
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-K/A
(Amendment No. 1)**

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

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 number 1-8729

UNISYS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

38-0387840
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**801 Lakeview Drive, Suite 100
Blue Bell, Pennsylvania 19422
(215) 986-4011**

(Address, zip code and telephone number, including area code of principal executive offices)

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, par value \$.01	UIS	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C.7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

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

Aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter: approximately \$1.7 billion.

The amount shown is based on the closing price of Unisys Common Stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange composite tape on June 30, 2021. Voting stock beneficially held by officers and directors is not included in the computation. However, Unisys Corporation has not determined that such individuals are "affiliates" within the meaning of Rule 405 under the Securities Act of 1933.

Number of shares of Unisys Common Stock, par value \$.01, outstanding as of January 31, 2022: 67,232,146

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of Unisys Corporation's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2022 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Unisys Corporation is filing this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A (this amendment) to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on February 22, 2022 (the original filing) to address management's re-evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and to reflect the identification of material weaknesses in the company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. The material weaknesses did not result in any change to the company's consolidated financial statements as set forth in the original filing. This amendment is limited in scope to make the following changes to the original filing:

- To amend Part II - Item 9A. Controls and Procedures related to the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures.
- To amend Part I - Item 1A. Risk Factors to add an additional risk factor regarding the potential adverse impact that the failure to remediate the material weaknesses could have on our timely and accurate reporting of financial results and to amend a risk factor in the original filing regarding the potential adverse impacts of cybersecurity incidents and vulnerabilities.
- To amend Part II - Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data to restate (i) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, and (ii) the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, on the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021.
- To amend Part IV - Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules to include currently dated (i) auditor consents, which are filed herewith as Exhibits 23.1 and 23.2 and (ii) certifications from the company's Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer as required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, which certifications are filed herewith as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2.

This amendment has not been updated or amended to give effect to any subsequent events beyond those that existed as of the original filing date and should thus be read in conjunction with the original filing and any of the company's other filings with the SEC subsequent to the original filing, together with any amendments to those filings. Other than the filing of the information identified above, this amendment does not modify or update the disclosure in the original filing in any way.

[Table of Contents](#)

Table of Contents

	<u>Page Number</u>
<u>PART I</u>	
Item 1A. Risk Factors	3
<u>PART II</u>	
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	11
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	60
<u>PART IV</u>	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	62
Signatures	65

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

In this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, we have included information that may constitute “forward-looking” statements, as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements provide current expectations of future events and include any statement that does not directly relate to any historical or current fact. Forward-looking statements by their nature address matters that are, to different degrees, uncertain. Words such as “anticipates,” “believes,” “expects,” “intends,” “plans,” “projects” and similar expressions may identify such forward-looking statements.

Factors that could affect our future results include, but are not limited to, the following:

Implementation of Business Strategy in Information Technology Market

- our ability to attract and retain experienced personnel in key positions;
- our ability to grow revenue and expand margin in our Digital Workplace Solutions and Cloud, Applications & Infrastructure Solutions businesses;
- our ability to maintain our installed base and sell new solutions and related services;
- the business and financial risk in implementing acquisitions or dispositions;
- the potential adverse effects of aggressive competition in the information services and technology market;
- our ability to effectively anticipate and respond to rapid technological innovation in our industry;
- our ability to retain significant clients and attract new clients;
- our contracts may not be as profitable as expected or provide the expected level of revenues;
- our ability to develop or acquire the capabilities to enhance the company’s solutions;

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

- we have significant underfunded pension obligations;

General Business Risks

- the impact of the Audit & Finance Committee’s investigation;
- the impact of management’s conclusion, in consultation with the Audit & Finance Committee, that material weaknesses existed in our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting;
- the evaluation and implementation of remediation efforts designed and implemented to enhance our control environment;
- the potential identification of one or more additional material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting of which we are not currently aware or that have not been detected;
- the impact of COVID-19 on our business, growth, reputation, projections, financial condition, operations, cash flows and liquidity;
- the performance and capabilities of third parties with whom we have commercial relationships;
- cybersecurity incidents could result in incurring significant costs and could harm our business and reputation;
- a failure to meet standards or expectations with respect to the company’s environmental, social and governance practices;
- the risks of doing business internationally when a significant portion of our revenue is derived from international operations;
- our ability to access financing markets;

Table of Contents

- a reduction in our credit rating;
- the adverse effects of global economic conditions, acts of war, terrorism, natural disasters or the widespread outbreak of infectious diseases;
- a significant disruption in our IT systems could adversely affect our business and reputation;
- we may face damage to our reputation or legal liability if our clients are not satisfied with our services or products;
- the potential for intellectual property infringement claims to be asserted against us or our clients;
- the possibility that legal proceedings could affect our results of operations or cash flow or may adversely affect our business or reputation; and

Tax Assets

- our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

Any forward-looking statement should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A and in our other filings made with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) from time to time, which are available at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. All forward-looking statements rely on assumptions and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the company's actual results to differ materially from expectations. Factors that could affect future results include, but are not limited to, those discussed in "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K/A. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which that statement is made. Unisys Corporation assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date on which the statement is made.

PART I

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Factors that could affect future results include the following:

IMPLEMENTATION OF BUSINESS STRATEGY IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MARKET

If the company is unable to attract and retain experienced personnel in key positions, its future results could be adversely impacted.

The company's ability to retain, train and develop its existing associate base in the skills and solutions required to service its target markets with the appropriate solutions is critical to the company's future success. The company also needs to attract new talent to augment the skills required to deliver its solutions to its target markets. The failure of the company to attract new talent with the requisite skill set, retain key personnel or implement an appropriate succession plan could adversely impact the company's ability to successfully carry out its business strategy and retain other key personnel.

Future results may be adversely impacted if the company is unable to grow revenue and expand margin in its Digital Workplace Solutions and Cloud and Infrastructure Solutions businesses.

The company's strategy places an emphasis on growing revenue, including specifically from higher-value and higher-margin offerings in its Digital Workplace Solutions and Cloud and Infrastructure Solutions businesses. The company's ability to grow revenue and profitability in these businesses will depend on the level of demand for projects and the portfolio of solutions the company offers. It will also depend on an efficient utilization of services delivery personnel. Revenue and profit margins in these businesses are a function of both the portfolio of solutions sold in a given period and the rates the company is able to charge for services and the chargeability of its professionals. If the company is unable to attain sufficient rates and chargeability for its professionals, revenue and profit margins will be adversely affected. The rates the company is able to charge for services are affected by a number of factors, including clients' perception of the company's ability to add value through its services; introduction of new services or products by the company or its competitors; pricing policies of competitors; and general economic conditions including increased risk of inflation. Chargeability is also affected by a number of factors, including the company's ability to transition resources from completed projects to new engagements and across geographies, and its ability to forecast demand for services and thereby maintain appropriate resource levels. The company's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely impacted if sales of higher-margin offerings do not offset declines in revenue and profitability of lower-margin offerings.

Future results may be adversely impacted if the company is unable to maintain its installed base and sell new solutions and related services.

The company continues to invest in its ClearPath Forward operating system software in order to retain existing clients in its Enterprise Computing Solutions business. If clients do not believe in the value proposition provided by ClearPath Forward or choose not to renew their contracts for any other reason, there may not be a meaningful return on these investments, and revenue could decline meaningfully. Furthermore, if ClearPath Forward is sold in the form of Software as a Service (SaaS) at an accelerated pace, this would have a negative impact on the company's short- and medium-term cash position and could adversely impact the company's operations, financial condition and liquidity. Additionally, the company also continues to invest in other software and solutions and related services. If the company is unsuccessful in selling these other solutions and related services, there may not be a meaningful return on these investments. Further, the revenues generated by other solutions and related services may be insufficient to offset any revenue declines caused if the company is unable to retain its installed base.

The company could face business and financial risk in implementing acquisitions or dispositions.

As part of the company's business strategy, it may from time to time consider acquiring complementary technologies, products and businesses, or disposing of existing technologies, products and businesses, including transactions of a material size. Any acquisitions may result in the incurrence of substantial additional indebtedness or contingent liabilities. Acquisitions could also result in potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities and an increase in amortization expenses related to intangible assets. Additional potential risks associated with acquisitions include technical, cultural and operational integration challenges; difficulties in maintaining or enhancing the profitability of any acquired business; risks of entering markets in which the company has no or limited prior experience; potential loss of employees or failure to maintain or renew any contracts of any acquired business; and expenses of any undiscovered or potential liabilities of the acquired product or business, including relating to employee benefits contribution obligations or environmental requirements. Potential risks with respect to dispositions include difficulty finding buyers or alternative exit strategies on acceptable terms in a timely manner; potential loss of employees or clients; dispositions at unfavorable prices or on unfavorable terms, including relating to retained liabilities; and post-closing indemnity claims. Further, with respect to both acquisitions and dispositions, management's attention could be diverted from other business concerns. Adverse credit conditions could also affect the company's ability to consummate acquisitions or dispositions. The risks associated with acquisitions and dispositions could have a material adverse effect upon the company's business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the company will be successful in consummating future acquisitions or dispositions on favorable terms or at all.

The company faces aggressive competition in the information services and technology market, which could lead to reduced demand for the company's solutions and related services and could have an adverse effect on the company's business.

The information services and technology markets in which the company operates include a large number of companies vying for customers and market share both domestically and internationally. The company's competitors include systems integrators, consulting and other professional services firms, outsourcing providers, infrastructure services providers, computer hardware manufacturers and software providers. Some of the company's competitors may develop competing services and products that offer better price-performance or that reach the market in advance of the company's offerings. Some competitors also have or may develop greater financial and other resources than the company, with enhanced ability to compete for market share, in some instances through significant economic incentives to secure contracts. Some also may be better able to compete for skilled professionals. Any of these factors could lead to reduced demand for the company's solutions and related services and could have an adverse effect on the company's business. Future results will depend on the company's ability to mitigate the effects of aggressive competition on revenues, pricing and margins.

The company's future results may be adversely impacted if it is unable to effectively anticipate and respond to rapid technological innovation in its industry.

The company operates in an industry characterized by rapid technological innovation, evolving technology standards, short product life cycles and continually changing customer demand patterns. Future success will depend in part on the company's ability to anticipate and respond to these market trends and to design, develop, introduce, deliver or obtain new and innovative services and products on a timely and cost-effective basis using newer delivery models such as cloud computing. Additionally, the company may not be successful in anticipating or responding to changes in technology, industry standards or customer preferences, and the market may not demand or accept its services and product offerings. In addition, services and products developed by competitors may make the company's offerings less competitive.

[Table of Contents](#)

The company's future results will depend on its ability to retain significant clients and attract new clients.

The company has a number of significant long-term contracts with clients, including governmental entities, and its future success will depend, in part, on retaining its relationships with these clients and attracting new clients. The company could lose clients for reasons such as contract expiration, conversion to a competing service provider, disputes with clients or a decision to in-source services. The company could also lose clients as a result of their merger, acquisition or business failure. The company may not be able to replace the revenue and earnings from any such lost client. The company is expecting revenue, margin and market share expansion due to decisions by some of the company's competitors to exit or de-emphasize their focus on the company's target markets. If such competitors' change that position, it could impact the company's ability to gain market share.

The company's contracts may not be as profitable as expected or provide the expected level of revenues.

In a number of the company's long-term services contracts, the company's revenue is based on the volume of services and products provided. As a result, revenue levels anticipated at contract inception are not guaranteed. The company's contracts with governmental entities are subject to the availability of appropriated funds. In addition, some of these contracts may permit termination at the customer's discretion before the end of the contract term or may permit termination or impose other penalties if the company does not meet the performance levels specified in the contracts.

Some of the company's services contracts are fixed-price contracts under which the company assumes the risk for delivery of the contracted services and products at an agreed-upon fixed price. Should the company experience problems in performing fixed-price contracts on a profitable basis, adjustments to the estimated cost to complete may be required. Future results will depend on the company's ability to perform these services contracts profitably.

The inability of the company to develop or acquire the capabilities to enhance the company's solutions could adversely impact the company's revenue and margins and result in the failure to expand the company's market share.

The company's financial objectives require it to develop, acquire or orchestrate with its strategic partnership network the prerequisite capabilities to enhance the company's solutions so they contain higher-growth, higher-margin offerings and allow for the expansion of market share. If the company is unable to do so, its financial performance may be adversely impacted.

DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

The company has significant underfunded pension obligations.

The company has significant underfunded obligations under its U.S. and non-U.S. defined benefit pension plans. In 2021, the company made cash contributions of \$52.4 million, primarily for its international defined benefit pension plans. Based on current legislation, global regulations, recent interest rates and expected returns, in 2022 the company expects to make cash contributions of approximately \$40.2 million, primarily for its international defined benefit pension plans. Estimates for future cash contributions are likely to change based on a number of factors including market conditions and changes in discount rates. If estimates for future contributions change materially, the company may need to obtain additional funding in order to make future contributions. In this event, there is no assurance that the company would be able to obtain such funding or that the company will have enough cash on hand to pay the required cash contributions.

[Table of Contents](#)

Deterioration in the value of the company's worldwide defined benefit pension plan assets, as well as discount rate changes, asset return changes, or changes in economic or demographic trends, could require the company to make cash contributions to its defined benefit pension plans in the future in an amount larger than currently anticipated. Increased cash contribution requirements or an acceleration in the due date of such cash contributions would further reduce the cash available for working capital, capital expenditures and other corporate uses and may worsen the adverse impact on the company's operations, financial condition and liquidity.

GENERAL BUSINESS RISKS

We have identified material weaknesses in our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Failure to remediate the material weaknesses or any other material weaknesses that we identify in the future could result in material misstatements in our financial statements.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended, our management is required to report on, and our independent registered public accounting firm is required to attest to, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The rules governing the standards that must be met for management to assess our internal control over financial reporting are complex and require significant documentation, testing and possible remediation. Annually, we perform activities that include reviewing, documenting and testing our internal control over financial reporting. In addition, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, we will not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. If we fail to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment, we could suffer misstatements in our financial statements and fail to meet our reporting obligations, which would likely cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information. This could result in significant expenses to remediate any internal control deficiencies and lead to a decline in our stock price.

Subsequent to the original filing, following an investigation by the company's Audit & Finance Committee (Audit Committee) into the company's internal control environment, the company has reevaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting and identified material weaknesses in the company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Our management may be unable to conclude in future periods that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective due to the effects of various factors, which may, in part, include unremediated material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting. For further discussion of the material weaknesses, see Item 9A, Controls and Procedures.

Management is committed to maintaining a strong internal control environment and believes its remediation efforts will represent an improvement in existing controls. Management anticipates that the new controls, as implemented and when tested for a sufficient period of time, will remediate the material weaknesses. We may not be successful in promptly remediating the material weaknesses identified by management, or be able to identify and remediate additional control deficiencies, including material weaknesses, in the future. If not remediated, our failure to establish and maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting could result in material misstatements in our financial statements and a failure to meet our reporting and financial obligations, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and the trading price of our common stock.

[Table of Contents](#)

The company has received, and may receive in the future, regulatory, investigative and enforcement inquiries, subpoenas or demands arising from, related to, or in connection with these matters. Professional costs resulting from the investigation that resulted in the identification of the material weaknesses have been significant and are expected to continue to be significant, in particular if litigation costs relating to these regulatory, investigative and enforcement inquiries, subpoenas and demands grow. Although we believe that no significant business has been lost to date, it is possible that a change in the perceptions of our business partners could occur as a result of the investigation and the material weaknesses. In addition, as a result of the investigation and remediation efforts, certain operational changes have occurred and may continue to occur in the future. Any or all of these impacts based on the findings of the investigation and related matters and the surrounding circumstances could exacerbate the other risks described herein and directly or indirectly have a material adverse effect on our operations and/or financial performance.

The company's business, results of operations and financial condition have been and will continue to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and such impact could be materially adverse.

Since March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the global economy, disrupted global supply chains and workforces and created significant volatility and disruption of financial markets. The full extent of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the company's operational and financial performance, including the company's ability to execute its business strategies and initiatives in the expected time frame, will depend on numerous factors that are uncertain and difficult to predict, including the duration, severity and spread of the pandemic and related restrictions on travel and transportation; the emergence of new variants; the imposition of vaccine mandates and government lockdowns; the effect on the company's clients and demand for the company's products and services; the company's ability to sell and provide its products and services as a result of travel restrictions and people working from home; the ability of the company's clients to pay for its services and solutions; and any closures of the company's and its clients' offices and facilities. Continued impacts of the pandemic could materially adversely impact global economic conditions, the company's business, results of operations and financial condition, including the company's cash flow and liquidity, the company's potential to conduct financings on terms acceptable to it, if at all, and may require significant actions in response, including but not limited to expense reductions or discounting of pricing of the company's products, in an effort to mitigate such impacts. The situation with COVID-19 is constantly evolving and additional impacts may arise of which the company is not aware currently.

Future results will depend in part on the performance and capabilities of third parties with whom the company has commercial relationships.

The company maintains business relationships with key partners, suppliers, channel partners and other parties that have complementary products, services or skills. Future results will depend, in part, on the performance and capabilities of these third parties, on the ability of external suppliers to deliver components at reasonable prices and in a timely manner, and on the financial condition of, and the company's relationship with, distributors and other indirect channel partners, which can affect the company's capacity to effectively and efficiently serve current and potential customers and end users. Additionally, cost inflation and supply chain disruptions may lead to higher labor and other costs, as well as an inability to procure products needed to deliver the company's solutions, which could adversely affect its results of operations.

[Table of Contents](#)

Cybersecurity incidents could result in the company incurring significant costs and could harm the company's business and reputation.

The company's business includes managing, processing, storing and transmitting proprietary and confidential data, including personal information, intellectual property and proprietary business information, within the company's own IT systems and those that the company designs, develops, hosts or manages for clients. These systems are critical to the company's business activities, and shutdowns or disruptions of, and cybersecurity attacks on, these systems pose increasing risks. Cybersecurity incidents and network security incidents may include, but are not limited to, attempts to access or unauthorized access of information, exploitation of vulnerabilities (including those of third-party software or systems), computer viruses, ransomware, denial of service and other electronic security incidents. Attacks also include social engineering and cyber extortion to induce customers, contractors, business partners, vendors, employees and other third parties to disclose information, transfer funds, or unwittingly provide access to systems or data. Cyberattacks from computer hackers and cyber criminals and other malicious internet-based activity continue to increase generally, and the company's services and systems, including the systems of the company's outsourced service providers, have been and may in the future continue to be the target of various forms of cybersecurity incidents such as DNS attacks, wireless network attacks, viruses and worms, malicious software, ransomware, cyber extortion, misconfigurations, supply chain attacks, application centric attacks, peer-to-peer attacks, phishing attempts, backdoor trojans and distributed denial of service attacks.

The techniques used by computer hackers and cyber criminals to obtain unauthorized access to data or to sabotage computer systems change frequently and are growing in sophistication, and these new techniques generally are not detected until after an incident has occurred. Cybersecurity incidents involving the company's systems, despite established security controls, could result in disruption of the company's services, misappropriation, misuse, alteration, theft, loss, corruption, leakage, falsification, and accidental or premature release or improper disclosure or misuse of confidential or other information, including intellectual property and personal information (of the company, third parties, employees, clients or others). The company could be exposed to liability, litigation, and regulatory or other government action, as well as the loss of existing or potential customers, damage to the company's brand and reputation, damage to the company's competitive position, and other financial loss, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the cost and operational consequences of responding to cybersecurity incidents and implementing remediation measures could be significant. In the company's industry, security vulnerabilities are increasingly discovered, publicized and exploited across a broad range of hardware, software or other infrastructure, elevating the risk of attacks and the potential cost of response and remediation for the company.

Although the company continuously takes significant steps to mitigate cybersecurity risk across a range of functions, such measures can never eliminate the risk entirely or provide absolute security, and the company has experienced and expects to continue to experience cyberattacks on its information systems. While there have not been cybersecurity incidents or vulnerabilities that have had a material adverse effect on the company, there is no assurance that there will not be cybersecurity incidents or vulnerabilities that will have a material adverse effect in the future.

A failure to meet standards or expectations with respect to the company's environmental, social and governance practices could adversely impact the company's business and reputation.

Many governmental bodies and current and prospective investors, clients, partners, and employees are increasing their focus on corporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices. If the company fails to meet the standards or expectations of any of these groups, the company may suffer reputational damage, the company's business may be adversely impacted and the company may find it more difficult to recruit or retain key personnel.

[Table of Contents](#)

A significant portion of the company's revenue is derived from operations outside of the United States, and the company is subject to the risks of doing business internationally.

A significant amount of the company's total revenue is derived from international operations. The risks of doing business internationally include foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, changing global data privacy regulations, currency restrictions and devaluations, changes in political or economic conditions, increases in inflation rate, trade protection measures, import or export licensing requirements, multiple and possibly overlapping and conflicting tax laws, new tax legislation, weaker intellectual property protections in some jurisdictions and additional legal and regulatory compliance requirements applicable to businesses that operate internationally, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, economic and trade sanctions regulations administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, regulations in the European Union such as the General Data Protection Regulation, the U.K. Bribery Act and other U.S. and non-U.S. laws and regulations.

If the company is unable to access the financing markets, it may adversely impact the company's business and liquidity.

Market conditions may impact the company's ability to access the financing markets on terms acceptable to the company or at all. If the company is unable to access the financing markets, the company would be required to use cash on hand to fund operations and the company's required pension contributions and repay outstanding debt as it comes due. There is no assurance that the company will generate sufficient cash to fund its operations and required pension contributions and refinance such debt. A failure by the company to generate such cash would have a material adverse effect on its business if the company were unable to access financing markets and may result in a default with respect to the company's pension obligation and under the company's debt agreements. Market conditions may also impact the company's ability to utilize surety bonds, letters of credit, foreign exchange derivatives or other financial instruments the company uses to conduct its business.

A reduction in the company's credit rating could adversely affect its business and/or the holders of its securities.

The credit rating agencies rating the company's indebtedness regularly evaluate the company, and credit ratings are based on a number of factors, including the company's financial strength and ability to generate earnings, as well as factors not entirely within the company's control, including conditions affecting the information technology industry and the economy and changes in rating methodologies. There can be no assurance that the company will maintain its current credit ratings. A downgrade of the company's credit ratings could adversely affect its access to liquidity and capital, and could significantly increase its cost of funds, decrease the number of investors and counterparties willing to lend to the company or purchase its securities and impact the company's ability to utilize surety bonds or other financial instruments the company uses to conduct its business. This could affect the company's growth, profitability, and financial condition, including liquidity.

The company's business may be adversely affected by global economic conditions, acts of war, terrorism, natural disasters or the widespread outbreak of infectious diseases.

If global economic conditions deteriorate, the company could see reductions in demand and increased pressure on revenue and profit margins. The company could also see a further consolidation of clients, which could also result in a decrease in demand. The company's business could also be affected by acts of war, terrorism, natural disasters and the widespread outbreak of infectious diseases. Geopolitical conditions could escalate, and this could have unpredictable consequences on the world economy and on the company's business. If, as a result of such an event, the company's clients in a particular industry were to suffer material adverse impacts, the company may experience a reduction in demand for its services and products from such clients, which may materially and adversely affect the company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

[Table of Contents](#)

A significant disruption in the company's IT systems could adversely affect the company's business and reputation.

The company relies extensively on its IT systems to conduct its business and perform services for its clients. The company's systems are subject to damage or interruption from power outages, telecommunications failures, computer viruses and malicious attacks, cybersecurity incidents and catastrophic events. If the company's systems are accessed without its authorization, damaged or fail to function properly, the company could incur substantial repair or replacement costs, experience data loss and impediments to its ability to conduct its business, and damage the market's perception of the company's services and products. In addition, a disruption could result in the company failing to meet performance standards and obligations in its client contracts, which could subject the company to liability, penalties and contract termination. This may adversely affect the company's reputation and financial results.

The company may face damage to its reputation or legal liability if its clients are not satisfied with its services or products.

The success of the company's business is dependent on strong, long-term client relationships and on its reputation for responsiveness and quality. As a result, if a client is not satisfied with the company's services or products, its reputation could be damaged and its business adversely affected. Allegations by private litigants or regulators of improper conduct, as well as negative publicity and press speculation about the company, whatever the outcome and whether or not valid, may harm its reputation. In addition to harm to reputation, if the company fails to meet its contractual obligations, it could be subject to legal liability, which could adversely affect its business, operating results and financial condition.

The company's services or products may infringe upon the intellectual property rights of others.

The company cannot be sure that its services and products do not infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties, and it may have infringement claims asserted against it or against its clients. These claims could cost the company money, prevent it from offering some services or products, or damage its reputation.

Legal proceedings could affect the company's results of operations or cash flow or may adversely affect the company's business or reputation.

Various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings have been brought or asserted against the company in the past relating to matters arising in the ordinary course of business, including actions with respect to commercial and government contracts, labor and employment, employee benefits, environmental matters, intellectual property and non-income tax matters. The company believes that it has valid defenses with respect to legal matters pending against it. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, however, and it is possible that the company's results of operations or cash flows could be materially affected in any particular period as a result of future developments of the legal matters pending against it, including the resolution of any such matters. In addition, legal proceedings or environmental matters may arise in the future with respect to the company's existing and legacy operations that may adversely affect the company's business or reputation.

TAX ASSETS

The company's ability to use its net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.

A corporation's ability to deduct its federal NOL carryforwards and utilize certain other available tax attributes can be substantially constrained under the general annual limitation rules of Section 382 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code (Section 382) if it undergoes an "ownership change" as defined in Section 382 (generally where cumulative stock ownership changes among material shareholders exceed 50 percent during a rolling three-year period). Similar rules may apply under state tax laws. A future tax "ownership change" pursuant to Section 382 or future changes in tax laws that impose tax attribute utilization limitations may severely limit or effectively eliminate the company's ability to utilize its NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes.

Other factors discussed in this report, although not listed here, also could materially affect the company's future results.

Table of Contents

PART II

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

<u>Index</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
Report of Management	12
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms	13
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)	16
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	17
Consolidated Balance Sheets	18
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	19
Consolidated Statements of Deficit	20
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	21

[Table of Contents](#)

Report of Management

Management's Report on the Financial Statements

The management of the company is responsible for the integrity of its financial statements. These statements have been prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and include amounts based on the best estimates and judgments of management. Financial information included elsewhere in this report is consistent with that in the financial statements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the company's 2021 consolidated financial statements. Its accompanying report is based on an audit conducted in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

The Board of Directors, through its Audit & Finance Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors, oversees management's responsibilities in the preparation of the financial statements and selects the independent registered public accounting firm, subject to stockholder ratification. The Audit & Finance Committee meets regularly with the independent registered public accounting firm, representatives of management, and the internal auditors to review the activities of each and to assure that each is properly discharging its responsibilities. To ensure complete independence, the internal auditors and representatives of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have full access to meet with the Audit & Finance Committee, with or without management representatives present, to discuss the results of their audits and their observations on the adequacy of internal controls and the quality of financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (as restated)

The management of the company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. The company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Management assessed the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

In Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting included in the original filing, management concluded that we maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021.

The company has reevaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting and identified material weaknesses in the company's internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Specifically, subsequent to the original filing, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2021. The company did not design and maintain effective formal policies and procedures to ensure appropriate information is communicated from the IT function and the legal and compliance function to the accounting function and those responsible for governance on a timely basis so as to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These material weaknesses did not result in a misstatement of the company's financial statements, however, they could have resulted in misstatements of interim or annual consolidated financial statements and disclosures that would result in a material misstatement that would not be prevented or detected.

Management subsequently concluded that the material weaknesses described above existed as of December 31, 2021. As a result, we have concluded that we did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on the criteria in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Accordingly, management has revised its report on internal control over financial reporting.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

Plan for Remediation of Material Weaknesses

Management is actively engaged in the planning for, and implementation of, remediation efforts to address the material weaknesses in the company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting identified above. Management intends to implement remediation steps, including the following:

- The company will enhance its written policy regarding information escalation for cyber-incidents. In addition, the company completed an assessment of staffing within the company's incident response team.
- The company will enhance its disclosure committee (the Disclosure Committee) and the disclosure working group that supports the Disclosure Committee.

- The company will require all direct reports to the CEO to confirm that they have made the Disclosure Committee aware of any matters under their purview that the Disclosure Committee should be considering in advance of applicable SEC filings.
- The company will provide training and policies (including any policy revisions) to non-finance executives regarding escalation of significant matters related to SEC reporting requirements.
- Procedures will be drafted to address the proper handling of information so that the Security & Risk Committee and Audit Committee are properly informed.
- Management has revised its Speak Up Policy to make all associates aware that they have direct access to, and may approach, company executives and the Board of Directors, and that they have access to the company's whistleblower hotline.

Management believes the measures described above and others that have been, or may be, implemented will remediate the material weaknesses that we have identified. As management continues to evaluate and improve our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, the company may decide to take additional measures to address control deficiencies or determine to modify, or in appropriate circumstances not to complete, certain of the remediation measures identified.

/s/ Peter A. Altabef

Peter A. Altabef
Chair and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Debra McCann

Debra McCann
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Unisys Corporation

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Unisys Corporation and its subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related consolidated statements of income (loss), of comprehensive income (loss), of deficit and of cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021, including the related notes and schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021 listed under Item 15(1) (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2021 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company did not maintain, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO because material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting existed as of that date related to the design and maintenance of effective formal policies and procedures to ensure appropriate information is communicated from the IT function and the legal and compliance function to the accounting function and those responsible for governance on a timely basis.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. The material weaknesses referred to above are described in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. We considered these material weaknesses in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the December 31, 2021 consolidated financial statements, and our opinion regarding the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting does not affect our opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Restatement of Management’s Conclusion Regarding Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management and we previously concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2021. However, management has subsequently determined that material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting related to the design and maintenance of effective formal policies and procedures to ensure appropriate information is communicated from the IT function and the legal and compliance function to the accounting function and those responsible for governance on a timely basis existed as of that date. Accordingly, management’s report has been restated and our present opinion on internal control over financial reporting, as presented herein, is different from that expressed in our previous report.

Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed the manner in which it accounts for income taxes in 2020.

Basis for Opinions

The Company’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in management’s report referred to above. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Critical Audit Matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Valuation of the U.S. and Certain International Defined Benefit Pension Plan Obligations

As described in Notes 1 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's consolidated defined benefit pension plan obligation was \$6,324 million as of December 31, 2021. Additionally, the Company recorded settlement losses associated with its pension plans of \$499 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. Management develops the actuarial assumptions used by its U.S. and international defined benefit pension plan obligations based upon the circumstances of each particular plan. The determination of the defined benefit pension plan obligations requires the use of estimates. Management's significant assumption used in the determination of the defined benefit pension plan obligations, and settlement losses associated with respect to the U.S. pension plans, is the discount rate.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the valuation of the U.S. and certain international defined benefit pension plan obligations is a critical audit matter are the (i) significant judgment by management to determine the defined benefit pension plan obligations; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity, and effort in performing procedures to evaluate management's significant assumption related to the discount rates; (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to the valuation of the U.S. and certain international defined benefit pension plan obligations, including controls over the Company's methods, significant assumption, and data. These procedures also included, among others, testing the completeness, accuracy and relevance of the underlying data used in developing the estimate, and the involvement of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in (i) evaluating the appropriateness of the actuarial methods used to estimate the defined benefit pension plan obligations, and (ii) evaluating the reasonableness of management's significant assumption related to the discount rate. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's significant assumption related to the discount rate included (i) developing an independent range of discount rates for each U.S. and certain international defined benefit pension plan obligations based on publicly available market data for high-quality, fixed income investments, and (ii) comparing management's discount rate to the independently developed range to evaluate the reasonableness of the discount rate assumption.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 22, 2022, except with respect to our opinion on internal control over financial reporting insofar as it relates to the effects of the matter discussed in the penultimate paragraph of Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, as to which the date is November 23, 2022

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2020.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors

Unisys Corporation:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), cash flows, and deficit for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes and financial statement schedule II (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2019, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

/s/ KPMG LLP

We served as the Company's auditor from 2008 to 2020.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

February 28, 2020, except for Note 2 and Note 21, as to which the dates are February 26, 2021 and February 22, 2022, respectively

UNISYS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
(Millions, except per share data)

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Revenue			
Services	\$1,699.3	\$1,692.9	\$1,892.7
Technology	355.1	333.4	330.1
	2,054.4	2,026.3	2,222.8
Costs and expenses			
Cost of revenue:			
Services	1,358.7	1,429.4	1,590.6
Technology	123.7	113.9	98.2
	1,482.4	1,543.3	1,688.8
Selling, general and administrative	389.5	369.4	364.8
Research and development	28.5	26.6	31.3
	1,900.4	1,939.3	2,084.9
Operating income	154.0	87.0	137.9
Interest expense	35.4	29.2	62.1
Other (expense), net	(580.3)	(329.6)	(136.4)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(461.7)	(271.8)	(60.6)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(11.9)	45.4	27.7
Consolidated net loss from continuing operations	(449.8)	(317.2)	(88.3)
Net (loss) income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1.3)	0.5	3.9
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Unisys Corporation	(448.5)	(317.7)	(92.2)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	1,068.4	75.0
Net (loss) income attributable to Unisys Corporation	\$ (448.5)	\$ 750.7	\$ (17.2)
Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Unisys Corporation			
Basic			
Continuing operations	\$ (6.75)	\$ (5.05)	\$ (1.65)
Discontinued operations	—	16.98	1.34
Total	\$ (6.75)	\$ 11.93	\$ (0.31)
Diluted			
Continuing operations	\$ (6.75)	\$ (5.05)	\$ (1.65)
Discontinued operations	—	16.98	1.34
Total	\$ (6.75)	\$ 11.93	\$ (0.31)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

UNISYS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Millions)

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Consolidated net loss from continuing operations	<u>\$ (449.8)</u>	<u>\$ (317.2)</u>	<u>\$ (88.3)</u>
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	<u>—</u>	<u>1,068.4</u>	<u>75.0</u>
Total	<u>(449.8)</u>	<u>751.2</u>	<u>(13.3)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Foreign currency translation	<u>(40.5)</u>	<u>49.3</u>	<u>24.4</u>
Postretirement adjustments, net of tax of \$64.5 in 2021, \$(9.2) in 2020 and \$(11.3) in 2019	<u>721.8</u>	<u>106.9</u>	<u>(38.9)</u>
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>681.3</u>	<u>156.2</u>	<u>(14.5)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>231.5</u>	<u>907.4</u>	<u>(27.8)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>4.6</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>(6.8)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Unisys Corporation	<u>\$ 226.9</u>	<u>\$ 899.8</u>	<u>\$ (21.0)</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

UNISYS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Millions)

As of December 31,	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 552.9	\$ 898.5
Accounts receivable, net	451.7	460.5
Contract assets	42.0	44.3
Inventories	7.6	13.4
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	78.8	89.3
Total current assets	<u>1,133.0</u>	<u>1,506.0</u>
Properties	468.0	727.0
Less – Accumulated depreciation and amortization	381.5	616.5
Properties, net	<u>86.5</u>	<u>110.5</u>
Outsourcing assets, net	124.6	173.9
Marketable software, net	176.2	193.6
Operating lease right-of-use assets	62.7	79.3
Prepaid postretirement assets	159.7	187.5
Deferred income taxes	125.3	136.2
Goodwill	315.0	108.6
Intangible assets, net	34.9	—
Restricted cash	7.7	8.2
Assets held-for-sale	20.0	—
Other long-term assets	173.9	204.1
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,419.5</u>	<u>\$ 2,707.9</u>
Liabilities and deficit		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt	\$ 18.2	\$ 102.8
Accounts payable	180.2	223.2
Deferred revenue	253.2	257.1
Other accrued liabilities	300.9	352.0
Total current liabilities	<u>752.5</u>	<u>935.1</u>
Long-term debt	511.2	527.1
Long-term postretirement liabilities	976.2	1,286.1
Long-term deferred revenue	150.7	137.9
Long-term operating lease liabilities	46.1	62.4
Other long-term liabilities	47.2	71.4
Commitments and contingencies (see Note 19)		
Deficit:		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share (150.0 shares authorized; shares issued: 2021, 72.5 and 2020, 66.8)	0.7	0.7
Accumulated deficit	(1,409.0)	(960.5)
Treasury stock, shares at cost: 2021, 5.3 and 2020, 3.8	(152.2)	(114.4)
Paid-in capital	4,710.9	4,656.9
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,264.1)	(3,939.5)
Total Unisys Corporation stockholders' deficit	<u>(113.7)</u>	<u>(356.8)</u>
Noncontrolling interests	49.3	44.7
Total deficit	<u>(64.4)</u>	<u>(312.1)</u>
Total liabilities and deficit	<u>\$ 2,419.5</u>	<u>\$ 2,707.9</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

UNISYS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Millions)

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Consolidated net loss from continuing operations	\$ (449.8)	\$ (317.2)	\$ (88.3)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	1,068.4	75.0
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:			
Gain on sale of U.S. Federal business	—	(1,060.0)	—
Foreign currency losses	2.6	36.2	11.0
Non-cash interest expense	1.8	4.6	9.2
Debt extinguishment charge	—	28.5	20.1
Employee stock compensation	18.8	14.5	13.2
Depreciation and amortization of properties	30.5	29.7	35.3
Depreciation and amortization of outsourcing assets	68.0	65.8	63.8
Amortization of marketable software	71.9	65.5	48.3
Amortization of intangible assets	3.0	—	—
Other non-cash operating activities	(0.6)	(0.3)	(1.6)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	2.2	4.5	1.5
Postretirement contributions	(56.4)	(832.2)	(109.4)
Postretirement expense	552.0	239.2	96.6
Deferred income taxes, net	(59.2)	(13.4)	4.4
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, excluding the effect of acquisitions:			
Receivables, net and contract assets	47.4	(74.8)	(8.3)
Inventories	6.0	3.0	6.1
Other assets	8.0	5.9	9.9
Accounts payable and current liabilities	(149.4)	3.4	(114.4)
Other liabilities	35.7	47.5	51.5
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	<u>132.5</u>	<u>(681.2)</u>	<u>123.9</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of businesses, net of cash acquired	(239.3)	—	—
Net proceeds from sale of U.S. Federal business	—	1,162.9	—
Proceeds from investments	4,148.2	3,388.5	3,568.9
Purchases of investments	(4,168.1)	(3,379.2)	(3,566.1)
Capital additions of properties	(27.3)	(27.7)	(38.0)
Capital additions of outsourcing assets	(18.5)	(30.1)	(48.8)
Investment in marketable software	(54.4)	(72.3)	(73.0)
Net proceeds from sale of properties	—	—	(0.3)
Other	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Net cash (used for) provided by investing activities	<u>(360.3)</u>	<u>1,041.6</u>	<u>(158.2)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	1.5	497.3	30.5
Payments of long-term debt	(103.1)	(454.8)	(14.4)
Cash paid for debt extinguishment	—	(23.7)	(56.7)
Issuance costs relating to long-term debt	—	(7.9)	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	4.5	—	—
Proceeds from capped call transactions	—	—	7.2
Other	(8.4)	(5.8)	(4.6)
Net cash (used for) provided by financing activities	<u>(105.5)</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>(38.0)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(12.8)	(10.6)	—
(Decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>(346.1)</u>	<u>354.9</u>	<u>(72.3)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	906.7	551.8	624.1
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	<u>\$ 560.6</u>	<u>\$ 906.7</u>	<u>\$ 551.8</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

UNISYS CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF DEFICIT
(Millions)

	Unisys Corporation							Non-controlling Interests
	Total	Total Unisys Corporation	Common Stock Par Value	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock At Cost	Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$(1,299.6)	\$(1,343.5)	\$ 0.5	\$(1,694.0)	\$(105.0)	\$4,539.8	\$(4,084.8)	\$ 43.9
Consolidated net income (loss)	(13.3)	(17.2)		(17.2)				3.9
Stock-based activity	8.0	8.0	0.1		(4.6)	12.5		
Debt exchange	83.9	83.9	0.1			83.8		
Capped call on debt exchange	7.2	7.2				7.2		
Translation adjustments	24.4	23.8					23.8	0.6
Postretirement plans	(38.9)	(27.6)					(27.6)	(11.3)
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$(1,228.3)	\$(1,265.4)	\$ 0.7	\$(1,711.2)	\$(109.6)	\$4,643.3	\$(4,088.6)	\$ 37.1
Consolidated net income	751.2	750.7		750.7				0.5
Stock-based activity	8.8	8.8			(4.8)	13.6		
Translation adjustments	49.3	46.3					46.3	3.0
Postretirement plans	106.9	102.8					102.8	4.1
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ (312.1)	\$ (356.8)	\$ 0.7	\$ (960.5)	\$(114.4)	\$4,656.9	\$(3,939.5)	\$ 44.7
Consolidated net loss	(449.8)	(448.5)		(448.5)				(1.3)
Capped call on conversion of debt	—	—			(30.8)	30.8		
Stock-based activity	16.2	16.2			(7.0)	23.2		
Translation adjustments	(40.5)	(39.6)					(39.6)	(0.9)
Postretirement plans	721.8	715.0					715.0	6.8
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ (64.4)</u>	<u>\$ (113.7)</u>	<u>\$ 0.7</u>	<u>\$ (1,409.0)</u>	<u>\$ (152.2)</u>	<u>\$4,710.9</u>	<u>\$ (3,264.1)</u>	<u>\$ 49.3</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

UNISYS CORPORATION**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****(Dollars in millions, except share and per share amounts)****Note 1 — Summary of significant accounting policies****Principles of consolidation** The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of all majority-owned subsidiaries.**Use of estimates** The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts of assets and liabilities reported, disclosures about contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses. Such estimates include the valuation of estimated credit losses, contract assets, operating lease right-of-use assets, outsourcing assets, marketable software, goodwill, purchased intangibles and other long-lived assets, legal contingencies, assumptions used in the calculation for systems integration projects, income taxes and retirement and other post-employment benefits, among others. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's best estimates and judgment. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, which management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Management adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ materially from these estimates. Changes in those estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment will be reflected in the financial statements in future periods.

The company assessed certain accounting matters that generally require consideration of forecasted financial information in context with the information reasonably available to us and the unknown future impacts of COVID-19 as of December 31, 2021 and through the date of this report. The accounting matters assessed included, but were not limited to the valuation of estimated credit losses, contract assets, outsourcing assets, marketable software, deferred tax assets, goodwill, purchased intangibles and other long-lived assets, and retirement and other post-employment benefits. While there was not a material impact to our consolidated financial position as of December 31, 2021 resulting from our assessments, our future assessment of our current expectations at that time of the future impacts and duration of COVID-19, as well as other factors, could result in material impacts to our consolidated financial position in future reporting periods.

Cash and Cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, short-term investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less and certificates of deposit which may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the company without penalty. Cash and cash equivalents subject to contractual restrictions and not readily available are classified as restricted cash.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets to the total of the amounts shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$552.9</u>	<u>\$898.5</u>
Restricted cash	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the consolidated statements of cash flows	<u>\$560.6</u>	<u>\$906.7</u>

Inventories Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out method.**Properties** Properties are carried at cost and are depreciated over the estimated lives of such assets using the straight-line method. The estimated lives used, in years, are as follows: buildings, 20 – 50; machinery and office equipment, 4 – 7; rental equipment, 4; and internal-use software, 3 – 10.**Outsourcing assets** Costs of outsourcing contracts are generally expensed as incurred. However, certain costs incurred upon initiation of an outsourcing contract (principally initial customer setup) are deferred and expensed over the initial contract life. Fixed assets and software used in connection with outsourcing contracts are capitalized and depreciated over the shorter of the initial contract life or in accordance with the fixed asset policy described above.

[Table of Contents](#)

Recoverability of these costs is subject to various business risks. Quarterly, the company compares the carrying value of these assets with the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by them to determine if there is impairment. If impaired, these assets are reduced to an estimated fair value on a discounted cash flow basis. The company prepares its cash flow estimates based on assumptions that it believes to be reasonable but are also inherently uncertain. Actual future cash flows could differ from these estimates. The gross amount of outsourcing assets totaled \$568.3 million and \$692.1 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and related accumulated amortization totaled \$443.7 million and \$518.2 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Marketable software The cost of development of computer software to be sold or leased, incurred subsequent to establishment of technological feasibility, is capitalized and amortized to cost of sales over the estimated revenue-producing lives of the products. For the company's proprietary enterprise software products, the amortization period is five years following product release, and for the remaining products, the amortization period is three years following product release. In assessing the estimated revenue-producing lives and recoverability of the products, the company considers operating strategies, underlying technologies utilized, estimated economic life and external market factors, such as expected levels of competition, barriers to entry by potential competitors, stability in the market and governmental regulation. The company continually reassesses the estimated revenue-producing lives of the products and any change in the company's estimate could result in the remaining amortization expense being accelerated or spread out over a longer period. As of December 31, 2021, the company believes that all unamortized costs are fully recoverable. The gross amount of marketable software totaled \$2,266.1 million and \$2,219.4 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and related accumulated amortization totaled \$2,089.9 million and \$2,025.8 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Internal-use software The company capitalizes certain internal and external costs incurred to acquire or create internal-use software, principally related to software coding, designing system interfaces, and installation and testing of the software. These costs are amortized in accordance with the fixed asset policy described above.

Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets Goodwill arising from the acquisition of an entity represents the excess of the purchase price consideration over the fair value of the underlying identifiable intangible assets and net assets or liabilities assumed. Goodwill is initially recognized as an asset and is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

The company tests goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter using data as of September 30 of that year, as well as whenever there are events or changes in circumstances (triggering events) that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of one or more reporting units below its respective carrying amount. The company initially assesses qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. This qualitative assessment considers all relevant factors specific to the reporting units, including macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, overall financial performance, and relevant entity-specific events.

If the company determines that it is not more likely that the carrying amount for a reporting unit is less than its fair value, then subsequent quantitative goodwill impairment testing is not required. If the company determines that it is more likely than not that the carrying amount for a reporting unit is greater than its fair value, then it proceeds with a subsequent quantitative goodwill impairment test. Under the quantitative test, the company compares the fair value of each of its reporting units to their respective carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds fair value, an impairment charge is recognized for the difference. Impaired goodwill is written down to its fair value through a charge to the consolidated statement of income (loss) in the period the impairment is identified.

In January 2021, the company changed its organizational structure to more effectively address evolving client needs. With these changes, the company changed its reportable segments, operating segments and reporting units. The realignment and change was deemed a triggering event, resulting in the company performing an interim quantitative goodwill impairment test on the reporting units impacted by this segment change as of immediately before and immediately after the change. There were no impairment charges resulting from this analysis. See Note 21, "Segment information" for additional information on the company's operating and reportable segments.

[Table of Contents](#)

During the fourth quarter of 2021, the company performed its annual qualitative goodwill assessment and determined it was not necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test.

When the company performs the quantitative goodwill impairment test for a reporting unit, it estimates the fair value of the reporting unit using both the income approach and the market approach.

The income approach incorporates the use of a discounted cash flow method in which the estimated future cash flows and terminal values for each reporting unit are discounted to present value. Cash flow projections are based on management's estimates of economic and market conditions, which drive key assumptions of revenue growth rates, operating margins, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. The discount rate in turn is based on various market factors and specific risk characteristics of each reporting unit.

The market approach estimates fair value by applying performance metric multiples to the reporting unit's prior and expected operating performance. The multiples are derived from comparable publicly traded companies with similar operating and investment characteristics as the reporting unit.

If the fair value of the reporting unit derived using the income approach is significantly different from the fair value estimate using the market approach, the company reevaluates its assumptions used in the two models. When considering the weighting between the market approach and income approach, the company gives more weighting to the income approach. The higher weighting assigned to the income approach takes into consideration that the guideline companies used in the market approach generally represent larger diversified companies relative to the reporting units and may have different long-term growth prospects, among other factors.

In order to assess the reasonableness of the calculated reporting unit fair values, the company also compares the sum of the reporting units' fair values to its market capitalization (per share stock price multiplied by shares outstanding) and calculates an implied control premium (the excess of the sum of the reporting units' fair values over the market capitalization).

Estimating the fair value of reporting units requires the use of estimates and significant judgments that are based on a number of factors including actual operating results. It is reasonably possible that the judgments and estimates described above could change in future periods.

Finite-lived intangible assets purchased in a business combination are recorded at fair value and amortized to selling, general and administrative expense over their estimated useful lives. Finite-lived intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances would indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. An impairment charge would be recognized if the carrying value exceeds fair value in the consolidated statement of income (loss) in the period the impairment is identified.

Retirement benefits Accounting rules covering defined benefit pension plans and other postretirement benefits require that amounts recognized in financial statements be determined on an actuarial basis. Management develops the actuarial assumptions used by its U.S. and international defined benefit pension plan obligations based upon the circumstances of each particular plan. The determination of the defined benefit pension plan obligations requires the use of estimates. A significant element in determining the company's retirement benefits expense or income is the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets. This expected return is an assumption as to the average rate of earnings expected on the funds invested or to be invested to provide for the benefits included in the projected pension benefit obligation. The company applies this assumed long-term rate of return to a calculated value of plan assets, which recognizes changes in the fair value of plan assets in a systematic manner over four years. This produces the expected return on plan assets that is included in retirement benefits expense or income. The difference between this expected return and the actual return on plan assets is deferred. The net deferral of past asset losses or gains affects the calculated value of plan assets and, ultimately, future retirement benefits expense or income.

At December 31 of each year, the company determines the fair value of its retirement benefits plan assets as well as the discount rate to be used to calculate the present value of plan liabilities. Management's significant assumption used in the determination of the defined benefit pension plan obligations, and settlement losses associated with respect to the U.S. pension plans, is the discount rate. Inherent in deriving the discount rate are significant assumptions with respect to the timing and magnitude of expected benefit payment obligations. The discount rate is an estimate of the interest rate at which the retirement benefits could be effectively settled. In estimating the discount rate, the company looks to rates of return on high-quality, fixed-income investments currently available and expected to be available during the period to maturity of the retirement benefits. The company uses a portfolio of fixed-income securities, which receive at least the second-highest rating given by a recognized ratings agency.

[Table of Contents](#)

Noncontrolling interest The company owns a fifty-one percent interest in Intelligent Processing Solutions Ltd. (iPSL), a U.K. business process outsourcing joint venture. The remaining interests, which are reflected as a noncontrolling interest in the company's financial statements, are owned by three financial institutions for which iPSL performs services.

Revenue recognition Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods and services to a customer. The company determines revenue recognition using the following five steps: (1) identify the contract(s) with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when (or as) the company satisfies a performance obligation.

At contract inception, the company assesses the goods and services promised in a contract with a customer and identifies as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer either: (1) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct or (2) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer. The company recognizes revenue only when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer.

The company must apply its judgment to determine the timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations as well as the transaction price and the amounts allocated to performance obligations including estimating variable consideration, adjusting the consideration for the effects of the time value of money and assessing whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained.

Revenue from hardware sales is recognized upon the transfer of control to a customer, which is defined as an entity's ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of an asset.

Revenue from software licenses is recognized at the inception of either the initial license term or the inception of an extension or renewal to the license term.

Revenue for operating leases is recognized on a monthly basis over the term of the lease and for sales-type leases at the inception of the lease term. Such revenue is not material to the company's consolidated results of operations.

Revenue from equipment and software maintenance and post-contract support is recognized on a straight-line basis as earned over the terms of the respective contracts. Cost related to such contracts is recognized as incurred.

Revenue and profit under systems integration contracts are recognized over time as the company transfers control of goods or services. The company measures its progress toward satisfaction of its performance obligations using the cost-to-cost method, or when services have been performed, depending on the nature of the project. For contracts accounted for using the cost-to-cost method, revenue and profit recognized in any given accounting period are based on estimates of total projected contract costs. The estimates are continually reevaluated and revised, when necessary, throughout the life of a contract. Any adjustments to revenue and profit resulting from changes in estimates are accounted for in the period of the change in estimate. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred on a contract upon completion, a provision for the expected loss is recorded in the period in which the loss becomes evident. Revenue from such contracts is not material to the company's consolidated results of operations.

In services arrangements, the company typically satisfies the performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, because the client simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided as the company performs the services. The company's services are provided on a time-and-materials basis, as a fixed-price contract or as a fixed-price per measure of output contract.

Revenue from time-and-material contracts is recognized on an output basis as labor hours are delivered.

In managed services, application management, business process outsourcing and other cloud-based services arrangements, the arrangement generally consists of a single performance obligation comprised of services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer. The promise to transfer the individual services is not separately identifiable from other promises in the contracts and, therefore, is not distinct. The company applies a measure of progress (typically time-based) to any fixed consideration and allocates variable consideration to the periods of service, which are typically monthly or quarterly, based on usage. As a result, revenue is recognized over the period the services are provided either on a straight-line basis or on a usage basis, depending on the terms of the arrangement (such as whether the company is standing ready to perform or whether the contract has usage-based metrics). This results in revenue recognition that corresponds with the value to the client of the services transferred to date relative to the remaining services promised.

Table of Contents

The company also enters into arrangements that may include any combination of hardware, software or services. For example, a client may purchase an enterprise server that includes operating system software. In addition, the arrangement may include post-contract support for the software and a contract for post-warranty maintenance for service of the hardware. These arrangements consist of multiple performance obligations, with control over hardware and software transferred in one reporting period and the software support and hardware maintenance services performed across multiple reporting periods. In another example, the company may provide desktop managed services to a client on a long-term multiple-year basis and periodically sell hardware and license software products to the client. The services are provided on a continuous basis across multiple reporting periods and control over the hardware and software products occurs in one reporting period.

The company allocates the total transaction price to be earned under an arrangement among the various performance obligations in proportion to their relative standalone selling prices. The standalone selling price for a performance obligation is the price at which the company would sell a promised good or service separately to a customer.

A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the company allocates the contract's transaction price to each performance obligation using its best estimate of the standalone selling price of each distinct good or service in the contract. The primary methods used to estimate standalone selling price are as follows: (1) the expected cost plus margin approach, under which the company forecasts its expected costs of satisfying a performance obligation and then adds an appropriate margin for that distinct good or service and (2) the percent discount off of list price approach.

In the Digital Workplace Solutions (DWS) and the Cloud and Infrastructure Solutions (C&I) segments, substantially all of the company's performance obligations are satisfied over time as work progresses and therefore substantially all of the revenue in this segment is recognized over time. The company generally receives payment for these contracts over time as the performance obligations are satisfied.

In the Enterprise Computing Solutions (ECS) segment, substantially all of the company's sales of software and hardware are transferred to customers at a single point in time. Revenue on these contracts is recognized when control over the product is transferred to the customer or a software license term begins. The company generally receives payment for these contracts upon signature or within 30 to 60 days.

The company discloses disaggregation of its customer revenue by geographic areas by segment (see Note 21, "Segment information").

The timing of revenue recognition, billings and cash collections results in billed accounts receivable, unbilled receivables, contract assets and deferred revenue (contract liabilities).

Revenue excludes taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue producing transaction and collected by the company from a customer (e.g., sales, use and value-added taxes). Revenue includes payments for shipping and handling activities.

Advertising costs All advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Shipping and handling Costs related to shipping and handling are included in cost of revenue.

Stock-based compensation plans Stock-based compensation represents the cost related to stock-based awards granted to employees and directors. Compensation expense for performance-based restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards is recognized as expense ratably for each installment from the date of the grant until the date the restrictions lapse and is based on the fair market value at the date of grant and the probability of achievement of the specific performance-related goals. Compensation expense for market-based awards is recognized as expense ratably over the measurement period, regardless of the actual level of achievement, provided the service requirement is met. The fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units with time and performance conditions is determined based on the trading price of the company's common shares on the date of grant. The fair value of awards with market conditions is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The company recognizes compensation expense for the fair value of stock options, which have graded vesting, on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The expense is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses.

[Table of Contents](#)

Income taxes Income taxes are based on income before taxes for financial reporting purposes and reflect a current tax liability for the estimated taxes payable in the current-year tax returns and changes in deferred taxes. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax laws and rates. A valuation allowance is provided on deferred tax assets if it is determined that it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. The company releases the income tax effects of deferred tax balances that have a valuation allowance from accumulated other comprehensive income once the reason the tax effects were established ceases to exist (e.g., a postretirement plan is liquidated). The company recognizes penalties and interest accrued related to income tax liabilities in provision for income taxes in its consolidated statements of income (loss).

The company treats the global intangible low-tax income tax, or GILTI, as a period cost when included in U.S. taxable income, and the base erosion and anti-abuse tax, or BEAT, as a period cost when incurred.

Translation of foreign currency The local currency is the functional currency for most of the company's international subsidiaries, and as such, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates. Income and expense items are translated at average exchange rates during the year. Translation adjustments resulting from changes in exchange rates are reported in other comprehensive income (loss). Exchange gains and losses are reported in other (expense), net.

For those international subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies, the U.S. dollar is the functional currency, and as such, nonmonetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates, and monetary assets and liabilities are translated at current exchange rates. Exchange gains and losses arising from remeasurement are included in other (expense), net.

Fair value measurements Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the company assumes that the transaction is an orderly transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period before the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets or liabilities; it is not a forced transaction (for example, a forced liquidation or distress sale). The fair value hierarchy has three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value: Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the company can access at the measurement date; Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The company has applied fair value measurements to its derivatives (see Note 13, "Financial instruments and concentration of credit risks"), long-term debt (see Note 16, "Debt"), and to its postretirement plan assets (see Note 18, "Employee plans").

Note 2 — Discontinued operations

On March 13, 2020, the company completed the sale of its U.S. Federal business to Science Applications International Corporation for cash of \$1.2 billion. Net cash proceeds of the sale was \$1,162.9 million (net of working capital adjustments and transaction costs).

The results of the U.S. Federal business discontinued operations were as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2020*	2019
Revenue	\$ 149.5	\$725.9
Income (loss)		
Operations	8.4	100.3
Gain on sale	1,060.7	—
	1,069.1	100.3
Income tax provision	0.7	25.3
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$1,068.4	\$ 75.0

* Includes results of operations through the March 13, 2020 closing date.

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 3 — Recent accounting pronouncements and accounting changes

Effective January 1, 2020, the company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2019-12, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes, which removed certain exceptions related to the approach for intraperiod tax allocation, the methodology for calculating income taxes in an interim period and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities for outside basis differences. The new standard was applied to the presentation of the company's U.S. Federal business, which is reflected in discontinued operations.

In October 2021, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued ASU No. 2021-08, Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers. This guidance requires that an acquirer recognize and measure contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, as if it had originated the contracts. Deferred revenue acquired in a business combination is no longer required to be measured at its fair value, which had historically resulted in a deferred revenue impairment at the date of acquisition. The amendment is effective January 1, 2023 and early adoption is permitted. The company expects to adopt this new guidance effective January 1, 2022.

Note 4 — Acquisitions

Unify Square, Inc.

On June 3, 2021, the company acquired 100% of Unify Square, Inc. (Unify Square) for a purchase price consideration of \$150.4 million on a cash-free, debt-free basis. The company funded the cash consideration and acquisition-related costs with cash on hand.

Headquartered in Bellevue, Washington, and with offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, India, Australia and Lithuania, Unify Square is a leading experience management provider for secure collaboration and communication platforms. The acquisition is expected to enhance the company's digital workplace solutions and enable the company to deliver higher value solutions to its clients.

The fair values of the total net assets acquired was as follows:

Receivables	\$ 3.4
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	0.6
Properties and other long-term assets	0.4
Operating lease right-of-use assets	1.7
Accounts payable and accruals	(3.8)
Deferred revenue	(2.7)
Long-term operating lease liabilities	(1.7)
Intangible assets	19.6
Goodwill	132.9
Total	<u>\$150.4</u>

The company has finalized the purchase accounting related to Unify Square and the above amounts represent final fair values.

The goodwill represents expected synergies, intellectual capital and the acquired assembled workforce, none of which qualify for recognition as a separate intangible asset. Goodwill determined by the allocation of the purchase price has been recorded in the company's DWS segment and is not deductible for tax purposes.

[Table of Contents](#)

The following table summarizes the fair value of the intangible assets acquired and the related weighted average amortization period:

	Weighted Average Amortization Period in Years	
Technology	3.2	\$ 10.0
Customer Relationships—Software and Software Solutions	3.0	6.6
Customer Relationships—Consulting	10.0	3.0
Total		<u>\$ 19.6</u>

During 2021, the company incurred and expensed acquisition-related costs of \$2.4 million, included within selling, general and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of income (loss).

During 2021, the company finalized its valuation of assets acquired and liabilities assumed resulting in measurement period adjustments that increased goodwill by \$16.7 million primarily related to a decrease of \$16.3 million in the fair value of the acquired intangible assets.

The company's consolidated financial statements include the results of Unify Square commencing as of the acquisition date.

Pro forma information and revenue and operating results of Unify Square have not been presented as the impact is not material to the company's consolidated financial statements.

CompuGain

On December 14, 2021, the company acquired 100% of CompuGain LLC (CompuGain), a leading cloud solutions provider, for a purchase price consideration of \$87.0 million on a cash-free, debt-free basis. The purchase price is subject to customary adjustments based on closing cash, indebtedness and working capital. The company funded the cash consideration and acquisition-related costs with cash on hand.

The acquisition is expected to enhance the company's delivery of rapid and agile cloud migration, application modernization and data value realization to our clients.

The preliminary fair values of the total net assets acquired was as follows:

Receivables	\$ 7.8
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	0.7
Properties and other long-term assets	0.2
Operating lease right-of-use assets	0.2
Accounts payable and accruals	(5.6)
Long-term operating lease liabilities	(0.1)
Intangible assets	18.3
Goodwill	65.5
Total	<u>\$ 87.0</u>

At December 31, 2021, the company has not finalized the purchase accounting related to CompuGain and the above amounts represent preliminary estimated values. The preliminary purchase price allocation is subject to change as the company completes its determination of the final working capital and the fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed, the impact of which could be material.

The goodwill represents expected synergies, intellectual capital and the acquired assembled workforce, none of which qualify for recognition as a separate intangible asset. Goodwill determined by the allocation of the purchase price will be recorded in the company's C&I segment and is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the preliminary fair value of the intangible assets acquired and the related weighted average amortization period:

	Weighted Average Amortization Period in Years	
Customer Relationships	8.5	\$ 17.4
Marketing	4.0	0.9
Total		<u>\$ 18.3</u>

During 2021, the company incurred and expensed acquisition-related costs of \$1.1 million, included within selling, general and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of income (loss).

The company's consolidated financial statements include the results of CompuGain commencing as of the acquisition date.

Pro forma information and revenue and operating results of CompuGain have not been presented as the impact is not material to the company's consolidated financial statements.

Mobinergy

On November 18, 2021, the company acquired 100% of the Mobinergy group of companies (Mobinergy), a leader in unified endpoint management. The purchase price consideration was not material. The acquisition is expected to enhance the company's digital workplace solutions and enable the company to deliver higher value solutions to its clients.

The company's consolidated financial statements include the results of Mobinergy commencing as of the acquisition date.

Pro forma information and revenue and operating results of Mobinergy have not been presented as the impact is not material to the company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 5 — Cost-reduction actions

During 2021, the company recognized cost-reduction charges and other costs of \$23.2 million. The net charges related to work-force reductions were \$0.4 million, principally related to severance costs, and were comprised of: (a) a charge of \$12.3 million and (b) a credit of \$11.9 million for changes in estimates. In addition, the company recorded charges of \$22.8 million comprised of \$4.0 million for net foreign currency losses related to exiting foreign countries, \$12.6 million for asset impairments and \$6.2 million for other expenses related to cost-reduction efforts.

During 2020, the company recognized cost-reduction charges and other costs of \$95.5 million. The net charges related to work-force reductions were \$25.5 million principally, related to severance costs, and were comprised of: (a) a charge of \$39.0 million and (b) a credit of \$13.5 million for changes in estimates. In addition, the company recorded charges of \$70.0 million comprised of \$32.3 million for net foreign currency losses related to exiting foreign countries, \$24.0 million for asset impairments and \$13.7 million for other expenses related to cost-reduction efforts.

During 2019, the company recognized cost-reduction charges and other costs of \$28.7 million. The net charges related to work-force reductions were \$22.1 million, principally related to severance costs, and were comprised of: (a) a charge of \$25.7 million and (b) a credit of \$3.6 million for changes in estimates. In addition, the company recorded charges of \$6.6 million comprised of \$4.6 million for lease abandonment costs, \$1.1 million for asset write-offs and \$0.9 million for other expenses related to cost-reduction efforts.

The charges (credits) were recorded in the following statement of income (loss) classifications:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Cost of revenue			
Services	\$ (2.5)	\$22.2	\$10.8
Technology	7.6	—	0.2
Selling, general and administrative	11.1	38.5	15.5
Research and development	3.0	2.5	2.2
Other (expenses), net	4.0	32.3	—
Total	<u>\$23.2</u>	<u>\$95.5</u>	<u>\$28.7</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

Liabilities and expected future payments related to the company's work-force reduction actions are as follows:

	Total	U.S.	International
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 86.2	\$ 6.1	\$ 80.1
Additional provisions	25.7	4.6	21.1
Payments	(57.7)	(4.0)	(53.7)
Changes in estimates	(3.6)	(1.5)	(2.1)
Translation adjustments	(0.8)	—	(0.8)
Balance at December 31, 2019	49.8	5.2	44.6
Additional provisions	39.0	13.8	25.2
Payments	(21.5)	(3.2)	(18.3)
Changes in estimates	(13.5)	(2.7)	(10.8)
Translation adjustments	2.1	—	2.1
Balance at December 31, 2020	55.9	13.1	42.8
Additional provisions	12.3	7.9	4.4
Payments	(38.5)	(13.2)	(25.3)
Changes in estimates	(11.9)	(2.1)	(9.8)
Translation adjustments	(1.5)	—	(1.5)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 16.3</u>	<u>\$ 5.7</u>	<u>\$ 10.6</u>
Expected future payments on balance at December 31, 2021:			
In 2022	\$ 14.9	\$ 5.7	\$ 9.2
Beyond 2022	1.4	—	1.4

Note 6 — Leases and commitments

Leases

The company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. This determination generally depends on whether the arrangement conveys to the company the right to control the use of an explicitly or implicitly identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control of an underlying asset is conveyed to the company if the company obtains the rights to direct the use of and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from using the underlying asset. The company is the lessee in lease agreements that include lease and non-lease components, which the company accounts for as a single lease component for all personal property leases. The company also has lease agreements in which it is the lessor that include lease and non-lease components. For these agreements, the company accounts for these components as a single lease component. Lease expense for variable leases and short-term leases is recognized when the expense is incurred.

Operating leases are included in operating lease right-of-use (ROU) assets, other accrued liabilities and long-term operating lease liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets. Operating lease ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date of the lease based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. Operating lease payments are recognized as lease expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases are included in outsourcing assets, net and long-term debt on the consolidated balance sheets. Finance lease ROU assets and lease liabilities are initially measured in the same manner as operating leases. Finance lease ROU assets are amortized using the straight-line method. Finance lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The company has not capitalized leases with terms of twelve months or less.

As most of the company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate, based on the information available at the lease commencement date, in determining the present value of lease payments. The company determines the incremental borrowing rate using the portfolio approach considering lease term and lease currency.

The lease term for all of the company's leases includes the non-cancelable period of the lease plus any additional periods covered by either a company option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, or an option to extend (or not to terminate) the lease controlled by the lessor.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of fixed payments, variable payments that depend on index or rate, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee and the exercise of the company option to purchase the underlying asset, if reasonably certain.

Variable lease payments associated with the company's leases are recognized when the event, activity, or circumstance in the lease agreement on which those payments are assessed occurs. Variable lease payments are presented as an operating expense in the company's consolidated results of operations in the same line item as expense arising from fixed lease payments (operating leases) or amortization of the ROU asset (finance leases).

The company uses the long-lived assets impairment guidance in ASC Subtopic 360-10 *Property, Plant, and Equipment* to determine whether a ROU asset is impaired, and if so, the amount of the impairment loss to recognize. If impaired, ROU assets for operating and finance leases are reduced for any impairment losses.

The company monitors for events or changes in circumstances that require a reassessment of its leases. When a reassessment results in the remeasurement of a lease liability, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the corresponding ROU asset unless doing so would reduce the carrying amount of the ROU asset to an amount less than zero. In that case, the amount of the adjustment that would result in a negative ROU asset balance is recorded in the consolidated statement of income (loss).

The company has commitments under operating leases for certain facilities and equipment used in its operations. The company also has finance leases for equipment. The company's leases generally have initial lease terms ranging from 1 year to 8 years, most of which include options to extend or renew the leases for up to 5 years, and some of which may include options to terminate the leases within 1 year. Certain lease agreements contain provisions for future rent increases.

Table of Contents

The components of lease expense are as follows:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Operating lease cost	<u>\$39.7</u>	<u>\$ 42.3</u>	<u>\$37.9</u>
Finance lease cost			
Amortization of right-of-use assets	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total finance lease cost	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Short-term lease costs	<u>0.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>
Variable lease cost	<u>11.5</u>	<u>10.3</u>	<u>13.7</u>
Sublease income	<u>(4.4)</u>	<u>(12.1)</u>	<u>(0.7)</u>
Total lease cost	<u>\$49.6</u>	<u>\$ 43.8</u>	<u>\$53.4</u>

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases is as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating Leases		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	<u>\$62.7</u>	<u>\$79.3</u>
Other accrued liabilities	<u>35.4</u>	<u>37.1</u>
Long-term operating lease liabilities	<u>46.1</u>	<u>62.4</u>
Total operating lease liabilities	<u>\$81.5</u>	<u>\$99.5</u>
Finance Leases		
Outsourcing assets, net	<u>\$ 1.2</u>	<u>\$ 2.9</u>
Current maturities of long-term debt	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Long-term debt	<u>1.1</u>	<u>3.1</u>
Total finance lease liabilities	<u>\$ 2.7</u>	<u>\$ 5.5</u>
Weighted-Average Remaining Lease Term (in years)		
Operating leases	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Finance leases	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Weighted-Average Discount Rate		
Operating leases	<u>6.1%</u>	<u>6.4%</u>
Finance leases	<u>5.5%</u>	<u>5.2%</u>

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases is as follows:

<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Cash payments for operating leases included in operating activities	<u>\$44.9</u>	<u>\$41.6</u>
Cash payments for finance leases included in financing activities	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Cash payments for finance lease included in operating activities	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>

ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations are as follows:

<u>Years ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating leases	<u>\$20.4</u>	<u>\$40.9</u>

[Table of Contents](#)

Maturities of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Year	Finance Leases	Operating Leases
2022	\$ 1.6	\$ 39.2
2023	0.7	25.6
2024	0.5	15.8
2025	—	6.1
2026	—	2.0
Thereafter	—	—
Total lease payments	2.8	88.7
Less imputed interest	0.1	7.2
Total	\$ 2.7	\$ 81.5

For transactions where the company is considered the lessor, revenue for operating leases is recognized on a monthly basis over the term of the lease and for sales-type leases at the inception of the lease term. These amounts were immaterial for all periods presented. As of December 31, 2021, receivables under sales-type leases before the allowance for unearned income were collectible as follows:

Year	
2022	\$36.4
2023	10.3
2024	11.6
2025	7.4
2026	5.2
Thereafter	0.5
Total	\$71.4

Other Commitments

At December 31, 2021, the company had outstanding standby letters of credit and surety bonds totaling approximately \$198 million related to performance and payment guarantees. On the basis of experience with these arrangements, the company believes that any obligations that may arise will not be material. In addition, at December 31, 2021, the company had deposits and collateral of approximately \$8 million in other long-term assets, principally related to tax contingencies in Brazil.

Note 7 — Other (expense), net

Other (expense), net is comprised of the following:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Postretirement expense*	\$ (548.6)	\$ (235.9)	\$ (93.3)
Debt extinguishment charge	—	(28.5)	(20.1)
Foreign exchange losses**	(2.5)	(36.2)	(10.4)
Environmental costs and other, net	(29.2)	(29.0)	(12.6)
Total other (expense), net	\$ (580.3)	\$ (329.6)	\$ (136.4)

* Includes \$499.4 million of settlement losses in 2021 related to the company's defined benefit pension plans and \$142.1 million settlement loss in 2020 related to the U.S. defined benefit pension plans. See Note 18, "Employee plans."

** Includes charges of \$4.0 million and \$32.3 million, respectively, in 2021 and 2020 for net foreign currency losses related to substantial completion of liquidation of foreign subsidiaries.

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 8 — Income taxes

Following is the total loss from continuing operations before income taxes and the provision (benefit) for income taxes.

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes			
United States	\$(443.5)	\$(316.3)	\$(148.4)
Foreign	(18.2)	44.5	87.8
Total income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$(461.7)	\$(271.8)	\$ (60.6)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes			
Current			
United States	\$ 9.1	\$ 7.3	\$ (17.7)
Foreign	38.1	51.5	41.0
Total	47.2	58.8	23.3
Deferred			
Foreign	(59.1)	(13.4)	4.4
Total (benefit) provision for income taxes	\$ (11.9)	\$ 45.4	\$ 27.7

Following is a reconciliation of the provision (benefit) for income taxes at the United States statutory tax rate to the provision (benefit) for income taxes as reported:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
United States statutory income tax provision (benefit)	\$(96.9)	\$(57.1)	\$(12.7)
Income and losses for which no provision or benefit has been recognized	91.1	78.6	23.9
Foreign rate differential and other foreign tax expense	0.4	5.9	3.2
Income tax withholdings	13.5	16.8	17.6
Permanent items	(1.8)	0.8	(2.5)
Enacted rate changes	(17.1)	(4.0)	0.5
Change in uncertain tax positions	(0.3)	3.6	0.2
Change in valuation allowances due to changes in judgment	(0.8)	2.9	(2.3)
Income tax credits, U.S.	—	(2.1)	(0.2)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	\$(11.9)	\$ 45.4	\$ 27.7

The tax effects of temporary differences and carryforwards that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

As of December 31,	2021	2020
Deferred tax assets		
Tax loss carryforwards	\$ 840.4	\$ 795.2
Postretirement benefits	211.8	253.0
Foreign tax credit carryforwards	145.9	201.3
Other tax credit carryforwards	31.9	29.2
Deferred revenue	35.8	31.1
Employee benefits and compensation	25.8	25.3
Purchased capitalized software	24.2	24.1
Depreciation	31.6	28.2
Warranty, bad debts and other reserves	7.5	10.5
Capitalized costs	3.9	8.1
Other	46.1	52.0
	1,404.9	1,458.0
Valuation allowance	(1,226.2)	(1,271.5)
Total deferred tax assets	\$ 178.7	\$ 186.5
Deferred tax liabilities		
Capitalized research and development	\$ 43.1	\$ 47.4
Other	29.5	29.8
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ 72.6	\$ 77.2
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 106.1	\$ 109.3

Table of Contents

During 2021, the company's valuation allowance declined by \$45.3 million principally due to the recognition of a net income tax expense of \$(102.1) million including net tax benefit of \$0.8 million, expired net operating losses/tax credits of \$50.0 million, translation adjustments of \$18.4 million and other activity of \$79.0 million.

During 2020, the company's valuation allowance declined by \$253.2 million principally due to the recognition of a net income tax benefit of \$189.0 million including net tax expense of \$2.9 million, expired net operating losses/tax credits of \$28.9 million, translation adjustments of \$(20.9) million and other activity of \$56.2 million.

At December 31, 2021, the company has tax effected tax loss carryforwards as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>
U.S. Federal	<u>\$370.7</u>
State and local	<u>203.4</u>
Foreign	<u>266.3</u>
Total tax loss carryforwards	<u>\$840.4</u>

These carryforwards will expire as follows:

<u>Year</u>	
2022	\$ 13.8
2023	13.0
2024	13.0
2025	15.5
2026	10.3
Thereafter	502.3
Unlimited	<u>272.5</u>
Total	<u>\$840.4</u>

The company also has available tax credit carryforwards, which will expire as follows:

<u>Year</u>	
2022	\$ 38.1
2023	27.0
2024	22.5
2025	20.7
2026	33.7
Thereafter	35.8
Total	<u>\$177.8</u>

The realization of the company's net deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2021 is primarily dependent on the ability to generate sustained taxable income in various jurisdictions. Judgment is required to estimate forecasted future taxable income, which may be impacted by future business developments, actual results, strategic operational and tax initiatives, legislative, and other economic factors and developments. It is at least reasonably possible that the company's judgment about the need for, and level of, existing valuation allowances could change in the near term based on changes in objective evidence such as further sustained income or loss in certain jurisdictions, as well as the other factors discussed above, primarily in certain jurisdictions outside of the United States. As such, the company will continue to monitor income levels and mix among jurisdictions, potential changes to the company's operating and tax model, and other legislative or global developments in its determination. It is reasonably possible that such changes could result in a material impact to the company's valuation allowance within the next 12 months. Any increase or decrease in the valuation allowance would result in additional or lower income tax expense in such period and could have a significant impact on that period's earnings.

[Table of Contents](#)

Under U.S. tax law, distributions from foreign subsidiaries to U.S. shareholders are generally exempt from taxation. Consequently, the deferred income tax liability on undistributed earnings is generally limited to any foreign withholding or other foreign taxes that will be imposed on such distributions. As the company currently intends to indefinitely reinvest the earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries, no provision has been made for income taxes that may become payable upon distribution of the earnings of such subsidiaries. The unrecognized deferred income tax liability at December 31, 2021 approximated \$28.0 million.

Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds was as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	\$53.7	\$24.7	\$37.6

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	\$30.9	\$25.6	\$18.9
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	3.5	8.5	11.1
Changes for tax positions of prior years	(8.8)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Reductions as a result of a lapse of applicable statute of limitations	(2.6)	(2.3)	(2.3)
Settlements	(0.3)	(1.8)	(1.1)
Changes due to foreign currency	(1.1)	1.6	(0.4)
Balance at December 31	\$21.6	\$30.9	\$25.6

The company recognizes penalties and interest accrued related to income tax liabilities in the provision for income taxes in its consolidated statements of income (loss). At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the company had an accrual of \$3.8 million and \$3.9 million, respectively, for the payment of penalties and interest.

At December 31, 2021, all of the company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, would affect the company's effective tax rate. Within the next 12 months, the company believes that it is reasonably possible that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits may decrease by \$1.9 million related to a statute of limitation expiration; however, various events could cause this belief to change in the future.

The company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and foreign jurisdictions. Several U.S. state and foreign income tax audits are in process. The company is under an audit in India, for which years prior to 2007 are closed. For the most significant jurisdictions outside the U.S., the audit periods through 2016 are closed for Brazil, and the audit periods through 2017 are closed for the United Kingdom. All of the various ongoing income tax audits throughout the world are not expected to have a material impact on the company's financial position.

Internal Revenue Code Sections 382 and 383 provide annual limitations with respect to the ability of a corporation to utilize its net operating loss (as well as certain built-in losses) and tax credit carryforwards, respectively (Tax Attributes), against future U.S. taxable income, if the corporation experiences an "ownership change." In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50 percentage points over a three-year period. The company regularly monitors ownership changes (as calculated for purposes of Section 382). The company has determined that, for purposes of the rules of Section 382 described above, an ownership change occurred in February 2011. Any future transaction or transactions and the timing of such transaction or transactions could trigger additional ownership changes under Section 382.

As a result of the February 2011 ownership change, utilization for certain of the company's Tax Attributes, U.S. net operating losses and tax credits, is subject to an overall annual limitation of \$70.6 million. The cumulative limitation as of December 31, 2021 is approximately \$462.4 million. This limitation will be applied to any net operating losses and then to any other Tax Attributes. Any unused limitation may be carried over to later years. Based on presently available information and the existence of tax planning strategies, the company does not expect to incur a U.S. cash tax liability in the near term. The company maintains a full valuation allowance against the realization of all U.S. deferred tax assets as well as certain foreign deferred tax assets in excess of deferred tax liabilities.

Table of Contents

Note 9 — Earnings (loss) per common share

The following table shows how earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Unisys Corporation was computed for the three years ended December 31, 2021 (shares in thousands).

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Basic earnings (loss) per common share computation:			
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Unisys Corporation	\$ (448.5)	\$ (317.7)	\$ (92.2)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	1,068.4	75.0
Net (loss) income attributable to Unisys Corporation	<u>\$ (448.5)</u>	<u>\$ 750.7</u>	<u>\$ (17.2)</u>
Weighted average shares	<u>66,451</u>	<u>62,932</u>	<u>55,961</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to Unisys Corporation			
Continuing operations	\$ (6.75)	\$ (5.05)	\$ (1.65)
Discontinued operations	—	16.98	1.34
Total	<u>\$ (6.75)</u>	<u>\$ 11.93</u>	<u>\$ (0.31)</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share computation:			
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Unisys Corporation	\$ (448.5)	\$ (317.7)	\$ (92.2)
Add interest expense on convertible senior notes, net of tax of zero	—	—	—
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Unisys Corporation for diluted earnings per share	(448.5)	(317.7)	(92.2)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	1,068.4	75.0
Net (loss) income attributable to Unisys Corporation for diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ (448.5)</u>	<u>\$ 750.7</u>	<u>\$ (17.2)</u>
Weighted average shares	<u>66,451</u>	<u>62,932</u>	<u>55,961</u>
Plus incremental shares from assumed conversions:			
Employee stock plans	—	—	—
Convertible senior notes	—	—	—
Adjusted weighted average shares	<u>66,451</u>	<u>62,932</u>	<u>55,961</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Unisys Corporation			
Continuing operations	\$ (6.75)	\$ (5.05)	\$ (1.65)
Discontinued operations	—	16.98	1.34
Total	<u>\$ (6.75)</u>	<u>\$ 11.93</u>	<u>\$ (0.31)</u>
Anti-dilutive weighted-average stock options and restricted stock units ⁽ⁱ⁾	<u>871</u>	<u>579</u>	<u>1,393</u>
Anti-dilutive weighted-average common shares issuable upon conversion of the 5.50% convertible senior notes ⁽ⁱ⁾ (see Note 16, "Debt")	<u>557</u>	<u>3,425</u>	<u>16,578</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Amounts represent shares excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share, as their effect, if included, would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented.

Note 10 — Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable consist principally of trade accounts receivable from customers and are generally unsecured and due within 30 to 90 days. Credit losses relating to these receivables consistently have been within management's expectations. Expected credit losses are recorded as an allowance for doubtful accounts in the consolidated balance sheets. Estimates of expected credit losses are based primarily on the aging of the accounts receivable balances. The company records a specific reserve for individual accounts when it becomes aware of a customer's inability to meet its financial obligations, such as in the case of bankruptcy filings or deterioration in the customer's operating results or financial position. The collection policies and procedures of the company vary by credit class and prior payment history of customers.

[Table of Contents](#)

Revenue recognized in excess of billings on services contracts, or unbilled accounts receivable, was \$73.1 million and \$63.3 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The allowance for doubtful accounts, which is reported as a deduction from accounts receivable, was \$8.0 million and \$9.2 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The provision for doubtful accounts, which is reported in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of income (loss), was (income) expense of \$(0.6) million, \$(0.3) million and \$(1.6) million, in 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Additionally, long-term receivables were \$49.1 million and \$84.4 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, and are reported in other long-term assets on the company's consolidated balance sheets.

Note 11 — Contract assets and deferred revenue

Contract assets represent rights to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to a customer when that right is conditional on something other than the passage of time. Deferred revenue represents contract liabilities.

Net contract assets (liabilities) are as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Contract assets—current	\$ 42.0	\$ 44.3
Contract assets—long-term ⁽ⁱ⁾	17.4	20.7
Deferred revenue—current	(253.2)	(257.1)
Deferred revenue—long-term	(150.7)	(137.9)

⁽ⁱ⁾ Reported in other long-term assets on the company's consolidated balance sheets

Significant changes in the above contract liability balances were as follows:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Revenue recognized that was included in deferred revenue at the beginning of the period	\$245.8	\$236.1

Note 12 — Capitalized contract costs

The company's incremental direct costs of obtaining a contract consist of sales commissions which are deferred and amortized ratably over the initial contract life. These costs are classified as current or noncurrent based on the timing of when the company expects to recognize the expense. The current and noncurrent portions of deferred commissions are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and in other long-term assets, respectively, in the company's consolidated balance sheets.

Deferred commissions were as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Deferred commissions	\$6.7	\$8.7

Amortization expense related to deferred commissions was as follows:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Deferred commissions—amortization expense ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$2.9	\$3.2	\$3.1

⁽ⁱ⁾ Reported in selling, general and administrative expense in the company's consolidated statements of income (loss)

Costs on outsourcing contracts are generally expensed as incurred. However, certain costs incurred upon initiation of an outsourcing contract (costs to fulfill a contract), principally initial customer setup, are capitalized and expensed over the initial contract life. These costs are included in outsourcing assets, net in the company's consolidated balance sheets, and are amortized over the initial contract life and reported in cost of revenue.

[Table of Contents](#)

Costs to fulfill a contract were as follows:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Costs to fulfill a contract	\$56.2	\$74.4

Amortization expense related to costs to fulfill a contract was as follows:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Costs to fulfill a contract—amortization expense	\$27.9	\$27.5	\$24.2

The remaining balance of outsourcing assets, net is comprised of fixed assets and software used in connection with outsourcing contracts. These costs are capitalized and depreciated over the shorter of the initial contract life or in accordance with the company's fixed asset policy.

Note 13 — Financial instruments and concentration of credit risks

Due to its foreign operations, the company is exposed to the effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on the U.S. dollar, principally related to intercompany account balances. The company uses derivative financial instruments to reduce its exposure to market risks from changes in foreign currency exchange rates on such balances. The company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts, generally having maturities of three months or less, which have not been designated as hedging instruments. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the notional amount of these contracts was \$552.2 million and \$588.5 million, respectively. The fair value of these forward contracts is based on quoted prices for similar but not identical financial instruments; as such, the inputs are considered Level 2 inputs.

The following table summarizes the fair value of the company's foreign exchange forward contracts.

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Balance Sheet Location		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$3.6	\$1.4
Other accrued liabilities	2.1	1.0
Total fair value	\$1.5	\$0.4

The following table summarizes the location and amount of gains (losses) recognized on foreign exchange forward contracts.

<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Statement of Income Location			
Other (expense), net	\$(18.8)	\$7.6	\$1.7

Financial instruments include temporary cash investments and customer accounts receivable. Temporary investments are placed with creditworthy financial institutions, primarily in money market funds, time deposits and certificate of deposits which may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the company without penalty. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the company's cash equivalents principally have maturities of less than one month or can be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the company without penalty. Due to the short maturities of these instruments, they are carried on the consolidated balance sheets at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. Receivables are due from a large number of customers that are dispersed worldwide across many industries. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the company had no significant concentrations of credit risk with any one customer.

Note 14 — Properties

Properties comprise the following:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Land	\$ —	\$ 2.3
Buildings	0.3	63.5
Machinery and office equipment	267.8	466.7
Internal-use software	186.0	171.2
Rental equipment	13.9	23.3
Total properties	\$468.0	\$727.0

[Table of Contents](#)

Long-lived assets to be sold are classified as held-for-sale in the period in which they meet all the criteria for the disposal of long-lived assets. The company measures assets held-for-sale at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. Additionally, the company determined that such assets comprise operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the company.

In September 2021, the company entered into a letter of intent (LOI) with a third party for the sale of certain facilities, land and equipment related to a data center facility located in Eagan, Minnesota. Upon the execution of the LOI, these assets were classified as held-for-sale in the company's consolidated balance sheet and measured at the lower of their carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Note 15 — Goodwill and intangible assets

Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reporting unit were as follows:

	Total	DWS	C&I	ECS	Other
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$110.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$98.3	\$12.1
Translation adjustments	(1.8)	—	—	—	(1.8)
Balance at December 31, 2020	108.6	—	—	98.3	10.3
Acquisitions ⁽ⁱ⁾	206.3	140.8	65.5	—	—
Translation adjustments	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$315.0</u>	<u>\$140.9</u>	<u>\$65.5</u>	<u>\$98.3</u>	<u>\$10.3</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ During 2021, the company acquired Unify Square and Mobinergy resulting in goodwill of \$132.9 million and \$7.9 million, respectively, recorded in the company's DWS segment and CompuGain resulting in goodwill of \$65.5 million recorded in the company's C&I segment. See Note 4, "Acquisitions."

At December 31, 2021, the amount of goodwill allocated to reporting units with negative net assets within Other was \$10.3 million.

Intangible Assets, Net

Intangible assets, net (see Note 4, "Acquisitions") at December 31, 2021 consists of the following:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Technology	\$ 10.0	\$ 1.8	\$ 8.2
Customer Relationships	27.0	1.2	25.8
Marketing	0.9	—	0.9
Total	<u>\$ 37.9</u>	<u>\$ 3.0</u>	<u>\$ 34.9</u>

Amortization expense was \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2021.

[Table of Contents](#)

The future amortization relating to acquired intangible assets at December 31, 2021 was estimated as follows:

Year	Future Amortization Expense
2022	\$ 8.3
2023	7.9
2024	5.4
2025	2.6
2026	2.3
Thereafter	8.4
Total	\$ 34.9

Note 16 — Debt

Long-term debt is comprised of the following:

As of December 31,	2021	2020
6.875% senior secured notes due November 1, 2027 (Face value of \$485.0 million less unamortized issuance costs of \$6.9 million and \$8.1 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively)	\$478.1	\$476.9
5.50% convertible senior notes (Face value of \$84.2 million less unamortized discount and issuance costs of \$0.6 million at December 31, 2020)	—	83.6
Finance leases	2.7	5.5
Other debt	48.6	63.9
Total	529.4	629.9
Less – current maturities	18.2	102.8
Total long-term debt	\$511.2	\$527.1

Long-term debt is carried at amortized cost and its estimated fair value is based on market prices classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Presented below are the estimated fair values of long-term debt.

As of December 31,	2021	2020
6.875% senior secured notes due November 1, 2027	\$527.0	\$532.3
5.50% convertible senior notes due March 1, 2021	—	169.8

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash from operations and its Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility, discussed below. The company and certain international subsidiaries have access to uncommitted lines of credit from various banks.

At December 31, 2021, the company has met all covenants and conditions under its various lending agreements. The company expects to continue to meet these covenants and conditions through at least the next twelve months.

Maturities of long-term debt, including finance leases, in each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Year	Total	Long-Term Debt	Finance Leases
2022	\$ 18.2	\$ 16.6	\$ 1.6
2023	17.0	16.3	0.7
2024	10.3	9.9	0.4
2025	3.0	3.0	—
2026	1.9	1.9	—
Thereafter	479.0	479.0	—
Total	\$529.4	\$ 526.7	\$ 2.7

[Table of Contents](#)

Cash paid for interest and capitalized interest expense was as follows:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Cash paid for interest	\$40.1	\$32.9	\$61.5
Capitalized interest expense	\$ 4.5	\$ 4.6	\$ 6.6

Senior Secured Notes due 2027

On October 29, 2020, the company issued \$485.0 million aggregate principal amount of its 6.875% Senior Secured Notes due 2027 (the 2027 Notes). The 2027 Notes pay interest semiannually on May 1 and November 1 and will mature on November 1, 2027, unless earlier repurchased or redeemed. The 2027 Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior secured basis by Unisys Holding Corporation, Unisys NPL, Inc., Unisys AP Investment Company I, CompuGain LLC and CompuGain Public Services, LLC, each of which is a U.S. corporation or limited liability company that is directly or indirectly owned by the company (the subsidiary guarantors).

The 2027 Notes and the related guarantees rank equally in right of payment with all of the existing and future senior debt of the company and its subsidiary guarantors and senior in right of payment to any future subordinated debt of the company and its subsidiary guarantors. The 2027 Notes and the related guarantees are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities (including preferred stock, trade payables and pension liabilities) of the subsidiaries of the company that are not subsidiary guarantors. The 2027 Notes and the guarantees are secured by liens on substantially all assets of the company and the subsidiary guarantors, other than certain excluded assets (the collateral). The liens securing the 2027 Notes on certain ABL collateral are subordinated to the liens on ABL collateral in favor of the ABL secured parties and, in the future, the liens securing the 2027 Notes may be subordinated to liens on the collateral securing certain permitted first lien debt, subject to certain limitations and permitted liens.

Prior to November 1, 2023 the company may, at its option, redeem some or all of the 2027 Notes at any time, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2027 Notes redeemed plus a “make-whole” premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The company may also redeem, at its option, up to 40% of the 2027 Notes at any time prior to November 1, 2023, using the proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 106.875% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. On or after November 1, 2023, the company may, on any one or more occasions, redeem all or a part of the 2027 Notes at specified redemption premiums, declining to par for any redemptions on or after November 1, 2025.

The indenture contains covenants that limit the ability of the company and its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things: (i) incur additional indebtedness and guarantee indebtedness; (ii) pay dividends or make other distributions or repurchase or redeem its capital stock; (iii) prepay, redeem or repurchase certain debt; (iv) make certain prepayments in respect of pension obligations; (v) issue certain preferred stock or similar equity securities; (vi) make loans and investments (including investments by the company and subsidiary guarantors in subsidiaries that are not guarantors); (vii) sell assets; (viii) create or incur liens; (ix) enter into transactions with affiliates; (x) enter into agreements restricting its subsidiaries’ ability to pay dividends; and (xi) consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of its assets. These covenants are subject to several important limitations and exceptions.

If the company experiences certain kinds of changes of control (as defined in the indenture), it will be required to offer to repurchase the 2027 Notes at 101% of the principal amount of the 2027 Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest as of the repurchase date, if any. In addition, if the company sells assets under certain circumstances it must apply the proceeds towards an offer to repurchase the 2027 Notes at a price equal to par plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

The indenture also provides for events of default, which, if any of them occur, would permit or require the principal, premium, if any, interest and any other monetary obligations on all the then outstanding 2027 Notes to be due and payable immediately.

Interest expense related to the 2027 Notes is comprised of the following:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Contractual interest coupon	\$33.3	\$5.7
Amortization of issuance costs	1.2	0.2
Total	\$34.5	\$5.9

[Table of Contents](#)

Senior Secured Notes due 2022

On April 15, 2020, the company redeemed all \$440.0 million in aggregate principal amount of its outstanding 10.750% Senior Secured Notes due 2022 (the 2022 Notes) for a redemption price equal to 105.375% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2022 Notes redeemed plus accrued but unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date. The redemption price paid was \$487.3 million and is made up of the following: \$440.0 million of principal amount due, \$23.65 million of call premium and \$23.65 million of accrued interest through April 14, 2020. In 2020, the company recorded a loss on debt extinguishment in other expense, net of \$28.5 million consisting of the premium of \$23.65 million and write off of \$4.8 million of unamortized discount and fees related to the issuance of the 2022 Notes.

Interest expense related to the 2022 Notes is comprised of the following:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Contractual interest coupon	\$ 13.8	\$ 47.3
Amortization of issuance costs	0.7	2.4
Total	\$ 14.5	\$ 49.7

Convertible Senior Notes Due 2021

In 2016, the company issued \$213.5 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes due 2021 (the 2021 Notes). Following the completion of the separate, privately negotiated exchange agreements in 2019, \$84.2 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes remained outstanding.

On March 3, 2021, the company completed the conversion of \$84.2 million aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Notes that remained outstanding for a combination of cash and shares of the company's common stock. As a result of the conversion of the outstanding 2021 Notes, the company delivered to the holders of such notes (i) aggregate cash payments totaling approximately \$86.5 million, which included an aggregate cash payment for outstanding principal of approximately \$84.2 million, an aggregate cash payment for accrued interest of approximately \$2.3 million and a nominal cash payment in lieu of fractional shares, and (ii) 4,537,123 shares of the company's common stock in the aggregate. The issuance of the common stock was made in exchange for the 2021 Notes pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements provided by Section 3(a)(9) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

The company also received 1,251,460 shares of its common stock, held in treasury stock, from the settlement of the capped call transactions that the company had entered into with the initial purchasers and/or affiliates of the initial purchasers of the 2021 Notes in connection with the issuance of the 2021 Notes. As a result, the net number of outstanding shares of the company's common stock following the conversion of the 2021 Notes increased by 3,285,663 shares.

Interest expense related to the 2021 Notes is comprised of the following:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Contractual interest coupon	\$0.8	\$4.6	\$ 8.9
Amortization of debt discount	0.5	3.1	5.5
Amortization of debt issuance costs	0.1	0.5	0.9
Total	\$1.4	\$8.2	\$15.3

Other Debt

In 2019, the company entered into a \$27.7 million Installment Payment Agreement (IPA) maturing on December 20, 2023 with a syndicate of financial institutions to finance the acquisition of certain software licenses necessary for the provision of services to a client. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 7.0% and the company is required to make monthly principal and interest payments on each agreement in arrears. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, \$5.5 million and \$6.5 million, was reported in current maturities of long-term debt, respectively.

In 2019, the company entered into a vendor agreement in the amount of \$19.3 million to finance the acquisition of certain software licenses used to provide services to our clients and for its own internal use. Interest accrues at an annual rate of 5.47% and the company is required to make annual principal and interest payments in advance with the last payment due on March 1, 2024. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, \$3.8 million and \$3.6 million was reported in current maturities of long-term debt, respectively.

[Table of Contents](#)

Asset Based Lending (ABL) Credit Facility

Contemporaneously with the issuance of the 2027 Notes, the company and the subsidiary guarantors entered into an amendment and restatement of the company's secured revolving credit facility (the Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility) that provides for revolving loans and letters of credit up to an aggregate amount of \$145.0 million (with a limit on letters of credit of \$40.0 million), with an accordion feature provision allowing for the aggregate amount available under the credit facility to be increased up to \$175.0 million upon the satisfaction of certain conditions specified in the Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility. The amendment and restatement extended the maturity from October 2022 to October 29, 2025 and modified certain other terms and covenants. Availability under the credit facility is subject to a borrowing base calculated by reference to the company's receivables. At December 31, 2021, the company had no borrowings and \$5.7 million of letters of credit outstanding, and availability under the facility was \$80.4 million net of letters of credit issued.

The Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility is subject to a springing maturity, under which the Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility will immediately mature 91 days prior to any date on which contributions to pension funds in the United States in an amount in excess of \$100.0 million are required to be paid unless the company is able to meet certain conditions, including that the company has the liquidity (as defined in the Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility) to cash settle the amount of such pension payments, no default or event of default has occurred under the Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility, the company's liquidity is above \$130.0 million and the company is in compliance with the then applicable fixed charge coverage ratio on a pro forma basis.

The Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility is guaranteed by the subsidiary guarantors and any future material domestic subsidiaries. The facility is secured by the assets of the company and the subsidiary guarantors, other than certain excluded assets, under a security agreement entered into by the company and the subsidiary guarantors in favor of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as agent for the lenders under the credit facility.

The company is required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio if the availability under the Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility falls below the greater of 10% of the lenders' commitments under the facility and \$14.5 million.

The Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility contains customary representations and warranties, including, but not limited to, that there has been no material adverse change in the company's business, properties, operations or financial condition. The Amended and Restated ABL Credit Facility includes restrictions on the ability of the company and its subsidiaries to, among other things, incur other debt or liens, dispose of assets and make acquisitions, loans and investments, repurchase its equity, and prepay other debt. These restrictions are subject to several important limitations and exceptions. Events of default include non-payment, failure to comply with covenants, materially incorrect representations and warranties, change of control and default under other debt aggregating at least \$50.0 million, subject to relevant cure periods, as applicable.

Note 17 — Other accrued liabilities

Other accrued liabilities (current) are comprised of the following:

<u>As of December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Payrolls and commissions	\$ 99.1	\$ 95.9
Income taxes	37.7	41.2
Operating leases	35.4	37.1
Taxes other than income taxes	26.6	33.0
Accrued vacations	20.8	24.3
Cost reduction	14.9	40.7
Postretirement	12.1	11.7
Accrued interest	6.1	8.0
Other	48.2	60.1
Total other accrued liabilities	<u>\$300.9</u>	<u>\$352.0</u>

Note 18 — Employee plans

Stock plans Under stockholder approved stock-based plans, stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units may be granted to officers, directors and other key employees. At December 31, 2021, 6.8 million shares of unissued common stock of the company were available for granting under these plans.

As of December 31, 2021, the company has granted non-qualified stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock units under these plans. The company recognizes compensation cost, net of a forfeiture rate, in selling, general and administrative expenses, and recognizes the compensation cost for only those awards expected to vest. The company estimates the forfeiture rate based on its historical experience and its expectations about future forfeitures.

During the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, the company recorded \$18.8 million, \$14.5 million and \$13.2 million of restricted stock and restricted stock unit compensation expense, respectively.

Restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards may contain time-based units, performance-based units, total shareholder return market-based units, or a combination of these units. Each performance-based and market-based unit will vest into zero to two shares depending on the degree to which the performance or market conditions are met. Compensation expense for performance-based awards is recognized as expense ratably for each installment from the date of grant until the date the restrictions lapse and is based on the fair market value at the date of grant and the probability of achievement of the specific performance-related goals. Compensation expense for market-based awards is recognized as expense ratably over the measurement period, regardless of the actual level of achievement, provided the service requirement is met. Restricted stock unit grants for the company's directors vest upon award and compensation expense for such awards is recognized upon grant.

A summary of restricted stock and restricted stock unit (RSU) activity for the year ended December 31, 2021 follows (shares in thousands):

	Restricted Stock and RSU's	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2020	1,726	\$ 17.87
Granted	1,590	25.38
Vested	(923)	16.60
Forfeited and expired	(269)	19.02
Outstanding at December 31, 2021	2,124	22.73

The aggregate weighted-average grant-date fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units granted during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$37.5 million, \$17.4 million and \$16.9 million, respectively. The fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units with time and performance conditions is determined based on the trading price of the company's common shares on the date of grant. The fair value of awards with market conditions is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation with the following weighted-average assumptions.

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020
Weighted-average fair value of grant	\$40.02	\$28.33
Risk-free interest rate ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.27%	1.35%
Expected volatility ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	57.08%	51.81%
Expected life of restricted stock units in years ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	2.84	2.86
Expected dividend yield	— %	— %

⁽ⁱ⁾ Represents the continuously compounded semi-annual zero-coupon U.S. treasury rate commensurate with the remaining performance period

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Based on historical volatility for the company that is commensurate with the length of the performance period

⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾ Represents the remaining life of the longest performance period

[Table of Contents](#)

As of December 31, 2021, there was \$25.0 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding restricted stock and restricted stock units granted under the company's plans. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years. The aggregate weighted-average grant-date fair value of restricted stock and restricted stock units vested during the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$15.3 million, \$13.0 million and \$14.9 million, respectively.

Common stock issued upon lapse of restrictions on restricted stock and restricted stock units are newly issued shares. In light of its tax position, the company is currently not recognizing any tax benefits from the issuance of stock upon lapse of restrictions on restricted stock and restricted stock units.

Defined contribution and compensation plans U.S. employees are eligible to participate in an employee savings plan. Under this plan, employees may contribute a percentage of their pay for investment in various investment alternatives. The company matches 50 percent of the first 6 percent of eligible pay contributed by participants to the plan on a before-tax basis (subject to IRS limits). The company funds the match with cash. The charge to income related to the company match for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, was \$7.5 million, \$8.8 million and \$8.2 million, respectively.

The company has defined contribution plans in certain locations outside the United States. The charge to income related to these plans was \$16.4 million, \$16.2 million and \$19.3 million, for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The company has non-qualified compensation plans, which allow certain highly compensated employees and directors to defer the receipt of a portion of their salary, bonus and fees. Participants can earn a return on their deferred balance that is based on hypothetical investments in various investment vehicles. Changes in the market value of these investments are reflected as an adjustment to the liability with an offset to expense. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the liability to the participants of these plans was \$10.6 million and \$12.7 million, respectively. These amounts reflect the accumulated participant deferrals and earnings thereon as of that date. The company makes no contributions to the deferred compensation plans and remains contingently liable to the participants.

Retirement benefits For the company's more significant defined benefit pension plans, including the U.S. and U.K., accrual of future benefits under the plans has ceased. Management develops the actuarial assumptions used by its U.S. and international defined benefit pension plan obligations based upon the circumstances of each particular plan. The determination of the defined benefit pension plan obligations requires the use of estimates.

In January of 2021, the company purchased a group annuity contract for \$279 million to transfer projected benefit obligations related to approximately 11,600 retirees of the company's U.S. defined benefit pension plans. This action resulted in a pre-tax settlement loss of \$158.0 million.

Effective May 1, 2021, the company's primary pension plan related to its Dutch subsidiary was transferred to a multi-client circle within a multi-employer fund. This resulted in removing all of the plan's projected benefit obligations, valued at approximately \$553 million, from the company's balance sheet. This action resulted in a pre-tax settlement loss of \$182.5 million.

In the second quarter of 2021, the company's Swiss subsidiary transferred its defined benefit pension plan to a multiple-employer collective foundation. This resulted in removing the projected benefit obligations related to retirees under the Swiss plan, valued at approximately \$100 million, from the company's balance sheet. The transfer required a one-time additional contribution of approximately \$10 million to the Swiss plan in 2021. This action resulted in a pre-tax settlement loss of \$28.8 million.

On October 14, 2021, the company purchased a group annuity contract for approximately \$235 million to transfer projected benefit obligations related to approximately 6,900 retirees of the company's U.S. defined benefit pension plans. This action resulted in a pre-tax settlement loss of \$130.1 million.

The American Rescue Plan Act, which was signed into law in the U.S. on March 11, 2021, includes a provision for pension relief that extends the amortization period for required contributions from 7 to 15 years and provides for the stabilization of interest rates used to calculate future required contributions. As a result, the company was not required to make cash contributions to its U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plans in 2021.

In December 2020, the company completed a lump-sum cash-out offer for eligible former associates who had deferred vested benefit under the company's U.S. defined benefit pension plans to receive the value of their entire pension benefit in a lump-sum payment. As a result, the pension plan trust made lump sum payments to approximately 3,500 former associates of \$276.0 million and the company recorded a non-cash pre-tax settlement charge of \$142.1 million.

[Table of Contents](#)

Retirement plans' funded status and amounts recognized in the company's consolidated balance sheets follows:

As of December 31,	U.S. Plans		International Plans	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
Change in projected benefit obligation				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$4,545.3	\$4,755.6	\$3,468.0	\$3,143.8
Service cost	—	—	3.0	2.8
Interest cost	117.6	162.5	36.7	53.4
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	1.0	1.1
Plan curtailment	—	—	—	(1.6)
Plan settlement	(513.8)	(277.3)	(726.8)	—
Actuarial loss	(108.4)	253.9	2.0	226.5
Benefits paid	(331.1)	(349.4)	(106.5)	(119.0)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	(63.0)	161.0
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$3,709.6	\$4,545.3	\$2,614.4	\$3,468.0
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$3,847.8	\$3,334.2	\$3,129.4	\$2,816.4
Actual return on plan assets	130.4	347.2	134.0	254.7
Employer contribution	6.0	793.1	46.4	33.1
Plan participants' contributions	—	—	1.0	1.1
Plan settlement	(513.8)	(277.3)	(726.8)	—
Benefits paid	(331.1)	(349.4)	(106.5)	(119.0)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	(45.9)	143.1
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$3,139.3	\$3,847.8	\$2,431.6	\$3,129.4
Funded status at end of year	\$ (570.3)	\$ (697.5)	\$ (182.8)	\$ (338.6)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of:				
Prepaid postretirement assets	\$ 33.9	\$ 27.2	\$ 125.8	\$ 160.3
Other accrued liabilities	(5.9)	(6.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Long-term postretirement liabilities	(598.3)	(718.6)	(308.5)	(498.7)
Total funded status	\$ (570.3)	\$ (697.5)	\$ (182.8)	\$ (338.6)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax				
Net loss	\$2,047.6	\$2,510.4	\$ 797.6	\$1,116.9
Prior service credit	\$ (29.7)	\$ (32.3)	\$ (40.2)	\$ (45.9)
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$3,709.6	\$4,545.3	\$2,612.7	\$3,360.4

Information for defined benefit retirement plans with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets follows:

As of December 31,	2021	2020
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$4,498.8	\$6,060.7
Fair value of plan assets	\$3,587.7	\$4,839.5

Information for defined benefit retirement plans with a projected benefit obligation in excess of plan assets follows:

As of December 31,	2021	2020
Projected benefit obligation	\$4,500.5	\$6,063.0
Fair value of plan assets	\$3,587.7	\$4,839.5

Table of Contents

Net periodic pension cost (income) includes the following components:

Year ended December 31,	U.S. Plans			International Plans		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Service cost ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.8
Interest cost	117.6	162.5	197.5	36.7	53.4	68.3
Expected return on plan assets	(199.8)	(208.6)	(218.2)	(81.6)	(90.6)	(104.6)
Amortization of prior service credit	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.8)	(2.5)	(2.5)
Recognized net actuarial loss	135.6	135.5	116.6	48.3	43.2	34.2
Curtailement gain	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)
Settlement loss	288.1	142.1	—	211.3	—	1.2
Net periodic pension cost (income)	\$ 339.0	\$ 229.0	\$ 93.4	\$ 214.9	\$ 6.3	\$ (0.7)

⁽ⁱ⁾ Service cost is reported in cost of revenue and selling, general and administrative expenses. All other components of net periodic pension cost are reported in other (expense), net in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

Management's significant assumption used in the determination of the defined benefit pension plan obligations, and settlement losses with respect to the U.S. pension plans, is the discount rate. Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost were as follows:

Year ended December 31,	U.S. Plans			International Plans		
	2021	2020	2019	2021	2020	2019
Discount rate	2.85%	3.53%	4.50%	1.23%	1.82%	2.55%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	6.07%	6.50%	6.80%	3.30%	3.50%	4.18%

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations at December 31 were as follows:

Discount rate	3.18%	2.85%	3.53%	1.73%	1.23%	1.82%
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The company's investment policy targets and ranges for each asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	U.S.		International	
	Target	Range	Target	Range
Equity securities	52%	47-57%	18%	15-20%
Debt securities	34%	29-39%	62%	57-66%
Cash	0%	0-5%	0%	0-5%
Other	14%	9-19%	20%	17-24%

The company periodically reviews its asset allocation, taking into consideration plan liabilities, local regulatory requirements, plan payment streams and then-current capital market assumptions. The actual asset allocation for each plan is monitored at least quarterly, relative to the established policy targets and ranges. If the actual asset allocation is close to or out of any of the ranges, a review is conducted. Rebalancing will occur toward the target allocation, with due consideration given to the liquidity of the investments and transaction costs.

The objectives of the company's investment strategies are as follows: (a) to provide a total return that, over the long term, increases the ratio of plan assets to liabilities by maximizing investment return on assets, at a level of risk deemed appropriate, (b) to maximize return on assets by investing in equity securities in the U.S. and for international plans by investing in appropriate asset classes, subject to the constraints of each plan's asset allocation targets, as discussed above, design and local regulations, (c) to diversify investments within asset classes to reduce the impact of losses in single investments, and (d) for the U.S. plans to invest in compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA), as amended and any subsequent applicable regulations and laws, and for international plans to invest in a prudent manner in compliance with local applicable regulations and laws.

The company sets the expected long-term rate of return based on the expected long-term return of the various asset categories in which it invests. The company considered the current expectations for future returns and the actual historical returns of each asset class. Also, since the company's investment policy is to actively manage certain asset classes where the potential exists to outperform the broader market, the expected returns for those asset classes were adjusted to reflect the expected additional returns.

[Table of Contents](#)

In 2022, the company expects to make cash contributions of \$40.2 million, primarily for international defined benefit pension plans.

As of December 31, 2021, the following benefit payments are expected to be paid from the defined benefit pension plans:

Year	U.S.	International
2022	\$ 308.6	\$ 87.9
2023	302.4	90.9
2024	295.5	94.4
2025	287.6	96.1
2026	279.1	99.6
2027 - 2030	1,240.5	538.2

Other postretirement benefits A reconciliation of the benefit obligation, fair value of the plan assets and the funded status of the postretirement benefit plans follows:

As of December 31,	2021	2020
Change in accumulated benefit obligation		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 80.2	\$ 95.7
Service cost	0.4	0.5
Interest cost	1.8	4.4
Plan participants' contributions	1.7	2.3
Amendments	1.2	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	1.8	(13.8)
Benefits paid	(5.9)	(8.8)
Foreign currency translation and other adjustments	(0.1)	(0.1)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ 81.1	\$ 80.2
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 6.0	\$ 6.9
Actual return on plan assets	(0.2)	(0.4)
Employer contributions	4.0	6.0
Plan participants' contributions	1.7	2.3
Benefits paid	(5.9)	(8.8)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ 5.6	\$ 6.0
Funded status at end of year	\$ (75.5)	\$ (74.2)
Amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets consist of:		
Other accrued liabilities	\$ (6.1)	\$ (5.4)
Long-term postretirement liabilities	(69.4)	(68.8)
Total funded status	\$ (75.5)	\$ (74.2)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax		
Net loss (income)	\$ 1.4	\$ (3.0)
Prior service credit	(2.1)	(4.9)

Net periodic postretirement benefit cost follows:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Service cost ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.5
Interest cost	1.8	4.4	4.8
Expected return on assets	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Amortization of prior service cost	(1.7)	(1.6)	(1.7)
Recognized net actuarial (gain) loss	(2.1)	1.0	0.7
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ (1.9)	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.9

⁽ⁱ⁾ Service cost is reported in selling, general and administrative expenses. All other components of net periodic benefit cost are reported in other (expense), net in the consolidated statements of income (loss).

[Table of Contents](#)

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic postretirement benefit cost were as follows:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	2.21%	5.13%	5.67%
Expected return on plan assets	5.50%	5.50%	5.50%

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligation at December 31 were as follows:

<u>Year ended December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
Discount rate	2.70%	2.21%	5.13%

The company reviews its asset allocation periodically, taking into consideration plan liabilities, plan payment streams and then-current capital market assumptions. The company sets the long-term expected return on asset assumption, based principally on the long-term expected return on debt securities. These return assumptions are based on a combination of current market conditions, capital market expectations of third-party investment advisors and actual historical returns of the asset classes. In 2022, the company expects to contribute approximately \$6 million to its postretirement benefit plans.

<u>Assumed health care cost trend rates at December 31,</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	6.5%	5.4%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	4.5%	4.5%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2033	2025

As of December 31, 2021, the following benefits are expected to be paid from the company's postretirement plans:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Expected Payments</u>
2022	\$ 7.1
2023	6.7
2024	6.2
2025	5.7
2026	5.3
2027 - 2031	21.1

[Table of Contents](#)

The following provides a description of the valuation methodologies and the levels of inputs used to measure fair value, and the general classification of investments in the company's U.S. and international defined benefit pension plans, and the company's other postretirement benefit plan.

Level 1 – These investments include cash, common stocks, real estate investment trusts, exchange traded funds, futures and options and U.S. government securities. These investments are valued using quoted prices in an active market. Payables, receivables and cumulative futures contracts variation margin received from brokers are also included as Level 1 investments and are valued at face value.

Level 2 – These investments include the following:

Pooled Funds – These investments are comprised of money market funds and fixed income securities. The money market funds are valued using the readily determinable fair value (RDFV) provided by trustees of the funds. The fixed income securities are valued based on quoted prices for identical or similar investments in markets that may not be active.

Commingled Funds – These investments are comprised of debt, equity and other securities and are valued using the RDFV provided by trustees of the funds. The fair value per share for these funds are published and are the basis for current transactions.

Other Fixed Income – These investments are comprised of corporate and government fixed income investments and asset and mortgage-backed securities for which there are quoted prices for identical or similar investments in markets that may not be active.

Derivatives – These investments include forward exchange contracts and options, which are traded on an active market, but not on an exchange; therefore, the inputs may not be readily observable. These investments also include fixed income futures and other derivative instruments.

Level 3 – These investments include the following:

Insurance Contracts – These investments are insurance contracts which are carried at book value, are not publicly traded and are reported at a fair value determined by the insurance provider.

Certain investments are valued using net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient. These investments may not be redeemable on a daily basis and may have redemption notice periods of up to 120 days. These investments include the following:

Commingled Funds – These investments are comprised of debt, equity and other securities.

Private Real Estate and Private Equity – These investments represent interests in limited partnerships which invest in privately-held companies or privately-held real estate or other real assets. Net asset values are developed and reported by the general partners that manage the partnerships. These valuations are based on property appraisals, utilization of market transactions that provide valuation information for comparable companies, discounted cash flows, and other methods. These valuations are reported quarterly and adjusted as necessary at year end based on cash flows within the most recent period.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the plans' assets (liabilities) at fair value at December 31, 2021.

As of December 31, 2021	U.S. Plans				International Plans			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Pension plans</i>								
Equity Securities								
Common Stocks	\$ 654.3	\$ 652.4	\$ 1.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commingled Funds	398.9		398.9		34.1		34.1	
Debt Securities								
U.S. Govt. Securities	413.2	413.2						
Other Fixed Income	479.3		479.3		3.0		3.0	
Insurance Contracts					110.2			110.2
Commingled Funds	525.2		525.2		383.8		383.8	
Real Estate								
Real Estate Investment Trusts	154.1	154.1						
Other								
Derivatives ⁽ⁱ⁾	(53.7)	5.8	(59.5)					
Commingled Funds					390.0		390.0	
Pooled Funds	108.4		108.4					
Cumulative futures contracts variation margin paid to brokers	(5.8)	(5.8)						
Cash	0.2	0.2			28.7	28.7		
Receivables	15.7	15.7						
Payables	(1.1)	(1.1)						
Total plan assets in fair value hierarchy	\$2,688.7	\$1,234.5	\$1,454.2	\$ —	\$ 949.8	\$ 28.7	\$810.9	\$110.2
Plan assets measured using NAV as a practical expedient ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ :								
Commingled Funds								
Equity	\$ —				\$ 404.5			
Debt	78.6				1,077.3			
Other	112.5							
Private Real Estate	234.2							
Private Equity	25.3							
Total pension plan assets	\$3,139.3				\$2,431.6			
<i>Other postretirement plans</i>								
Insurance Contracts	\$ 5.6			\$ 5.6				

⁽ⁱ⁾ Level 1 derivatives represent unrealized appreciation or depreciation on open futures contracts. The value of open futures contracts includes derivatives and the cumulative futures contracts variation margin paid to or received from brokers.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Investments measured at fair value using NAV as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table for these investments are included to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the total plan assets.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the plans' assets (liabilities) at fair value at December 31, 2020.

As of December 31, 2020	U.S. Plans				International Plans			
	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Pension plans</i>								
Equity Securities								
Common Stocks	\$ 774.1	\$ 771.2	\$ 2.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Commingled Funds	640.6		640.6		153.4		153.4	
Debt Securities								
U.S. Govt. Securities	388.5	388.5						
Other Fixed Income	589.9		589.9		125.8		125.8	
Insurance Contracts					127.5			127.5
Commingled Funds	689.9		689.9		471.2		471.2	
Real Estate								
Real Estate Investment Trusts	112.1	112.1			2.0		2.0	
Other								
Derivatives ⁽ⁱ⁾	(67.3)	5.0	(72.3)		20.5		20.5	
Commingled Funds					381.4		381.4	
Pooled Funds	233.4		233.4		178.0		178.0	
Cumulative futures contracts variation margin received from brokers								
	(1.1)	(1.1)						
Cash	21.8	21.8			111.7	111.7		
Receivables	28.8	28.8			2.1	2.1		
Payables	(7.3)	(7.3)			(20.7)	(20.7)		
Total plan assets in fair value hierarchy	<u>\$3,403.4</u>	<u>\$1,319.0</u>	<u>\$2,084.4</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$1,552.9</u>	<u>\$ 93.1</u>	<u>\$1,332.3</u>	<u>\$127.5</u>
Plan assets measured using NAV as a practical expedient ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ :								
Commingled Funds								
Equity	\$ —				\$ 429.9			
Debt	121.7				1,067.4			
Other	104.2				27.4			
Private Real Estate	208.0				51.8			
Private Equity	10.5							
Total pension plan assets	<u>\$3,847.8</u>				<u>\$3,129.4</u>			
<i>Other postretirement plans</i>								
Insurance Contracts	\$ 6.0			\$ 6.0				

⁽ⁱ⁾ Level 1 derivatives represent unrealized appreciation or depreciation on open futures contracts. The value of open futures contracts includes derivatives and the cumulative futures contracts variation margin received from brokers.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Investments measured at fair value using NAV as a practical expedient have not been classified in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value amounts presented in this table for these investments are included to permit reconciliation of the fair value hierarchy to the total plan assets.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the plans' Level 3 assets for the year ended December 31, 2021.

	January 1, 2021	Realized gains (losses)	Purchases or acquisitions	Sales or dispositions	Currency and unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at December 31, 2021	December 31, 2021
U.S. plans						
<i>Other postretirement plans</i>						
Insurance Contracts	\$ 6.0	\$ (0.1)	\$ —	\$ (0.3)	\$ —	\$ 5.6
International pension plans						
Insurance Contracts	\$ 127.5	\$ —	\$ 36.1	\$ (48.7)	\$ (4.7)	\$ 110.2

The following table sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the plans' Level 3 assets for the year ended December 31, 2020.

	January 1, 2020	Realized gains (losses)	Purchases or acquisitions	Sales or dispositions	Currency and unrealized gains (losses) relating to instruments still held at December 31, 2020	December 31, 2020
U.S. plans						
<i>Other postretirement plans</i>						
Insurance Contracts	\$ 6.9	\$ (0.4)	\$ —	\$ (0.5)	\$ —	\$ 6.0
International pension plans						
Insurance Contracts	\$ 123.1	\$ —	\$ 4.1	\$ (11.5)	\$ 11.8	\$ 127.5

The following table presents additional information about plan assets valued using the net asset value as a practical expedient within the fair value hierarchy table.

	2021				2020			
	Fair Value	Unfunded Commit- ments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period Range	Fair Value	Unfunded Commit- ments	Redemption Frequency	Redemption Notice Period Range
U.S. plans								
Commingled Funds								
Debt	\$ 78.6	\$ —	Monthly	45 days	\$ 121.7	\$ —	Monthly	45 days
Other	112.5	—	Monthly	5 days	104.2	—	Monthly	5 days
Private Real Estate ⁽ⁱ⁾	234.2	—	Quarterly	60-90 days	208.0	15.7	Quarterly	60-90 days
Private Equity ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	25.3	28.6			10.5	20.9		
Total	\$ 450.6	\$ 28.6			\$ 444.4	\$ 36.6		
International pension plans								
Commingled Funds								
Equity	\$ 404.5	\$ —	Weekly	Up to 2 days	\$ 429.9	\$ —	Weekly	Up to 2 days
Debt	1,077.3	138.9	Weekly, Monthly, Quarterly	Up to 120 days	1,067.4	86.2	Weekly, Bimonthly, Monthly, Quarterly	Up to 120 days
Other	—	—			27.4	—	Monthly	Up to 30 days
Private Real Estate	—	—			51.8	—	Monthly	Up to 90 days
Total	\$1,481.8	\$ 138.9			\$1,576.5	\$ 86.2		

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes investments in private real estate funds. The funds invest in U.S. real estate and allow redemptions quarterly, though queues, restrictions and gates may extend the period. A redemption has been requested from one fund, which has a redemption queue with estimates of full receipt of three to four years.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Includes investments in limited partnerships, which invest primarily in secondary markets and private credit. The investments can never be redeemed.

Note 19 — Litigation and contingencies

There are various lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings that have been brought or asserted against the company, which arise in the ordinary course of business, including actions with respect to commercial and government contracts, labor and employment, employee benefits, environmental matters, intellectual property and non-income tax matters. The company records a provision for these matters when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Any provisions are reviewed at least quarterly and are adjusted to reflect the impact and status of settlements, rulings, advice of counsel and other information and events pertinent to a particular matter.

The company believes that it has valid defenses with respect to legal matters pending against it. Based on its experience, the company also believes that the damage amounts claimed in the lawsuits disclosed below are not a meaningful indicator of the company's potential liability. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, however, and it is possible that the company's results of operations or cash flow could be materially affected in any particular period by the resolution of one or more of the legal matters pending against it.

The company's Brazilian operations, along with those of many other companies doing business in Brazil, are involved in various litigation matters, including numerous governmental assessments related to indirect and other taxes, as well as disputes associated with former employees and contract labor. The tax-related matters pertain to value-added taxes, customs, duties, sales and other non-income-related tax exposures. The labor-related matters include claims related to compensation. The company believes that appropriate accruals have been established for such matters based on information currently available. At December 31, 2021, excluding those matters that have been assessed by management as being remote as to the likelihood of ultimately resulting in a loss, the amount related to unreserved tax-related matters, inclusive of any related interest, is estimated to be up to approximately \$75 million.

With respect to the specific legal proceedings and claims described above, except as otherwise noted, either (i) the amount or range of possible losses in excess of amounts accrued, if any, is not reasonably estimable or (ii) the company believes that the amount or range of possible losses in excess of amounts accrued that are estimable would not be material.

Litigation is inherently unpredictable and unfavorable resolutions could occur. Accordingly, it is possible that an adverse outcome from such matters could exceed the amounts accrued in an amount that could be material to the company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows in any particular reporting period.

Notwithstanding that the ultimate results of the lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings that have been brought or asserted against the company are not currently determinable, the company believes that at December 31, 2021, it has adequate provisions for any such matters.

[Table of Contents](#)

Note 20 — Stockholders' equity

The company has 150 million authorized shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share, and 40 million shares of authorized preferred stock, par value \$1 per share, issuable in series.

At December 31, 2021, 13.0 million shares of unissued common stock of the company were reserved principally for future issuance under stock-based incentive plans.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss is as follows:

	Total	Translation Adjustments	Postretirement Plans
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$(4,084.8)</u>	<u>\$ (896.7)</u>	<u>\$ (3,188.1)</u>
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	136.8	23.8	113.0
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>(140.6)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(140.6)</u>
Current period other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(3.8)</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>(27.6)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2019	<u>(4,088.6)</u>	<u>(872.9)</u>	<u>(3,215.7)</u>
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications	489.4	78.6	410.8
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>(340.3)</u>	<u>(32.3)</u>	<u>(308.0)</u>
Current period other comprehensive income	<u>149.1</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>102.8</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>(3,939.5)</u>	<u>(826.6)</u>	<u>(3,112.9)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassifications	58.6	(43.6)	102.2
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>616.8</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>612.8</u>
Current period other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>675.4</u>	<u>(39.6)</u>	<u>715.0</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$(3,264.1)</u>	<u>\$ (866.2)</u>	<u>\$ (2,397.9)</u>

Amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Translation Adjustments:			
Adjustment for substantial completion of liquidation of foreign subsidiaries ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 4.0	\$ (32.3)	\$ —
Postretirement Plans:			
Amortization of prior service cost ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(6.2)	5.9	5.9
Amortization of actuarial losses ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	178.9	(177.3)	(149.7)
Settlement loss ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	499.4	(142.1)	(1.1)
Total before tax	676.1	(345.8)	(144.9)
Income tax benefit	(59.3)	5.5	4.3
Total reclassifications for the period	<u>\$616.8</u>	<u>\$ (340.3)</u>	<u>\$ (140.6)</u>

⁽ⁱ⁾ Reported in other (expense), net in the consolidated statements of income (loss)

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ Included in net periodic postretirement cost (see Note 18, "Employee plans")

The following table summarizes the changes in shares of common stock and treasury stock:

	Common Stock	Treasury Stock
Balance at December 31, 2018	54.2	3.1
Debt exchange	10.6	—
Stock-based compensation	1.1	0.4
Balance at December 31, 2019	65.9	3.5
Stock-based compensation	0.9	0.3
Balance at December 31, 2020	66.8	3.8
Debt exchange	4.6	1.2
Stock-based compensation	1.1	0.3
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>72.5</u>	<u>5.3</u>

Note 21 — Segment information

In January 2021, the company changed its organizational structure to more effectively address evolving client needs. With these changes, the company changed its reportable segments, but this did not impact the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

The company's reportable segments are as follows:

- Digital Workplace Solutions (DWS), which provides solutions that transform digital workplaces securely and create exceptional end-user experiences;
- Cloud and Infrastructure Solutions (C&I), which provides solutions that drive modern IT service platforms, cloud applications development, intelligent services, and cybersecurity services; and
- Enterprise Computing Solutions (ECS), which provides solutions that harness secure, continuous high-intensity computing and enable digital services through software-defined operating environments.

The accounting policies of each segment are the same as those followed by the company as a whole. Intersegment sales and transfers are priced as if the sales or transfers were to third parties. Accordingly, the ECS segment records intersegment revenue and manufacturing profit on hardware and software shipments to customers under contracts of other segments. These segments, in turn, record customer revenue and marketing profits on such shipments of company hardware and software to customers. In the company's consolidated statements of income (loss), the manufacturing costs of products sourced from the ECS segment and sold to other segments' customers are reported in cost of revenue for these other segments. Also included in the ECS segment's sales and gross profit are sales of hardware and software sold to other segments for internal use in their engagements. The amount of such profit included in gross profit of the ECS segment for the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019 was \$1.4 million, \$7.8 million and \$5.7 million, respectively. The sales and profit on these transactions is eliminated in Corporate.

The company evaluates segment performance based on gross profit exclusive of the service cost component of postretirement income or expense, restructuring charges, amortization of purchased intangibles and unusual and nonrecurring items, which are included in Corporate. In 2021, the company also changed its internal measurement of segment profitability. Prior period amounts have therefore been reclassified to be comparable to the current period's presentation. No single customer accounts for more than 10% of revenue.

Corporate assets are principally cash and cash equivalents, prepaid postretirement assets and deferred income taxes. The expense or income related to corporate assets and centrally incurred costs are allocated to the business segments.

Table of Contents

A summary of the company's operations by reportable segment is presented below:

	Total Segments	DWS	C&I	ECS
2021				
Customer revenue	\$ 1,741.0	\$567.0	\$496.5	\$677.5
Intersegment	1.4	—	—	1.4
Total revenue	\$ 1,742.4	\$567.0	\$496.5	\$678.9
Gross profit	\$ 561.5	\$ 76.3	\$ 56.6	\$428.6
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 129.1	\$ 18.5	\$ 55.1	\$ 55.5
Total assets	\$ 1,236.6	\$352.7	\$290.7	\$593.2
Capital expenditures	\$ 78.8	\$ 13.4	\$ 13.2	\$ 52.2
2020				
Customer revenue	\$ 1,713.2	\$588.3	\$465.2	\$659.7
Intersegment	0.1	—	—	0.1
Total revenue	\$ 1,713.3	\$588.3	\$465.2	\$659.8
Gross profit	\$ 454.2	\$ 55.3	\$ 23.2	\$375.7
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 119.3	\$ 14.5	\$ 49.3	\$ 55.5
Total assets	\$ 1,005.3	\$220.7	\$203.6	\$581.0
Capital expenditures	\$ 83.4	\$ 13.6	\$ 24.6	\$ 45.2
2019				
Customer revenue	\$ 1,878.4	\$641.2	\$527.1	\$710.1
Intersegment	—	—	—	—
Total revenue	\$ 1,878.4	\$641.2	\$527.1	\$710.1
Gross profit	\$ 512.9	\$ 65.2	\$ 33.5	\$414.2
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 116.7	\$ 18.0	\$ 54.1	\$ 44.6
Total assets	\$ 962.8	\$182.2	\$231.1	\$549.5
Capital expenditures	\$ 120.2	\$ 15.2	\$ 42.1	\$ 62.9

Presented below is a reconciliation of total segment revenue to total consolidated revenue:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Total segment revenue	\$1,742.4	\$1,713.3	\$1,878.4
Other revenue	313.4	313.1	344.4
Elimination of intercompany revenue	(1.4)	(0.1)	—
Total consolidated revenue	\$2,054.4	\$2,026.3	\$2,222.8

Presented below is a reconciliation of total segment gross profit to total consolidated loss from continuing operations before income taxes:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Total segment gross profit	\$ 561.5	\$ 454.2	\$ 512.9
Other gross profit	10.5	28.8	21.1
Total gross profit	572.0	483.0	534.0
Selling, general and administrative expense	(389.5)	(369.4)	(364.8)
Research and development expense	(28.5)	(26.6)	(31.3)
Interest expense	(35.4)	(29.2)	(62.1)
Other (expense), net	(580.3)	(329.6)	(136.4)
Total loss from continuing operations before income taxes	\$(461.7)	\$(271.8)	\$(60.6)

[Table of Contents](#)

Other revenue and other gross profit, are comprised of an aggregation of a number of immaterial business activities that principally provide for the management of processes and functions for clients in select industries, helping them improve performance and reduce costs.

Presented below is a reconciliation of total business segment assets to consolidated assets:

As of December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Total segment assets	\$1,236.6	\$1,005.3	\$ 962.8
Other assets	207.3	297.0	300.6
Cash and cash equivalents	552.9	898.5	538.8
Deferred income taxes	125.3	136.2	114.0
Operating lease right-of-use assets	62.7	79.3	71.4
Prepaid postretirement assets	159.7	187.5	136.2
Assets of discontinued operations	—	—	243.2
Other corporate assets	75.0	104.1	137.0
Total assets	\$2,419.5	\$2,707.9	\$2,504.0

Geographic information about the company's revenue, which is principally based on location of the selling organization, properties and outsourcing assets, is presented below:

Year ended December 31,	2021	2020	2019
Revenue			
United States	\$ 856.2	\$ 781.5	\$ 824.0
United Kingdom	284.9	228.0	334.3
Other foreign	913.3	1,016.8	1,064.5
Total Revenue	\$2,054.4	\$2,026.3	\$2,222.8
Properties, net			
United States	\$ 62.5	\$ 82.0	\$ 82.3
Other foreign	24.0	28.5	33.7
Total Properties, net	\$ 86.5	\$ 110.5	\$ 116.0
Outsourcing assets, net			
United States	\$ 66.2	\$ 93.1	\$ 99.5
United Kingdom	36.3	55.3	71.7
Australia	16.7	19.3	21.5
Other foreign	5.4	6.2	9.4
Total Outsourcing assets, net	\$ 124.6	\$ 173.9	\$ 202.1

Note 22 — Remaining performance obligations

Remaining performance obligations represent the transaction price of firm orders for which work has not been performed and excludes (1) contracts with an original expected length of one year or less and (2) contracts for which the company recognizes revenue at the amount to which it has the right to invoice for services performed. At December 31, 2021, the company had approximately \$0.7 billion of remaining performance obligations of which approximately 34% is estimated to be recognized as revenue by the end of 2022.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures (as restated)

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, management performed, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), an evaluation of the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). At the time the company filed the original filing, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2021.

The company has reevaluated the effectiveness of the company's disclosure controls and procedures and identified material weaknesses in the company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Specifically, subsequent to the original filing, the CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of December 31, 2021 as the company did not design and maintain effective formal policies and procedures over information being communicated by the IT function and the legal and compliance function to those responsible for governance, including the CEO and CFO, to allow timely decisions related to both financial reporting, as further discussed in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting under Item 8, and other non-financial reporting in the reports that the company files or submits under the Exchange Act.

Notwithstanding the material weaknesses, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the company's consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report were fairly stated in all material respects in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America for each of the periods presented.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (as restated)

Refer to Part II - Item 8—Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting (as restated).

[Table of Contents](#)

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2021, that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

[Table of Contents](#)

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

1. Unisys Corporation's consolidated financial statements are filed as a part of this report on Form 10-K/A in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, and a list of Unisys Corporation's consolidated financial statements are found on page 11 on this report. Schedule II, Valuation and Qualifying Accounts, is found on page 66 on this report; all other financial statement schedules are omitted because the required information is not applicable, or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

2. Exhibits required to be filed by Item 601 of Regulation S-K:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Unisys Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2010)
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Unisys Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2011)
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Unisys Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 28, 2017)
3.4	By-Laws of Unisys Corporation, as amended through May 10, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 15, 2019)
4.1	Agreement to furnish to the Commission on request a copy of any instrument defining the rights of the holders of long-term debt which authorizes a total amount of debt not exceeding 10% of the total assets of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1982 (File No. 1-145))
4.2	Indenture, dated as of October 29, 2020, among Unisys Corporation, Unisys Holding Corporation, Unisys AP Investment Company I, Unisys NPL, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 29, 2020)
4.3	Specimen Stock Certificate representing the Company's common stock, par value \$.01 share (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Company's Form S-3 filed on June 12, 2018)
4.4	Description of the Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020)
10.1	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Unisys Corporation and each of its Directors (incorporated by reference to Exhibit B to the Company's Proxy Statement, dated March 22, 1988, for its 1988 Annual Meeting of Stockholders)
10.2	Unisys Corporation Director Stock Unit Plan, as amended and restated effective September 22, 2000 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2000)
10.3	Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Unisys Corporation, as amended and restated effective April 22, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004)
10.4	2005 Deferred Compensation Plan for Directors of Unisys Corporation, as amended and restated effective December 2, 2010 except as otherwise noted therein (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010)
10.5	Unisys Corporation 2003 Long-Term Incentive and Equity Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008)

Table of Contents

- 10.6 [Amendment to Unisys Corporation 2003 Long-Term Incentive and Equity Compensation Plan, effective February 12, 2009 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008\)](#)
- 10.7 [Unisys Corporation 2016 Long-Term Incentive and Equity Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016\)](#)
- 10.8 [Unisys Corporation 2019 Long-Term Incentive and Equity Compensation Plan \(incorporated by reference to Appendix A to the Company's Proxy Statement, dated March 29, 2019, for its 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders\)](#)
- 10.9 [Form of TSR-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020\)](#)
- 10.10 [Form of TSR-Based Cash Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021\)](#)
- 10.11 [Form of TSR-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021\)](#)
- 10.12 [Form of Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020\)](#)
- 10.13 [Form of Performance Cash Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2016\)](#)
- 10.14 [Form of Profit-Based Cash Award Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020\)](#)
- 10.15 [Form of Performance Growth TSR-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021\)](#)
- 10.16 [Form of Performance Growth Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2021\)](#)
- 10.17 Unisys Executive Annual Variable Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to the Company's Proxy Statement, dated March 23, 1993, for its 1993 Annual Meeting of Stockholders)
- 10.18 [Unisys Corporation 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective September 19, 2014 except as otherwise noted therein \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014\)](#)
- 10.19 [Form of Executive Employment Agreement by and between Unisys Corporation and each of its executive officers \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012\)](#)
- 10.20 [Form of letter agreement by and between Unisys Corporation and each of its executive officers \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 16, 2014\)](#)
- 10.21 [Unisys Corporation Executive Life Insurance Program, as amended and restated effective April 22, 2004 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005\)](#)
- 10.22 [Amendment to the Unisys Corporation Executive Life Insurance Program, effective January 1, 2009 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008\)](#)
- 10.23 [Unisys Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Income Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2009 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008\)](#)
- 10.24 [Unisys Corporation Savings Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2016 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015\)](#)
- 10.25 [Amendment 2017-1 to the Unisys Corporation Savings Plan effective January 1, 2017 \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016\)](#)
- 10.26 [Summary of supplemental benefits provided to elected officers of Unisys Corporation \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2020\)](#)
- 10.27 [Letter Agreement, dated December 12, 2014, between Unisys Corporation and Peter Altatubef \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 16, 2014\)](#)

Table of Contents

- 10.28 [Employment Agreement, dated December 12, 2014, between Unisys Corporation and Peter Altabef \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 16, 2014\)](#)
- 10.29 [Security Agreement dated as of October 29, 2020 by and among Unisys Corporation, Unisys Holding Corporation, Unisys AP Investment Company I, Unisys NPL, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Collateral Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 29, 2020\)](#)
- 10.30 [Collateral Trust Agreement dated as of October 29, 2020 by and among Unisys Corporation, Unisys Holding Corporation, Unisys AP Investment Company I, Unisys NPL, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Collateral Trustee \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 29, 2020\)](#)
- 10.31 [Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of October 29, 2020 by and among Unisys Corporation, Unisys Holding Corporation, Unisys AP Investment Company I, Unisys NPL, Inc., the lenders from time to time party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 29, 2020\)](#)
- 10.32 [Amended and Restated Security Agreement dated as of October 29, 2020 by Unisys Corporation, Unisys Holding Corporation, Unisys AP Investment Company I, and Unisys NPL, Inc., in favor of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 29, 2020\)](#)
- 10.33 [ABL Intercreditor Agreement dated as of October 29, 2020 by and among JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Collateral Trustee, and Unisys Corporation, Unisys Holding Corporation, Unisys AP Investment Company I, Unisys NPL, Inc., \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 29, 2020\)](#)
- 21 [Subsidiaries of the Company \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 filed on February 22, 2022\)](#)
- 23.1 [Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP \(PCAOB ID 238\)](#)
- 23.2 [Consent of KPMG LLP, Philadelphia, PA \(PCAOB ID 185\)](#)
- 24 [Power of Attorney \(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 24 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 filed on February 22, 2022\)](#)
- 31.1 [Certification of Peter A. Altabef required by Rule 13a-14\(a\) or Rule 15d-14\(a\)](#)
- 31.2 [Certification of Debra McCann required by Rule 13a-14\(a\) or Rule 15d-14\(a\)](#)
- 32.1 [Certification of Peter A. Altabef required by Rule 13a-14\(b\) or Rule 15d-14\(b\) and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350](#)
- 32.2 [Certification of Debra McCann required by Rule 13a-14\(b\) or Rule 15d-14\(b\) and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350](#)
- 101 The following financial information from Unisys Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 formatted in iXBRL (Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss), (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) Consolidated Statements of Deficit, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
- 104 Cover page Interactive Data File (the cover page XBRL tags are embedded within the iXBRL (Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language) document)

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

UNISYS CORPORATION

By: _____ /s/ Peter A. Altabef
Peter A. Altabef
Chair and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 23, 2022

UNISYS CORPORATION
SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(Millions)

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Additions Charged to Costs and Expenses</u>	<u>Deductions⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Balance at End of Period</u>
Allowance for credit losses (deducted from accounts receivable):				
Year Ended December 31, 2019	\$ 13.7	\$ (1.6)	\$ (0.3)	\$ 11.8
Year Ended December 31, 2020	\$ 11.8	\$ (0.3)	\$ (2.3)	\$ 9.2
Year Ended December 31, 2021	\$ 9.2	\$ (0.6)	\$ (0.6)	\$ 8.0

⁽¹⁾ Includes write-off of bad debts less recoveries, reclassifications from other current liabilities and foreign currency translation adjustments.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-231642, 333-40012, 333-114718, 333-156569, 333-171004, 333-192040, and 333-211020), Form S-3 (No. 333-253565) and Form S-4 (No. 333-74745) of Unisys Corporation of our report dated February 22, 2022, except with respect to our opinion on internal control over financial reporting insofar as it relates to the effects of the matter discussed in the penultimate paragraph of Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, as to which the date is November 23, 2022 relating to the financial statements, financial statement schedule and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K/A.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
November 23, 2022

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-231642, 333-40012, 333-114718, 333-156569, 333-171004, 333-192040, 333-211020) on Form S-8 and in the registration statement (No. 333-253565) on Form S-3ASR and in the registration statement (No. 333-74745) on Form S-4 of our report dated February 22, 2022, except for Note 2 and Note 21, as to which the dates are February 26, 2021 and February 22, 2022, respectively, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of Unisys Corporation.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

November 23, 2022

CERTIFICATION

I, Peter A. Altabef, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K/A of Unisys Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 23, 2022

/s/ Peter A. Altabef

Name: Peter A. Altabef

Title: Chair and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Debra McCann, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K/A of Unisys Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 23, 2022

/s/ Debra McCann

Name: Debra McCann
Title: Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, Peter A. Altabef, Chair and Chief Executive Officer of Unisys Corporation (the “Company”), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

(1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 23, 2022

/s/ Peter A. Altabef

Peter A. Altabef

Chair and Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

CERTIFICATION OF PERIODIC REPORT

I, Debra McCann, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Unisys Corporation (the “Company”), certify, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, that:

(1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K/A of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m); and

(2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: November 23, 2022

/s/ Debra McCann

Debra McCann

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.