expenses generally include certain corporate function costs, pension and other post-retirement benefit (“OPEB”) actuarial and settlement gains and losses, restructuring costs, transaction, separation, and integration-related costs, amortization of acquired intangible assets, impairment losses, gains/(losses) on dispositions of businesses, gains/(losses) on real estate and facility sales, and other costs that do not reflect ongoing segment operating performance. As part of the transition to the new segment structure, the Company updated the assumptions that define which expenses remain in corporate post allocation. The tables below reflect those revised assumptions.

Segment Measures

The following table summarizes operating results regularly provided to the CODM by reportable segment and a reconciliation to the financial statements:

(in millions)	CES	GIS	Insurance	Total Reportable Segments
Three Months Ended December 31, 2025				
Revenues	$ 1,266	$ 1,607	$ 321	$ 3,194
Costs of services	(982)	(1,239)	(226)	(2,447)
Selling, general and administrative	(137)	(125)	(40)	(302)
Depreciation and amortization[1]	(20)	(151)	(24)	(195)
Other segment items[2]	17	21	4	42
Segment profit	$ 144	$ 113	$ 35	$ 292
Three Months Ended December 31, 2024				
Revenues	$ 1,267	$ 1,651	$ 307	$ 3,225
Costs of services	(953)	(1,245)	(199)	(2,397)
Selling, general and administrative	(139)	(132)	(39)	(310)
Depreciation and amortization[1]	(28)	(184)	(22)	(234)
Other segment items[2]	17	22	3	42
Segment profit	$ 164	$ 112	$ 50	$ 326

(in millions)	CES	GIS	Insurance	Total Reportable Segments
Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025				
Revenues	$ 3,767	$ 4,793	$ 954	$ 9,514
Costs of services	(2,920)	(3,646)	(674)	(7,240)
Selling, general and administrative	(443)	(410)	(125)	(978)
Depreciation and amortization[1]	(68)	(478)	(72)	(618)
Other segment items[2]	58	73	13	144
Segment profit	$ 394	$ 332	$ 96	$ 822
Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024				
Revenues	$ 3,827	$ 4,965	$ 910	$ 9,702
Costs of services	(2,934)	(3,762)	(624)	(7,320)
Selling, general and administrative	(409)	(370)	(103)	(882)
Depreciation and amortization[1]	(75)	(568)	(64)	(707)
Other segment items[2]	53	68	12	133
Segment profit	$ 462	$ 333	$ 131	$ 926

[1] *Depreciation and amortization as presented excludes amortization of acquired intangible assets.*
[2] *Other segment items as presented includes non-service cost components of net periodic pension income and other miscellaneous segment gains/(losses).*

Reconciliation of Reportable Segment Profit to Consolidated Total

(in millions)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2025	Three Months Ended December 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024
Profit				
Total profit for reportable segments	$ 292	$ 326	$ 822	$ 926
Corporate expenses	(29)	(40)	(89)	(137)
Subtotal	263	286	733	789
Restructuring costs	(20)	(43)	(92)	(124)
Transaction, separation and integration-related costs	—	(3)	(2)	(25)
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	(87)	(87)	(262)	(263)
Merger related indemnification	34	—	32	—
Gains on dispositions	—	8	1	13
(Losses) gains on real estate and facility sales	—	(3)	7	(32)
Impairment losses	—	(12)	(14)	(12)
Pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement losses	(11)	—	(11)	—
Interest income	46	51	138	153
Interest expense	(54)	(66)	(161)	(207)
Income before income taxes	$ 171	$ 131	$ 369	$ 292

Management does not use total assets by segment to evaluate segment performance or allocate resources. As a result, assets are not tracked by segment and therefore, total assets by segment are not disclosed.

Note 18 – Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

Minimum purchase commitments as of December 31, 2025 were as follows:

Fiscal year (in millions)	**Minimum Purchase Commitment**
Remainder of 2026	$ 100
2027	501
2028	504
2029	387
2030	336
Thereafter	470
Total	$ 2,298

Contingencies

Securities Litigation: On August 20, 2019, a purported class action lawsuit was filed in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Santa Clara, against the Company, directors of the Company, and a former officer of the Company, among other defendants. The action asserts claims under Sections 11, 12 and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and is premised on allegedly false and/or misleading statements, and alleged non-disclosure of material facts, regarding the Company's prospects and expected performance. The putative class of plaintiffs includes former shareholders of Computer Sciences Corporation ("CSC") who exchanged their CSC shares for the Company's common stock pursuant to the offering documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the April 2017 transaction that formed DXC.

The State of California action had been stayed pending the outcome of the substantially similar federal action filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The federal action was dismissed with prejudice in December 2021. Thereafter, the state court lifted the stay and entered an order permitting additional briefing by the parties. In March 2022, Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, which the Company moved to dismiss. In August 2022, the Court granted the Company's motion to dismiss but permitted Plaintiffs to amend and refile their complaint. In September 2022, Plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint, which the Company moved to dismiss. In January 2023, the Court issued an order denying the Company's motion to dismiss the second amended complaint. In March 2023, the Court entered a scheduling order setting a trial date for September 2025. The trial date has since been extended to May 2026. In May 2024, the Court entered an order granting Plaintiffs' motion for class certification. In July 2024, notice was provided to potential class members.

In June 2025, the Company reached an agreement in principle to resolve all claims in the action. In October 2025, the parties executed a Stipulation of Settlement and submitted it to the Court for approval. In December 2025, the Court entered an order granting preliminary approval of the settlement. Notice of the pending settlement has been sent to class members. A final approval hearing has been scheduled for June 2026. The Company's share of the settlement has been funded by its insurance carriers.

Tax Examinations: The Company is under IRS examination in the U.S. on its federal income tax returns for certain fiscal years and is in disagreement with the IRS on certain tax positions, which are currently being contested in the U.S. Tax Court. For more detail, see Note 13 – "Income Taxes."

TCS Litigation: In April 2019, the Company filed a lawsuit against Tata Consultancy Services Limited ("TCS") and Tata America International Corporation alleging misappropriation of certain of the Company's trade secrets. In November 2023, a trial was held in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, and a jury found TCS liable for misappropriating the Company's trade secrets and awarded the Company $70 million in compensatory damages and $140 million in punitive damages, for a total award of $210 million. In June 2024, the Court entered a final order in the case, affirming the jury's verdict in the Company's favor and revising the monetary award to $56 million in compensatory damages and $112 million in punitive damages. The Court also awarded the Company $26 million in prejudgment interest, post-judgment interest at an annual rate of 4.824%, and its attorney's fees and costs, in an amount to be determined in a later order. The total award to the Company is $194 million, plus its attorney's fees and costs. The Court also issued a permanent injunction enjoining TCS from, among other things, possessing, accessing, or using any of the Company's trade secrets that were at issue in the case, and appointing a monitor to confirm, among other things, that TCS does not do so.

In August 2024, TCS filed a Notice of Appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. In April 2025, the Court of Appeals heard oral argument on the appeal. In November 2025, the Court of Appeals issued an order affirming the monetary award to the Company. The Court vacated the injunction and remanded to the District Court for the issuance of a revised injunction with a narrower scope. In December 2025, TCS filed petitions with the Court of Appeals seeking panel rehearing and rehearing en banc. The Court denied both petitions. TCS's deadline to petition the U.S. Supreme Court for review is March 2026. Proceedings in the District Court regarding a revised injunction are pending.

The Company has not recognized any portion of the award in its financial statements and will continue to monitor the progress of the case.

In addition to the matters noted above, the Company is currently subject in the normal course of business to various claims and contingencies arising from, among other things, disputes with customers, vendors, employees, contract counterparties and other parties, as well as securities matters, environmental matters, matters concerning the licensing and use of intellectual property, and inquiries and investigations by regulatory authorities and government agencies. Some of these disputes involve or may involve litigation. The financial statements reflect the treatment of claims and contingencies based on management's view of the expected outcome. DXC consults with outside legal counsel on issues related to litigation and regulatory compliance and seeks input from other experts and advisors with respect to matters in the ordinary course of business. Although the outcome of these and other matters cannot be predicted with certainty, and the impact of the final resolution of these and other matters on the Company's results of operations in a particular subsequent reporting period could be material and adverse, management does not believe based on information currently available to the Company, that the resolution of any of the matters currently pending against the Company will have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company or the ability of the Company to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Unless otherwise noted, the Company is unable to determine at this time a reasonable estimate of a possible loss or range of losses associated with the foregoing disclosed contingent matters.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements and assumptions contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in the documents incorporated by reference that do not directly and exclusively relate to historical facts constitute "forward-looking statements" that involve numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements often include words such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "forecast," "goal," "intends," "objective," "plans," "projects," "strategy," "target," and "will" and words and terms of similar substance in discussions of future operating or financial performance.

Forward-looking statements include, among other things, statements with respect to our future financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, business strategies, operating efficiencies or synergies, potential acquisitions and divestitures, competitive position, growth opportunities, effective tax rates, liquidity and capital resources, capital return strategy, plans and objectives of management, the outcome of and costs associated with regulatory and litigation matters, and other matters.

We may also make forward-looking statements in other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), in materials delivered to stockholders and in press releases. In addition, our representatives may from time to time make oral forward-looking statements representing our current expectations and beliefs, and no assurance can be given that the results, goals or plans described in such statements can or will be achieved, and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. We do not undertake any obligation to update or release any revisions to any forward-looking statement or to report any events or circumstances after the date of this report or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, many of which are outside of our control, include, but are not limited to:

- *our inability to succeed in our strategic objectives;*
- *the risk of liability, reputational damages or adverse impact to business due to service interruptions, from security breaches, cyber-attacks, other security incidents or disclosure of confidential information or personal data;*
- *compliance or failure to comply with obligations arising under new or existing laws, regulations, and customer contracts relating to the privacy, security and handling of personal data;*
- *our product and service quality issues;*
- *our inability to develop and expand our service offerings to address emerging business demands and technological trends, including our inability to sell differentiated services amongst our offerings and the competitive pressures faced by our business;*
- *our inability to compete in certain markets and expand our capacity in certain offshore locations;*
- *failure to maintain our credit rating and ability to manage working capital, refinance and raise additional capital for future needs;*
- *difficulty in understanding the changes to our business model by the investment community or industry analysts or our failure to meet our publicly announced financial guidance;*
- *public health crises;*
- *our indebtedness and potential material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations;*
- *our inability to accurately estimate the cost of services, and the completion timeline of contracts;*
- *failure by us or third party partners to deliver on commitments or otherwise breach obligations to our customers;*
- *the risks associated with climate change and natural disasters;*
- *increased scrutiny of, and evolving expectations for, sustainability and environmental, social and governance ("ESG") initiatives;*
- *our inability to attract and retain key personnel and maintain relationships with key partners;*
- *the risks associated with prolonged periods of inflation or current macroeconomic conditions, including the possibility of reduced spending by customers in the areas we serve, the uncertainty related to our cost-takeout efforts, and our ability to close new deals in the event of an economic slowdown;*
- *the risks associated with our international operations, such as risks related to currency exchange rates;*
- *our inability to comply with existing and new laws and regulations, including social and environmental responsibility regulations, policies and provisions, as well as customer and investor demands;*
- *our inability to achieve the expected benefits of our restructuring plans;*

- *our inadvertent infringement of third-party intellectual property rights or infringement of our intellectual property rights by third parties;*
- *our inability to procure third-party licenses required for the operation of our products and service offerings;*
- *risks associated with disruption of our supply chain or increases in procurement costs, including as a result of ongoing trade tensions and tariff charges;*
- *our inability to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting;*
- *potential losses due to asset impairment charges;*
- *our inability to pay dividends or repurchase shares of our common stock;*
- *pending investigations, claims and disputes and any adverse impact on our profitability and liquidity;*
- *disruptions in the credit markets, including disruptions that reduce our customers' access to credit and increase the costs to our customers of obtaining credit;*
- *counterparty default risk in our hedging program;*
- *our failure to bid on projects effectively;*
- *financial difficulties of our customers and our inability to collect receivables;*
- *our inability to maintain and grow our customer relationships over time and to comply with customer contracts or government contracting regulations or requirements;*
- *our inability to succeed in our strategic transactions;*
- *changes in tax rates, tax laws, and the timing and outcome of tax examinations;*
- *risks following the merger of Computer Sciences Corporation ("CSC") and Enterprise Services business of Hewlett Packard Enterprise Company's ("HPES") businesses, including anticipated tax treatment, unforeseen liabilities, and future capital expenditures;*
- *risks following the spin-off of our former U.S. Public Sector business (the "USPS") and its related mergers with Vencore Holding Corp. and KeyPoint Government Solutions in June 2018 to form Perspecta Inc. (including its successors and permitted assigns, "Perspecta") (collectively the "USPS Separation and Mergers");*
- *volatility of the price of our securities, which is subject to market and other conditions; and*
- *the other factors described in Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 and subsequent SEC filings, including Part II, Item 1A "Risk Factors" of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.*

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Introduction

The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is to present information that management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and cash flows for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2026 and our financial condition as of December 31, 2025. The MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our financial statements and accompanying notes.

The MD&A is organized in the following sections:

- Background
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Critical Accounting Estimates

The following discussion includes a comparison of our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources for the third quarters and first nine months of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025. References are made throughout to the numbered Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements ("Notes") in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Background

DXC is a leading enterprise technology and innovation partner delivering software, services, and solutions to global enterprises and public sector organizations — helping them harness AI to drive outcomes at a time of exponential change with speed. With deep expertise in Managed Infrastructure Services, Application Modernization, and Industry-Specific Software Solutions, DXC modernizes, secures, and operates some of the world's most complex technology estates.

Effective April 1, 2025 (fiscal year 2026), we began reporting our financial results under a new segment structure designed to better reflect the Company's operational structure and the delivery of end-to-end IT services. The new structure includes three reportable segments: Consulting & Engineering Services ("CES"), Global Infrastructure Services ("GIS"), and Insurance Services ("Insurance").

Results of Operations for the Third Quarter and First Nine Months of Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025

Financial Highlights

Key metrics for the third quarter of fiscal 2026 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2025 as well as year to date cash flow comparisons are included below. We have presented organic revenue and diluted earnings per share on a non-GAAP basis. For more information see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

- Revenues of $3.2 billion, down 1.0% year-over-year (down 4.3% on an organic basis);
- EBIT was $179 million up 22.6% year-over-year with a corresponding margin of 5.6%. Adjusted EBIT was $263 million, down 8.0% year-over-year with a corresponding margin of 8.2%;
- Diluted earnings per share of $0.61, compared to $0.31 in the same period a year ago; adjusted diluted earnings per share of $0.96, compared to $0.92 in the same period a year ago;
- Year-to-date fiscal 2026 cash generated from operations was $1,009 million, less capital expenditures of $406 million, resulted in free cash flow of $603 million, compared to free cash flow of $576 million in the in the prior-year;
- Book-to-bill ratio (contract awards divided by quarterly revenue) of 1.12x, compared to 1.33x in the prior-year period.

Segment Highlights - Third Quarter Fiscal 2026

Consulting & Engineering Services

- Revenue was $1,266 million, down 0.1% year-over-year (down 3.6% on an organic basis).
- Segment profit was $144 million, down 12.2% year-over-year, with a corresponding margin of 11.4%.
- Book-to-bill ratio of 1.20x, compared to 1.28x during the third quarter of fiscal 2025.

Global Infrastructure Services

- Revenue was $1,607 million, down 2.7% year-over-year (down 6.2% on an organic basis).
- Segment profit was $113 million, up 0.9% year-over-year, with a corresponding margin of 7.0%.
- Book-to-bill ratio of 1.09x, compared to 1.43x during the third quarter of fiscal 2025.

Insurance Services

- Revenue was $321 million, up 4.6% year-over-year (up 3.2% on an organic basis).
- Segment profit was $35 million, down 30.0% year-over-year, with a corresponding margin of 10.9%.
- Book-to-bill ratio of 0.93x, compared to 1.04x during the third quarter of fiscal 2025.

Segment Highlights - First Nine Months Fiscal 2026

Consulting & Engineering Services

- Revenue was $3,767 million, down 1.6% year-over-year (down 3.8% on an organic basis).
- Segment profit was $394 million, down 14.7% year-over-year, with a corresponding margin of 10.5%.

Global Infrastructure Services

- Revenue was $4,793 million, down 3.5% year-over-year (down 6.1% on an organic basis).
- Segment profit was $332 million, down 0.3% year-over-year, with a corresponding margin of 6.9%.

Insurance Services

- Revenue was $954 million, up 4.8% year-over-year (up 3.4% on an organic basis).
- Segment profit was $96 million, down 26.7% year-over-year, with a corresponding margin of 10.1%.

Revenues

Our revenues by geography and operating segment are provided below:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2025	Three Months Ended December 31, 2024	Percentage Change U.S. Dollars	Percentage Change Constant Currency[1]	Percentage of Revenue for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2025	Percentage of Revenue for the Three Months Ended December 31, 2024
Geographic Market						
United States	$ 805	$ 902	(10.8)%	(10.8) %	25.2 %	28.0 %
United Kingdom	451	441	2.3 %	(1.6) %	14.1 %	13.7 %
Other Europe	1,094	1,041	5.1 %	(2.8) %	34.3 %	32.3 %
Australia	278	286	(2.8)%	(3.5) %	8.7 %	8.9 %
Other International	566	555	2.0 %	0.9 %	17.7 %	17.2 %
Total Revenues	$ 3,194	$ 3,225	(1.0)%	(4.3) %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Operating Segments						
CES	$ 1,266	$ 1,267	(0.1)%	(3.6) %	39.6 %	39.3 %
GIS	1,607	1,651	(2.7)%	(6.2) %	50.3 %	51.2 %
Insurance	321	307	4.6 %	3.3 %	10.1 %	9.5 %
Total Revenues	$ 3,194	$ 3,225	(1.0)%	(4.3) %	100.0 %	100.0 %

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024	Percentage Change U.S. Dollars	Percentage Change Constant Currency[1]	Percentage of Revenue for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Percentage of Revenue for the Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024
Geographic Market						
United States	$ 2,454	$ 2,688	(8.7) %	(8.7) %	25.8 %	27.7 %
United Kingdom	1,395	1,340	4.1 %	(0.4) %	14.7 %	13.8 %
Other Europe	3,172	3,106	2.1 %	(3.8) %	33.3 %	32.0 %
Australia	812	894	(9.2) %	(7.8) %	8.5 %	9.2 %
Other International	1,681	1,674	0.4 %	0.1 %	17.7 %	17.3 %
Total Revenues	$ 9,514	$ 9,702	(1.9) %	(4.4) %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Operating Segments						
CES	$ 3,767	$ 3,827	(1.6) %	(4.1) %	39.6 %	39.4 %
GIS	4,793	4,965	(3.5) %	(6.1) %	50.4 %	51.2 %
Insurance	954	910	4.8 %	3.5 %	10.0 %	9.4 %
Total Revenues	$ 9,514	$ 9,702	(1.9) %	(4.4) %	100.0 %	100.0 %

[1] *Constant currency revenues are a non-GAAP measure calculated by translating current period activity into U.S. dollars using the comparable prior period's currency conversion rates. This information is consistent with how management views our revenues and evaluates our operating performance and trends. For more information, see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."*

For the third quarter of fiscal 2026, our total revenue was $3.2 billion, a decrease of $31 million or 1.0%, compared to the same period a year ago. The decrease against the comparative period includes a 4.3% decline in organic revenue partially offset by a 3.3% favorable foreign currency exchange rate impact. Organic revenue growth is a non-GAAP measure. For more information, see "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

For the first nine months of fiscal 2026, our total revenue was $9.5 billion, a decrease of $188 million or 1.9%, as compared to the same period a year ago. The decrease against the comparative period includes a 4.3% decline in organic revenue partially offset by a 2.5% favorable foreign currency exchange rate impact.

For the discussion of risks associated with our foreign operations, see Part 1, Item 1A “Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Costs and Expenses

Our total costs and expenses are provided below:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Change		Nine Months Ended December 31,		Change	
(in millions)	2025	2024	Dollar	Percent	2025	2024	Dollar	Percent
Costs of services	$ 2,435	$ 2,416	$ 19	0.8 %	$ 7,206	$ 7,369	$ (163)	(2.2)%
Selling, general and administrative	309	335	(26)	(7.8)%	1,069	989	80	8.1 %
Depreciation and amortization	283	320	(37)	(11.6)%	882	975	(93)	(9.5)%
Restructuring costs	20	43	(23)	(53.5)%	92	124	(32)	(25.8)%
Interest expense	54	66	(12)	(18.2)%	161	207	(46)	(22.2)%
Interest income	(46)	(51)	5	(9.8)%	(138)	(153)	15	(9.8)%
Gain on disposition of businesses	—	(7)	7	(100.0)%	—	(7)	7	(100.0)%
Other income, net	(32)	(28)	(4)	14.3 %	(127)	(94)	(33)	35.1 %
Total Costs and Expenses	$ 3,023	$ 3,094	$ (71)	(2.3)%	$ 9,145	$ 9,410	$ (265)	(2.8)%

Costs of Services

Costs of services, excluding depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs (“COS”), consist of expenses directly associated with revenue-generating activities. These expenses primarily include payroll and related employee benefit costs, subcontractor costs and other contract-related expenses, as well as technology, facilities, and other supporting infrastructure costs.

COS was $2.4 billion for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, an increase of $19 million (+0.8%) compared to the prior-year period. The increase was primarily driven by an unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate impact, partially offset by a decrease in costs and payroll-related expenses from lower revenue levels.

COS was $7.2 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, a decrease of $163 million (-2.2%) compared to the prior-year period. The decline was primarily driven by the alignment of business development expenses to selling, general and administrative expenses in support of the offering model, a decrease in costs from lower revenue levels, and a reduction in professional services and contractor-related expenses from our cost optimization initiatives, partially offset by an unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate impact. In connection with the Company’s new segment structure in fiscal 2026, certain costs for personnel in non-client facing positions are now included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Gross margin (Revenues less COS as a percentage of revenue) was 23.8% and 24.3% for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2026, respectively, a decrease of 1.3% and an an increase of 0.3% against the comparative periods.

Selling, General and Administrative

Selling, general and administrative expense, excluding depreciation and amortization and restructuring costs ("SG&A"), consist of the costs associated with personnel in non-client facing positions. These expenses primarily include payroll and related employee benefit costs, business development efforts, marketing and advertising activities, and other expenses such as information systems and office space.

SG&A was $309 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, a decrease of $26 million (-7.8%) compared to the prior-year period. The decrease was primarily driven by the reversal of a merger-related indemnification payable and lower levels of transaction, separation and integration-related ("TSI") costs in the current quarter, partially offset by higher stock based compensation related to exits in the third quarter of fiscal 2025 and an unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate impact.

SG&A was $1,069 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, an increase of $80 million (+8.1%) compared to the prior-year period. The increase was primarily driven by the realignment of business development and certain other costs from COS, increased investments in marketing and the Company's information systems, a gain from a legal settlement in the second quarter of fiscal 2025, and an unfavorable foreign currency exchange rate impact, partially offset by by the reversal of a merger-related indemnification payable in the third quarter of fiscal 2026 and lower levels of TSI costs.

SG&A as a percentage of revenue was 9.7% and 11.2% for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2026, respectively, a decrease of 0.7% and an increase of 1.0% against the comparative periods.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization was $283 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2026, a decrease of $37 million (-11.6%) compared to the prior-year period. Depreciation expense decreased by $17 million due to lower average net property and equipment balances. Amortization expense decreased by $20 million due to lower transition and transformation contract cost balances and lower software amortization.

Depreciation and amortization was $882 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2026, a decrease of $93 million (-9.5%) compared to the prior-year period. Depreciation expense decreased by $52 million due to lower average net property and equipment balances. Amortization expense decreased by $41 million due to lower transition and transformation contract cost balances and lower software amortization.

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Restructuring Costs

During fiscal 2026, management approved global cost savings initiatives designed to better align our facility and data center requirements. During the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2026, total restructuring costs recorded, net of reversals, were $20 million and $92 million, respectively, a decrease of $23 million (-53.5%) and $32 million (-25.8%), respectively, as compared to the prior-year periods.

See Note 11 – "Restructuring Costs" for additional information about our restructuring actions.

Interest Expense and Interest Income

Net interest expense (interest expense less interest income) was $8 million and $23 million for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2026, respectively, a decrease of $7 million (-46.7%) and $31 million (-57.4%), as compared to the prior-year periods. The improvement in both periods was primarily from higher net interest income from our cash deposits and multi-currency notional pools and lower finance lease and asset financing costs, partially offset by debt extinguishment costs in the quarter.

Gain on Disposition of Businesses

During the first nine months of fiscal 2025, the Company sold insignificant businesses and made adjustments to estimated amounts from prior years' dispositions that resulted in a gain of $7 million.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net includes non-service cost components of net periodic pension income, pension and other post-retirement benefit ("OPEB") actuarial and settlement (gains) losses, movement in foreign currency exchange rates on our foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities and the related economic hedges, losses (gains) on real estate and facility sales, and other miscellaneous (gains) and losses.

The components of Other income, net for the third quarters and first nine months of fiscal 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Dollar Change	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Dollar Change
Non-service cost components of net periodic pension income	$ (42)	$ (40)	$ (2)	$ (128)	$ (120)	$ (8)
Pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement losses	11	—	11	11	—	11
Foreign currency (gain) loss	—	(1)	1	(7)	—	(7)
Loss (gain) on real estate and facility sales	—	3	(3)	(7)	32	(39)
Other (gain) loss	(1)	10	(11)	4	(6)	10
Total	$ (32)	$ (28)	$ (4)	$ (127)	$ (94)	$ (33)

Other income, net, increased $4 million and $33 million, respectively, compared to the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2025, primarily due to:

- higher pension income (+$2 million and +$8 million) - increase in net periodic pension income, primarily due to changes in expected returns on assets and other actuarial assumptions;
- pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement losses (-$11 million and -$11 million) - in the third quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company recognized net losses of $11 million, primarily reflecting a $15 million mark-to-market adjustment to its project benefit obligations in India following enactment of labor law reforms in November 2025;
- foreign currency impact (-$1 million and +$7 million) - change in foreign currency, primarily due to movements of exchange rates on our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities, related hedges including forward contracts to manage our exposure to economic risk, and the cost of our hedging program;
- real estate and facility sales (+$3 million and +$39 million) - losses on real estate and facility sales in the comparative periods, partially offset by gains on real estate and facility sales in the second quarter of fiscal 2026;
- other miscellaneous items increased by $11 million and decreased by $10 million for the third quarter and first nine months, respectively. In the third quarter comparison (+$11 million), the prior year period included an impairment loss. For the nine months ended comparison (-$10 million), the Company recognized a $14 million impairment of goodwill in the first quarter of fiscal 2026 related to the change in operating segments, partially offset by an impairment loss recognized in the third quarter of fiscal 2025 and a gain on the sale of a strategic investment in the second quarter of fiscal 2025.

Taxes

Our effective tax rate ("ETR") was 35.7% and 51.9% for the three months ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively, and 54.5% and 54.5% for the nine months ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively. For the three months ended December 31, 2025, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, and tax benefits resulting from the expiration of the statute of limitations relating to uncertain tax positions. For the nine months ended December 31, 2025, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, the tax benefit of a worthless stock deduction under section 165(g) of the Internal Revenue Code related to the Company's investment in a wholly owned subsidiary, and a decrease in a deferred tax asset for stock based compensation. For the three months ended December 31, 2024, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, and the foreign tax credit. For the nine months ended December 31, 2024, the primary drivers of the ETR were the global mix of income, U.S. tax on foreign income, the foreign tax credit, and an increase in interest receivables due from tax authorities.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") was enacted in the U.S. The OBBBA includes a broad range of tax reform provisions affecting businesses. The legislation has multiple effective dates, with certain provisions effective in 2025 and others implemented through 2027. We anticipate remitting less federal and state income taxes during fiscal year 2026 as a result of OBBBA.

Earnings Per Share

Diluted EPS for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2026 was $0.61 and $0.88, respectively, an increase of $0.30 and $0.20 compared with the prior-year periods primarily due to higher net income attributable to DXC common stockholders and a lower weighted average share count from the Company's share repurchases.

Diluted EPS for the third quarter of fiscal 2026 includes $0.09 per share of restructuring costs, $0.40 per share of amortization of acquired intangible assets, $(0.19) per share of merger related indemnification costs, $0.01 per share of debt extinguishment costs, $0.05 per share of pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement losses, and $(0.01) per share of tax adjustments.

Diluted EPS for the first nine months of fiscal 2026 includes $0.41 per share of restructuring costs, $0.01 per share of transaction, separation and integration-related costs, $1.17 per share of amortization of acquired intangible assets, $(0.17) per share of merger related indemnification costs, $(0.04) per share of gains on real estate, facility sales, and dispositions, $0.01 per share of debt extinguishment costs, $0.06 per share of impairment losses, $0.05 per share of pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement losses, and $0.09 per share of tax adjustments.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We present non-GAAP financial measures of performance which are derived from the statements of operations of DXC. These non-GAAP financial measures include earnings before interest and taxes ("EBIT"), adjusted EBIT, non-GAAP income before income taxes, non-GAAP net income, non-GAAP net income attributable to DXC common stockholders, non-GAAP EPS, organic revenue growth, constant currency revenues, and free cash flow.

We believe EBIT, adjusted EBIT, non-GAAP income before income taxes, non-GAAP net income, non-GAAP net income attributable to DXC common stockholders, and non-GAAP EPS provide investors with useful supplemental information about our operating performance after excluding certain categories of expenses as well as gains and losses on certain dispositions and certain tax adjustments.

We believe constant currency revenues provides investors with useful supplemental information about our revenues after excluding the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuations for currencies other than U.S. dollars in the periods presented. See below for a description of the methodology we use to present constant currency revenues.

One category of expenses excluded from adjusted EBIT, non-GAAP income before income tax, non-GAAP net income, non-GAAP net income attributable to DXC common stockholders, and non-GAAP EPS, incremental amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combinations, if included, may result in a significant difference in period over period amortization expense on a GAAP basis. We exclude amortization of certain acquired intangible assets as these non-cash amounts are inconsistent in amount and frequency and are significantly impacted by the timing and/or size of acquisitions. Although DXC management excludes amortization of acquired intangible assets, primarily customer-related intangible assets, from its non-GAAP expenses, we believe that it is important for investors to understand that such intangible assets were recorded as part of purchase accounting and support revenue generation. Any future transactions may result in a change to the acquired intangible asset balances and associated amortization expense.

Another category of expenses excluded from adjusted EBIT, non-GAAP income before income tax, non-GAAP net income, non-GAAP net income attributable to DXC common stockholders, and non-GAAP EPS is impairment losses, which, if included, may result in a significant difference in period-over-period expense on a GAAP basis. We exclude impairment losses as these non-cash amounts reflect generally an acceleration of what would be multiple periods of expense and are not expected to occur frequently. Further, assets such as goodwill may be significantly impacted by market conditions outside of management's control.

Selected references are made to revenue growth on an "organic basis" so that certain financial results can be viewed without the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency rates and without the impacts of acquisitions and divestitures, thereby providing comparisons of operating performance from period to period of the business that we have owned during both periods presented. Organic revenue growth is calculated by dividing the year-over-year change in GAAP revenues attributed to organic growth by the GAAP revenues reported in the prior comparable period. Organic revenue is calculated as constant currency revenue excluding the impact of mergers, acquisitions or similar transactions until the one-year anniversary of the transaction and excluding revenues of divestitures during the reporting period. This approach is used for all results where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar. We believe organic revenue growth provides investors with useful supplemental information about our revenues after excluding the effect of currency exchange rate fluctuations for currencies other than U.S. dollars and the effects of acquisitions and divestitures in both periods presented.

Free cash flow represents cash flow from operations, less capital expenditures. Free cash flow is utilized by our management, investors, and analysts to evaluate cash available to pay debt, repurchase shares, and provide further investment in the business.

There are limitations to the use of the non-GAAP financial measures presented in this report. One of the limitations is that they do not reflect complete financial results. We compensate for this limitation by providing a reconciliation between our non-GAAP financial measures and the respective most directly comparable financial measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. Additionally, other companies, including companies in our industry, may calculate non-GAAP financial measures differently than we do, limiting the usefulness of those measures for comparative purposes between companies. Selected references are made on a "constant currency basis" so that certain financial results can be viewed without the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency rates, thereby providing comparisons of operating performance from period to period. Financial results on a "constant currency basis" are non-GAAP measures calculated by translating current period activity into U.S. Dollars using the comparable prior period's currency conversion rates. This approach is used for all results where the functional currency is not the U.S. Dollar. Please see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations—Revenues."

Certain non-GAAP financial measures and the respective most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP include:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Change		Nine Months Ended December 31,		Change	
(in millions)	2025	2024	Dollar	Percent	2025	2024	Dollar	Percent
Income before income taxes	$ 171	$ 131	$ 40	30.5 %	$ 369	$ 292	$ 77	26.4 %
Non-GAAP income before income taxes	$ 256	$ 271	$ (15)	(5.5) %	$ 711	$ 735	$ (24)	(3.3) %
Net income	$ 110	$ 63	$ 47	74.6 %	$ 168	$ 133	$ 35	26.3 %
Adjusted EBIT	$ 263	$ 286	$ (23)	(8.0) %	$ 733	$ 789	$ (56)	(7.1) %

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our non-GAAP adjustments include:

- Restructuring costs – includes costs, net of reversals, related to workforce and real estate optimization and other similar charges.
- Transaction, separation and integration-related ("TSI") costs – includes third party costs related to integration, separation, planning, financing and advisory fees and other similar charges associated with mergers, acquisitions, strategic investments, joint ventures, and dispositions and other similar transactions incurred within one year of such transactions closing, except for costs associated with related disputes, which may arise more than one year after closing.
- Amortization of acquired intangible assets – includes amortization of intangible assets acquired through business combinations.
- Pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement gains and losses – pension and OPEB actuarial mark to market adjustments and settlement gains and losses.
- Merger-related indemnification – represents the Company's estimate of potential net liability for tax related indemnifications.
- Gains and losses on dispositions – gains and losses related to dispositions of businesses, strategic assets and interests in less than wholly-owned entities.
- Gains and losses on real estate and facility sales – gains and losses related to dispositions of real property.
- Impairment losses – non-cash charges associated with the permanent reduction in the value of the Company's assets (e.g., impairment of goodwill and other long-term assets including fixed assets and impairments to deferred tax assets for discrete changes in valuation allowances). Future discrete reversals of valuation allowances are likewise excluded.
- Debt extinguishment costs – costs associated with early retirement, redemption, repayment or repurchase of debt and debt-like items including any breakage, make-whole premium, prepayment penalty or similar costs as well as solicitation and other legal and advisory expenses.
- Tax adjustments – discrete tax adjustments to impair or recognize certain deferred tax assets, adjustments for changes in tax legislation and the impact of mergers and divestitures. Income tax expense of all other (non-discrete) non-GAAP adjustments is based on the difference in the GAAP annual effective tax rate (AETR) and overall non-GAAP provision (consistent with the GAAP methodology).

A reconciliation of reported results to non-GAAP results is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2025							
(in millions, except per-share amounts)	As Reported	Restructuring Costs	Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets	Merger Related Indemnification	Debt Extinguishment Costs	Pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement gains and losses	Tax Adjustment	Non-GAAP Results
Income before income taxes	$ 171	$ 20	$ 87	$ (34)	$ 1	$ 11	$ —	$ 256
Income tax expense	61	4	17	—	—	2	1	85
Net income	110	16	70	(34)	1	9	(1)	171
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Net income attributable to DXC common stockholders	$ 107	$ 16	$ 70	$ (34)	$ 1	$ 9	$ (1)	$ 168
Effective Tax Rate	35.7 %							33.2 %
Basic EPS	$ 0.62	$ 0.09	$ 0.40	$ (0.20)	$ 0.01	$ 0.05	$ (0.01)	$ 0.97
Diluted EPS	$ 0.61	$ 0.09	$ 0.40	$ (0.19)	$ 0.01	$ 0.05	$ (0.01)	$ 0.96
Weighted average common shares outstanding for:								
Basic EPS	173.13	173.13	173.13	173.13	173.13	173.13	173.13	173.13
Diluted EPS	175.75	175.75	175.75	175.75	175.75	175.75	175.75	175.75

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025											
(in millions, except per-share amounts)	As Reported	Restructuring Costs	Transaction, Separation and Integration-Related Costs	Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets	Merger Related Indemnification	(Gains) and Losses on Real Estate, Facility Sales and Dispositions	Debt Extinguishment Costs	Impairment Losses	Pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement gains and losses	Tax Adjustment	Non-GAAP Results
Income before income taxes	$ 369	$ 92	$ 2	$ 262	$ (32)	$ (8)	$ 1	$ 14	$ 11	$ —	$ 711
Income tax expense	201	19	—	52	(2)	(1)	—	4	2	(17)	258
Net income	168	73	2	210	(30)	(7)	1	10	9	17	453
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Net income attributable to DXC common stockholders	$ 159	$ 73	$ 2	$ 210	$ (30)	$ (7)	$ 1	$ 10	$ 9	$ 17	$ 444
Effective Tax Rate	54.5 %										36.3 %
Basic EPS	$ 0.90	$ 0.41	$ 0.01	$ 1.19	$ (0.17)	$ (0.04)	$ 0.01	$ 0.06	$ 0.05	$ 0.10	$ 2.51
Diluted EPS	$ 0.88	$ 0.41	$ 0.01	$ 1.17	$ (0.17)	$ (0.04)	$ 0.01	$ 0.06	$ 0.05	$ 0.09	$ 2.46
Weighted average common shares outstanding for:											
Basic EPS	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21	177.21
Diluted EPS	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16	180.16

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2024							
(in millions, except per-share amounts)	As Reported	Restructuring Costs	Transaction, Separation and Integration-Related Costs	Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets	(Gains) and Losses on Real Estate, Facility Sales and Dispositions	Impairment Losses	Tax Adjustment	Non-GAAP Results
Income before income taxes	$ 131	$ 43	$ 3	$ 87	$ (5)	12	$ —	$ 271
Income tax expense	68	9	1	18	(5)	2	2	95
Net income	63	34	2	69	—	10	(2)	176
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Net income attributable to DXC common stockholders	$ 57	$ 34	$ 2	$ 69	$ —	$ 10	$ (2)	$ 170
Effective Tax Rate	51.9 %							35.1 %
Basic EPS	$ 0.31	$ 0.19	$ 0.01	$ 0.38	$ 0.00	$ 0.06	$ (0.01)	$ 0.94
Diluted EPS	$ 0.31	$ 0.18	$ 0.01	$ 0.37	$ 0.00	$ 0.05	$ (0.01)	$ 0.92
Weighted average common shares outstanding for:								
Basic EPS	181.02	181.02	181.02	181.02	181.02	181.02	181.02	181.02
Diluted EPS	184.77	184.77	184.77	184.77	184.77	184.77	184.77	184.77

	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024							
(in millions, except per-share amounts)	As Reported	Restructuring Costs	Transaction, Separation and Integration-Related Costs	Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets	Merger Related Indemnification	(Gains) and Losses on Real Estate, Facility Sales and Dispositions	Impairment Losses	Tax Adjustment	Non-GAAP Results
Income before income taxes	$ 292	$ 124	$ 25	$ 263	$ —	$ 19	$ 12	$ —	$ 735
Income tax expense	159	25	5	53	5	3	2	(3)	249
Net income	133	99	20	210	(5)	16	10	3	486
Less: net income attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Net income attributable to DXC common stockholders	$ 125	$ 99	$ 20	$ 210	$ (5)	$ 16	$ 10	$ 3	$ 478
Effective Tax Rate	54.5 %								33.9 %
Basic EPS	$ 0.69	$ 0.55	$ 0.11	$ 1.16	$ (0.03)	$ 0.09	$ 0.06	$ 0.02	$ 2.65
Diluted EPS	$ 0.68	$ 0.54	$ 0.11	$ 1.14	$ (0.03)	$ 0.09	$ 0.05	$ 0.02	$ 2.59
Weighted average common shares outstanding for:									
Basic EPS	180.54	180.54	180.54	180.54	180.54	180.54	180.54	180.54	180.54
Diluted EPS	184.65	184.65	184.65	184.65	184.65	184.65	184.65	184.65	184.65

Reconciliations of revenue growth to organic revenue growth are as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2025	Three Months Ended December 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024
Total revenue growth	(1.0) %	(5.1) %	(1.9) %	(5.6) %
Foreign currency	(3.3) %	0.7 %	(2.5) %	0.7 %
Acquisition and divestitures	— %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.2 %
Organic revenue growth	(4.3) %	(4.2) %	(4.3) %	(4.7) %
CES revenue growth	(0.1) %	(3.5) %	(1.6) %	(3.2) %
Foreign currency	(3.5) %	0.9 %	(2.5) %	0.8 %
Acquisition and divestitures	— %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.2 %
CES organic revenue growth	(3.6) %	(2.2) %	(3.8) %	(2.2) %
GIS revenue growth	(2.7) %	(8.2) %	(3.5) %	(9.2) %
Foreign currency	(3.5) %	0.8 %	(2.6) %	0.7 %
Acquisition and divestitures	— %	0.2 %	— %	0.2 %
GIS organic revenue growth	(6.2) %	(7.2) %	(6.1) %	(8.3) %
Insurance revenue growth	4.6 %	6.6 %	4.8 %	5.8 %
Foreign currency	(1.4) %	(0.2) %	(1.4) %	0.2 %
Acquisition and divestitures	— %	— %	— %	— %
Insurance organic revenue growth	3.2 %	6.4 %	3.4 %	6.0 %

Reconciliations of segment profit and adjusted EBIT to net income are as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended December 31, 2025	Three Months Ended December 31, 2024	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2025	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024
Total profit for reportable segments	$ 292	$ 326	$ 822	$ 926
Corporate expenses	(29)	(40)	(89)	(137)
Adjusted EBIT	263	286	733	789
Restructuring costs	(20)	(43)	(92)	(124)
Transaction, separation and integration-related costs	—	(3)	(2)	(25)
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	(87)	(87)	(262)	(263)
Merger related indemnification	34	—	32	—
Gains on dispositions	—	8	1	13
(Losses) gains on real estate and facility sales	—	(3)	7	(32)
Impairment losses	—	(12)	(14)	(12)
Pension and OPEB actuarial and settlement losses	(11)	—	(11)	—
EBIT	179	146	392	346
Interest Income	46	51	138	153
Interest expense	(54)	(66)	(161)	(207)
Income before income tax	171	131	369	292
Income tax expense	(61)	(68)	(201)	(159)
Net Income	$ 110	$ 63	$ 168	$ 133

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Cash Flows

As of December 31, 2025, our cash and cash equivalents ("cash") were $1.7 billion, of which $1.1 billion was held outside of the U.S. We maintain various multi-currency, multi-entity, cross-border, physical and notional cash and pool arrangements with various counterparties to manage liquidity efficiently that enable participating subsidiaries to draw on the Company's pooled resources to meet liquidity needs.

A significant portion of the cash held by our foreign subsidiaries is not expected to be impacted by U.S. federal income tax upon repatriation. However, a portion of this cash may still be subject to foreign and U.S. state income tax consequences upon future remittance. Therefore, if additional funds held outside the U.S. are needed for our operations in the U.S., we plan to repatriate these funds not designated as indefinitely reinvested.

We have $0.2 billion in cash held by foreign subsidiaries used for local operations that is subject to country-specific limitations which may restrict or result in increased costs in the repatriation of these funds. In addition, other practical considerations may limit our use of consolidated cash. This includes cash of $0.2 billion held by majority-owned consolidated subsidiaries where third-parties or public shareholders hold minority interests.

The following table summarizes our cash flow activity:

	Nine Months Ended		
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Change
Net cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	$ 1,009	$ 1,083	$ (74)
Investing activities	(365)	(343)	(22)
Financing activities	(674)	(257)	(417)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(35)	16	(51)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	$ (65)	$ 499	$ (564)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,796	1,224	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	$ 1,731	$ 1,723	

Operating cash flow

Net cash provided by operating activities was $1,009 million and $1,083 million, respectively, during the first nine months of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025, reflecting a year-over year decrease of $74 million. Operating cash flow against the comparative period included:

- a $134 million unfavorable change in working capital; partially offset by
- an increase in net income, net of adjustments of $60 million.

The following table contains certain key working capital metrics:

	Three Months Ended	
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Days of sales outstanding in accounts receivable	65	62
Days of purchases outstanding in accounts payable	(46)	(44)
Cash conversion cycle	19	18

Investing cash flow

Net cash used in investing activities was $365 million and $343 million, respectively, during the first nine months of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025, reflecting a year-over-year increase of $22 million. The change against the comparative period was primarily due to:

- a decrease in proceeds from sales of assets of $100 million and from business dispositions of $26 million; partially offset by
- a $101 million decrease in capital expenditures.

Financing cash flow

Net cash used in financing activities was $674 million and $257 million, respectively, during the first nine months of fiscal 2026 and fiscal 2025, reflecting a year-over-year increase of $417 million. The change against the comparative period was primarily due to:

- principal payments on long-term debt, net of proceeds from bond issuance in fiscal 2026 of $315 million;
- a $169 million increase in cash used for share repurchases and related taxes paid on net share settlements; and
- a decrease in other financing cash inflows of $23 million; partially offset by
- an $88 million decrease in payments on capital leases and borrowings for asset financing, as the Company continues reducing the volume of these financing arrangements.

Debt Financing

The following table summarizes our total debt:

	As of	
(in millions)	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Short-term debt and current maturities of long-term debt	$ 532	$ 880
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	3,092	2,996
Total debt	$ 3,624	$ 3,876

The $252 million decrease in total debt during the first nine months of fiscal 2026 was primarily attributable to principal payments on long-term debt, net of proceeds from our bond issuance in fiscal 2026 (see Note 9 - "Debt"), decreases in finance leases and borrowings for asset financing attributable to payments exceeding minimal additions, partially offset by the impact of the foreign currency exchange rate of U.S. dollar against the Euro.

We were in compliance with all financial covenants associated with our borrowings as of December 31, 2025.

Our credit ratings are as follows:

Rating Agency	Long Term Ratings	Short Term Ratings	Outlook
Fitch	BBB-	F3	Stable
Moody's	Baa2	P-2	Negative
S&P	BBB-	-	Stable

For information on the risks of ratings downgrades, see Part I, Item 1A "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

Liquidity

We expect our existing cash and cash equivalents, together with cash generated from operations, will be sufficient to meet our normal operating requirements for the next 12 months and beyond. We expect to continue using cash generated by operations as a primary source of liquidity; however, should we require funds greater than that generated from our operations to fund discretionary investment activities, such as business acquisitions, we have the ability to raise capital through debt financing, including the issuance of capital market debt instruments such as commercial paper, and bonds. In addition, we currently utilize, and will further utilize accounts receivables, sales facilities, and our cross-currency cash pool for liquidity needs. However, there is no guarantee that we will be able to obtain debt financing, if required, on terms and conditions acceptable to us, if at all, in the future.

Our exposure to operational liquidity risk is primarily from long-term contracts that require significant investment of cash during the initial phases of the contracts. The recovery of these investments is over the life of the contracts and is dependent upon our performance as well as customer acceptance.

Our total liquidity of $4.7 billion as of December 31, 2025, includes $1.7 billion of cash and cash equivalents and $3.0 billion of available borrowings under our revolving credit facility. On October 23, 2025, the Company amended its revolving credit facility, extending the maturity date to November 1, 2030 and reducing the total available borrowings to $3.0 billion as a result of rationalizing its bank group. The Company believes this revised facility continues to provide ample financial flexibility to support our operating and strategic objectives.

Share Repurchases

See Note 14 – “Stockholders’ Equity.”

Dividends

To maintain our financial flexibility, we continue to suspend payment of quarterly dividends for fiscal 2026.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, we are a party to arrangements that include guarantees, the receivables securitization facility and certain other financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk, such as letters of credit and surety bonds. We also use performance letters of credit to support various risk management insurance policies. No liabilities related to these arrangements are reflected in our condensed consolidated balance sheets. There have been no material changes to our off-balance-sheet arrangements reported under Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, other than as disclosed in Note 4 – "Receivables" and Note 18 – "Commitments and Contingencies".

Cash Commitments

The transactions below represent material changes to our cash commitments since March 31, 2025.

- Issuance of €650 million in aggregate principal amount of 4.25% senior notes due fiscal 2031;
- Repayment in full of the €650 million senior notes due fiscal 2026; and
- Redemption of $300 million of the aggregate principal amount of its $700 million senior notes due fiscal 2027.

For further information see "Cash Commitments" in Part II, Item 7 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

For our minimum purchase cash commitments in connection with our long-term purchase agreements with certain software, hardware, telecommunication, and other service providers, see Note 18 – "Commitments and Contingencies."

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates may change in the future if underlying assumptions or factors change. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from our estimates under different assumptions, judgments or conditions. We consider the following policies to be critical because of their complexity and the high degree of judgment involved in implementing them: revenue recognition, income taxes, defined benefit plans, valuation of assets and loss accruals for contingencies and litigation. We have discussed the selection of our critical accounting policies and the effect of estimates with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. During the three months ended December 31, 2025, there were no changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates from those described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025 except as mentioned in Note 1 – "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies."

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

For quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk affecting DXC, see "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk" in Part II, Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025. Our exposure to market risk has not changed materially since March 31, 2025.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated, as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 18 – "Commitments and Contingencies" to the financial statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under the caption "Contingencies" for information regarding legal proceedings in which we are involved.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations, and the actual outcome of matters as to which forward-looking statements are made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In such case, the trading price for DXC common stock could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment. Past performance may not be a reliable indicator of future financial performance and historical trends should not be used to anticipate results or trends in future periods. Future performance and historical trends may be adversely affected by the aforementioned risks, and other variables and risks and uncertainties not currently known or that are currently expected to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations or the price of our common stock in the future. There have been no material changes in the three months ended December 31, 2025 to the risk factors described in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None during the period covered by this report.

Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table provides information on a monthly basis for the quarter ended December 31, 2025, with respect to the Company's purchase of equity securities:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2025 to October 31, 2025	673,044	$ 13.35	673,044	$ 457,887,567
November 1, 2025 to November 30, 2025	567,852	$ 13.07	567,852	$ 450,465,699
December 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025	3,253,248	$ 14.94	3,253,248	$ 401,871,946

On May 18, 2023, DXC announced that its Board approved an incremental $1.0 billion share repurchase authorization. As of December 31, 2025, approximately $402 million remained available for repurchase under the plans or programs. Share repurchases may be made from time to time through various means, including in open market purchases, 10b5-1 plans, privately-negotiated transactions, accelerated stock repurchases, block trades and other transactions, in compliance with Rule 10b-18 under the Exchange Act, as well as, to the extent applicable, other federal and state securities laws and other legal requirements. The timing, volume, and nature of share repurchases pursuant to the share repurchase plan are at the discretion of management and may be suspended or discontinued at any time.

On August 16, 2022, the U.S. government enacted the Inflation Reduction Act (the "IRA") into law. The IRA imposes a 1% excise tax on share repurchases completed after December 31, 2022. We reflect the excise tax within equity as part of the repurchase of the common stock.

See Note 14 - "Stockholders' Equity" to the financial statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for more information.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, no director or officer of the Company adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
4.1	Indenture, dated December 9, 2025, by and among DXC Capital Funding DAC, as issuer, DXC Technology Company and DXC Luxembourg International S.à r.l., as guarantors, U.S. Bank Trust Company, National Association, as trustee, and U.S. Bank Europe DAC, as paying agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to DXC Technology Company's Form 8-K (filed December 9, 2025) (file no. 001-38033)).
4.2	Form of DXC Capital Funding DAC's 4.250% Senior Notes due 2030 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to DXC Technology Company's Form 8-K (filed December 9, 2025) (file no. 001-38033)).
31.1*	Section 302 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer
31.2*	Section 302 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer
32.1**	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2**	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
101.INS	Interactive Data Files
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

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* Filed herewith
** Furnished herewith

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

DXC TECHNOLOGY COMPANY

Dated: January 29, 2026

By: /s/ Christopher A. Voci

Name: **Christopher A. Voci**

Title: **Senior Vice President, Corporate Controller and Principal Accounting Officer**