Radisys Canada Inc.
Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st December, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RADISYS CANADA INC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of Radisys Canada Inc (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income/Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. These Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the management of Company per the basis of preparation as described therein, solely for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements of its holding company, Radisys Corporation.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Special Purpose Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2019 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements as disclosed therein and accordingly provide a true and fair view of state of affairs of the Company as at December 31, 2019, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of these Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') generally accepted in India. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of theSpecial Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of these Special Purpose Financial Statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on these Special Purpose Financial Statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Management of the Company is responsible with respect to the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive Income/loss, cash flows and statement of changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the basis of preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements as described therein.

The Management of the Company is responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records, for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Management of the Company are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of these Special Purpose Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of these Special Purpose Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in these Special Purpose Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of these Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether these Special Purpose Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in these Special Purpose Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of these special purpose may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in these special purpose.

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

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

Restriction on Distribution and Use

These Special Purpose Financial Statementshave been prepared for the limited purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Radisys Corporation, the holding company of the Company. As a result, these Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the use of the Company and Radisys Corporation.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 117366W / W - 100018)

(Abhijit A. Damle)
(Partner)
(Membership No. 102912)

Mumbai, dated June 03, 2020
(UDIN:20102912AAAACO9492)

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3a	-	429
(b) Other Intangible Assets	3b	-	-
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	6	5,772	5,531
(d) Deferrred Tax Assets (net)	15B	1,06,169	74,912
Total Non-current Assets		**1,11,941**	**80,872**
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	37,22,122	35,13,678
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	1,41,508	10,613
(b) Other Current Assets	7	1,639	18,958
Total Current Assets		**38,65,269**	**35,43,249**
Total Assets		**39,77,210**	**36,24,121**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Share Capital	8	2	2
(b) Other Equity	9	36,51,612	31,09,334
Total Equity		**36,51,614**	**31,09,336**
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
(a) Current Tax Liabilities (net)	10	-	3,28,359
Total Non-current Liabilities		**-**	**3,28,359**
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables		3,25,596	1,86,426
Total Current Liabilities		**3,25,596**	**1,86,426**
Total Liabilities		**3,25,596**	**5,14,785**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**39,77,210**	**36,24,121**
Corporate information and significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.	1-23		

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N: 117366 W/W-100018

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No. 102912

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 03, 2020

For and on behalf of the board

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 2, 2020

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 2, 2020

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Income:			
Revenue from Operations (net)	11	14,04,221	9,38,601
Other Income	12	2,765	78,046
Total Income	**14,06,986**	**10,16,647**	
Expenses:			
Employee Benefits Expense	13	9,69,535	7,04,610
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	3a	447	39,480
Other Expenses	14	3,29,493	1,82,868
Total Expenses		**12,99,475**	**9,26,958**
Profit Before Tax	**1,07,511**	**89,689**	
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	15A	-	3,28,359
Excess provision for tax relating to prior years	15A	(3,28,359)	-
Net Current Tax expense		(3,28,359)	3,28,359
Deferred Tax	15A	(31,257)	4,759
Net Tax Expense		**(3,59,616)**	**3,33,118**
Profit (Loss) for the Year		**4,67,127**	**(2,43,429)**
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss):			
Items that will be Reclassified to Profit or Loss:			
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		75,151	(2,06,343)
Total Other Comphrensive Income/(Loss)		75,151	(2,06,343)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Year		**5,42,278**	**(4,49,772)**
Corporate information and significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.	1-23		

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N: 117366 W/W-100018

Abhijit A. Damle
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Membership No. 102912

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 03, 2020

For and on behalf of the board

Director
Place: Texas, USA
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Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 2, 2020

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended December 31, 2019	For the year ended December 31, 2018
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before tax	**1,07,511**	**89,689**
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and Amortisation expense	447	39,480
	Balances written off	68,529	-
	Operating Profit before working capital changes	**1,76,487**	**1,29,169**
	Changes in working capital:		
	Trade and other receivables	(1,84,762)	1,05,830
	Trade Payables	1,39,170	(2,18,048)
	Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**1,30,895**	**16,951**
	Income Taxes (paid)	-	-
	Net cash generated from Operating Activities	**1,30,895**	**16,951**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net cash from Investing Activities	**-**	**-**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Net cash from Financing Activities	**-**	**-**
	Net increase in Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**1,30,895**	**16,951**
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	10,613	(29,481)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer Note 5)	**1,41,508**	**(12,530)**

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N: 117366 W/W-100018

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No. 102912

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 03, 2020

For and on behalf of the board

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 2, 2020

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 2, 2020

Statement of Changes in Equityfor the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

A. Share Capital

	Total
Balance as at January 1, 2018	
1 Common stock with no par value	**1**
39,333 Preferred stock with no par value	**1**
	2
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**2**
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**2**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	**Retained Earnings**		
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**459,18,584**	**(424,95,745)**	**1,36,267**	**35,59,106**
(Loss) for the year	-	**(2,43,429)**	-	**(2,43,429)**
Adjustments during the year				
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	**(2,06,343)**	**(2,06,343)**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**459,18,584**	**(427,39,174)**	**(70,076)**	**31,09,334**
Profit for the year	-	4,67,127	-	**4,67,127**
Adjustments during the year				
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	75,151	**75,151**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**459,18,584**	**(422,72,047)**	**5,075**	**36,51,612**

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N: 117366 W/W-100018

Abhijit A. Damle
Partner
Membership No. 102912

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 03, 2020

For and on behalf of the board

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 2, 2020

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 2, 2020

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

1. General Information

Radisys Canada Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated on January 1, 2007, in Canada. The principal office of the Company is situated at 4190 Still Creek Dr., Burnaby, BC V5C 6C6, Canada. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Radisys Corporation.

The Company, together with its parent, is engaged in the business of open telecom solutions enabling service providers to drive disruption with new open architecturebusiness models. The Company's innovative disaggregated and virtualized enabling technology solutions leverage open reference architectures and standards, combined with open software and hardware to power business transformation for the telecom industry, while its world-class services organization delivers systems integration expertise necessary to solve communications and content providers' complex deployment challenges.

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These Special Purpose financial statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of preparation of consolidatedfinancial statements of Radisys Corporation, from the audited consolidated trial balance which includes balances pertaining to the components, using accounting policies as specified hereinafter.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting polices below.

Fair value is 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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurement are categorised within the fair value hierarchy into Levels 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company has changed its accounting policy with regard to 'Leases' using prospective approach, effective annual reporting period beginning January 01, 2019.

The change in accounting policy will result into recognition of Lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The Right-of-use asset is measured at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of its application. The change in accounting policy has no material impact during the year.

Refer note 2.2ASignificant accounting policies – Leases in the Annual financial statement of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2018.

B. Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset.

The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

C. Foreign Currency Transaction and Translation

Initial Recognition:

On initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are recorded in the functional currency (i.e. Canadian Dollar), by applying to the foreign currency amount, using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measurement of foreign currency items at reporting date:

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company are translated at the closing exchange rates. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

The presentation currency of the Company is United States Dollar.

D. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price allocated to that performance obligation. Revenue is recognised only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Revenue represents commission on services rendered to group companies, based on cost plus agreement.

E. Employee Benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term and long-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services. These benefits include performance incentive.

F. Taxation

Taxes on income

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the other comprehensive income or in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or in equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

G. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event(s) and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements only where inflow of economic benefit is probable.

H. Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company. The CODM is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments of the Company.

I. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management and includes borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over the useful lives as prescribed below:

Class of asset *	Useful life
Plant & Equipment	1 - 5 years
Office Equipment	1 – 5 years

*For these class of assets, based on internal technical assessment, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which Management expects to use these assets.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed-off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

J. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful life of intangible assets is mentioned below:

Class of asset	Useful life
Software	3 – 5 years

The useful lives and the amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

K. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits having maturity of three months or less. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

L. Financial Instruments

i. Financial Assets

a. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

b. Subsequent measurement

<u>Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC):</u>

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

<u>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):</u>

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):</u>

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

c. Equity instruments

Equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the Company has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'.

d. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss (ECL) model to the following:

(a) Financial assets at amortised cost

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

(b) Financial assets measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income

The Company follows the ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of the simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, from its initial recognition.

The Company uses historical experience to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ii. Financial Liabilities

a. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

b. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii. Derecognition of Financial Instrument

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company’s balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Fair value of Financial Instrument

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis and available quoted market prices. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may vary from actual realization on future dates.

2.3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the Company’s accounting policies, the management of the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of the assets and liability that are not readily apparent. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(a) Income Taxes

Significant judgements are involved in estimating and determining the provision for income tax, including amount expected to be paid / recovered or uncertain tax positions.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

3a Property, Plant and Equipment:

Description of Assets	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Total
I. Gross Block			
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**8,50,576**	**18,874**	**8,69,450**
Translation Difference and Other Adjustments	(64,236)	(1,425)	(65,661)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**7,86,340**	**17,449**	**8,03,789**
Disposals	(64,806)	(64,806)	
Translation Difference and Other Adjustments	41,833	758	42,591
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**7,63,367**	**18,207**	**7,81,574**
II. Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**8,18,874**	**17,362**	**8,36,236**
Depreciation Expense for the Year	38,463	1,017	39,480
Translation Difference and Other Adjustments	(70,997)	(1,359)	(72,356)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**7,86,340**	**17,020**	**8,03,360**
Depreciation Expense for the Year	-	447	447
Eliminated on disposal of assets	(64,806)	(64,806)	
Translation Difference and Other Adjustments	41,833	740	42,573
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**7,63,367**	**18,207**	**7,81,574**
Net block (I-II)			
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	-	429	429

There is no contractual commitments for the acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

3b Other Intangible Assets (Acquired Seperately)

Description of Assets	Computer Software
I. Gross Block	
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**83,013**
Translation Difference and Adjustments	(6,269)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**76,744**
Translation Difference and Adjustments	3,333
Balance as on December 31, 2019	**80,077**
II. Accumulated Amortisation	
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**83,013**
Translation Difference and Adjustments	(6,269)
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**76,744**
Translation Difference and Adjustments	3,333
Balance as on December 31, 2019	**80,077**
Net block (I-II)	
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**-**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	-

There is no contractual commitments for the acquisition of Other Intangible Assets.

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

4 Trade Receivables (Current)

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Unsecured and considered good (from a related party) (Refer note 16)	37,22,122	35,13,678
Total	**37,22,122**	**35,13,678**

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current)

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Balances with banks	1,41,508	10,613
Total	**1,41,508**	**10,613**

6 Loans (Non-current) (Unsecured, Considered good)

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Deposits	5,772	5,531
Total	**5,772**	**5,531**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Decemer 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

7 Other Current Assets

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Prepaid Expenses	1,575	9,783
Other Receivables	64	9,175
Total	**1,639**	**18,958**

8 Share Capital

(i) Authorised and Issued Share Capital

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Authorised:		
1 Common stock with no par value	-	
39,333 Preferred stock with no par value	-	
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
1 Common stock with no par value	1	1
39,333 Preferred stock with no par value	1	1
Total	**2**	**2**

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the common stock and preferred stock:

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock	
Name of the shareholder	**Number of shares held**	**% of holding**	**Number of shares held**	**% of holding**
As at December 31, 2018				
Radisys Corporation	1	100%	39,333	100%
As at December 31, 2019				
Radisys Corporation	1	100%	39,333	100%

(iii) Terms/rights attached to shares:

The Company has common stock and preferred stock. The shareholders have voting rights in the proportion of their shareholding. The shareholders are entitled to dividend, if declared and paid by the Company. In the event of liquidation, these shareholders are entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in the proportion of their shareholding.

Each share of preferred stock is senior to common stock in respect to repayment of capital and in liquidation but has no voting rights. The holders are entitled to receive a discretionary, non-cumulative, cash dividend at a rate not to exceed 4% per year on declared but unpaid dividends not to exceed Canadian $1,000.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

9 Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**459,18,584**	**(424,95,745)**	**1,36,267**	**35,59,106**
(Loss) for the year	-	(2,43,429)	-	**(2,43,429)**
Adjustments during the year				
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(2,06,343)	**(2,06,343)**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**459,18,584**	**(427,39,174)**	**(70,076)**	**31,09,334**
Profit for the year	-	4,67,127	-	**4,67,127**
Adjustments during the year				
Exchange difference arising on translation of foreign operations	-	-	75,151	**75,151**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**459,18,584**	**(422,72,047)**	**5,075**	**36,51,612**

10 Current tax liabilities

	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Provision for income tax (net)	-	3,28,359
Total	**-**	**3,28,359**

11 Revenue from Operations (net)

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Commission Revenue (Refer Note 16)	14,04,221	9,38,601
Total	**14,04,221**	**9,38,601**

11A The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers.

The Company does not have any material remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of products and services are for a shorter duration.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

12 Other Income

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Net foreign exchange gain	2,765	19,522
Other Non-operating Income	-	58,524
Total	**2,765**	**78,046**

13 Employee Benefits Expense

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Salaries and wages	8,45,258	6,56,737
Contribution to defined contribution schemes	16,888	14,611
Staff welfare expenses	45,453	33,262
Restructuring	61,936	-
Total	**9,69,535**	**7,04,610**

14 Other Expenses

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Travelling and Conveyance expenses	90,573	70,025
Marketing Expense	4,958	7,051
Membership and Subscription Fees	12	14,520
Legal and professional fees	1,17,417	26,081
Telephone and internet charges	7,608	7,581
Insurance	6,579	19,657
Leases (Refer Note 19)	28,506	35,126
Rates and Taxes	592	178
Balances written off	68,529	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	4,718	2,649
Total	**3,29,493**	**1,82,868**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

Income Tax expense:

	Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
15A	**Income Tax recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**		
	Current Tax:		
	In respect of current year	-	3,28,359
	Adjustments in respect of previous year	(3,28,359)	-
	Net current tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**(3,28,359)**	**3,28,359**
	Deferred Tax:		
	In respect of current year	(31,257)	4,759
	Income tax expense	**(3,59,616)**	**3,33,118**

15B Deferred tax assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and deferred tax charge / (credit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

Movement in deferred tax balances:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Charge / (Credit) to the Statement of Profit and Loss	Closing Balance
Year ended December 31, 2019			
Deferred Tax Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	11,41,853	11,41,131	722
Other Intangibles	26,580	26,580	-
Accrued Bonus	32,524	6,692	25,832
Tax Credit Carryforwards	73,55,908	3,02,893	70,53,015
Canada NOL / Capital Loss	-	(11,49,424)	11,49,424
Others	-	(16,792)	16,792
Total Deferred Tax Asset:	**85,56,865**	**3,11,080**	**82,45,785**
Less: Valuation Adjustment #	(84,81,953)	(3,42,337)	(81,39,616)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**74,912**	**(31,257)**	**1,06,169**

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

15C The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	As at December 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018
Profit before tax	**1,07,511**	**89,689**
Federal tax calculated @ 27%	-	-
Non-deductible expenses (benefits)	11,74,403	(46,053)
Tax effect of changes in tax credits, net of valuation allowance	(11,88,868)	(10,500)
Uncertain tax positions	-	3,28,359
Others	(16,792)	61,312
Total	**(31,257)**	**3,33,118**
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	(3,28,359)	-
Net Current Tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**(3,59,616)**	**3,33,118**

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

16 Related party transactions

A. **List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transaction have taken placed and relationships:**

Name of related parties	Description of relationship
Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company (w.e.f. Dec 11, 2018) (Control exists)
Radisys Corporation, USA	Holding Company (Control exists)
Radisys Systems Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary

B. **Details of transactions during the year and balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date:**

Particulars	Related Party	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
a) Transactions during the year:			
Commission Revenue	Radisys Corporation, USA	14,04,221	9,38,601
Balances written off	Radisys Systems Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	59,067	-
Particulars	**Related Party**	**Year ended December 31, 2019**	**Year ended December 31, 2018**
a) Balance outstanding:			
Trade Receivables	Radisys Corporation, USA	37,22,122	34,62,796
Trade Receivables	Radisys Systems Equipment Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd	2,562	50,882

17 The Company is involved in rendering software related services solely to the holding company, Radisys Corporation, USA. Accordingly, there is a single business and geographical segment.

18 These special purpose financial statements are prepared using accounting policies as described therein for the limited purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements of the holding company, Radisys Corporation, from the audited consolidated trial balance which includes balances pertaining to the components.

19 The Company has taken certain of its office premises that are renewable in 6-month incriments through mid 2021.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

19 Leases

As a lessee - Operating Lease

The Company has one operating lease through the middle of 2021 which is cancellable. This lease is renewable for further period on mutually agreeable terms.

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Not later than one year	14,284	14,284
Later than one year and not later than five years	5,951	-
Later than five years	-	-
	20,235	14,284

The total cash outflow for leases amount to USD 28,506 (Dec 2018: USD 35,126), pertains to short-term and low value leases.

20 Categorywise Classification of Financial Instruments

	Note	Non-current As at December 31, 2019	Current As at December 31, 2019	Non-current As at December 31, 2018	Current As at December 31, 2018
Financial assets					
A. Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)					
Nil					
B. Measured at amortised cost (AC)					
(i) Trade Receivables	4	-	37,22,122	-	35,13,678
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	-	1,41,508	-	10,613
(iii) Loans	6	5,772	-	5,531	-
Financial liabilities					
A. Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)					
Nil					
B. Measured at amortised cost (AC)					
(i) Trade payables		-	3,25,596	-	1,86,646

21 Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of trade payables and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables.
The following disclosures summarize the Company's exposure to financial risks.

1 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company, with the support of its parent, will ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet all of its commitments by raising loans or arranging other facilities as and when required.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2019

2 Credit Risk Management:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with related parties and hence the risk of financial loss is minimal.

3 Capital Management

The Company is predominaltly equity financed which is evidenced from the capital structure table. (Refer Note 8)

22 The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic Globally is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. U.S. and Canada have been significantly hit by Coronavirus pandemic. The Company has determined that these events are non-adjusting subsequent events and therefore an evaluation of the impact, if any, on the balance sheet as at December 31, 2019 has not been made. While presently, it is not possible to evaluate the impact if any on the Company's operations in the short to medium term, the pandemic could impact Company's earnings, cash flows and financial condition.

23 These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the board on June 2, 2020.

For and on behalf of the board

Director	Director
Place: Texas, USA Date: June 2, 2020	Place: Texas, USA Date: June 2, 2020