Radisys International LLC

Financial Statements

for the year ended 31st December, 2019

Independent Auditor's Report

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RADISYS INTERNATIONAL LLC

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of Radisys International LLC (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, 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 loss, total comprehensive loss, 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, 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: 20102912AAAACN3139)

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) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments in Subsidiaries	3	4,142	4,142
Total non-current assets		**4,142**	**4,142**
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	18,596	20,856
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	3,07,911	145,05,251
(b) Other Current Assets	6	-	54
Total Current Assets		**3,26,507**	**145,26,161**
Total Assets		**3,30,649**	**145,30,303**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Share Capital	7	55,08,898	55,08,898
(b) Other Equity	8	(51,78,249)	90,17,009
Total Equity		**3,30,649**	**145,25,907**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	9	-	4,396
Total Current Liabilities		**-**	**4,396**
Total Liabilities		**-**	**4,396**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,30,649**	**145,30,303**

Corporate information and significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements. 1-21

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:

For and on behalf of the management

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 2020

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 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)	10	45,611	3,39,969
Other Income	11	19	7,083
Total Income		**45,630**	**3,47,052**
Expenses:			
Employee Benefits Expense	12	17,428	2,90,694
Other Expenses	13	142,23,460	39,847
Total Expenses		**142,40,888**	**3,30,541**
(Loss)/ Profit for the year		**(141,95,258)**	**16,511**
Other Comprehensive Income		**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive (Loss)/Income for the year		**(141,95,258)**	**16,511**

Corporate information and significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements. 1-21

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:

For and on behalf of the management

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 2020

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 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**		
	(Loss)/Profit before tax	(141,95,258)	16,511
	Adjustments for:		
	Unrealized Exchange Gain	(19)	(7,083)
	Changes in working capital:		
	Other Current Assets	54	(54)
	Trade receivables	2,280	(13,771)
	Trade Payables	(4,396)	4,396
	Net Cash (Used in) Operating Activities	**(141,97,340)**	**(1)**
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Proceeds from sale of Investment in Subsidiary		
	- Radisys India Private Limited (Refer note 15)	-	145,04,329
	Net cash from Investing Activities	**-**	**145,04,329**
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	-	-
	Net cash from Financing Activities	**-**	**-**
	Net decrease in Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	**(141,97,340)**	**145,04,328**
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	145,05,251	923
	Cash and cash equivalent at end of year (refer note 5)	**3,07,911**	**145,05,251**

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:

For and on behalf of the management

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 2020

Director
Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 2020

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended December 31, 2019

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

A. Share Capital

	Total
As at January 1, 2018	**55,08,898**
Movement during the year	**-**
As at December 31, 2018	**55,08,898**
Movement during the year	-
As at December 31, 2019	**55,08,898**

B. Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Capital Reserve	**Retained Earnings**	
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**-**	**(54,60,000)**	**(54,60,000)**
Profit for the Year	-	16,511	**16,511**
Adjustments during the year			
Gain on sale of Subsidiary to a fellow subsidiary (Refer Note 15)	144,60,498	-	**144,60,498**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**144,60,498**	**(54,43,489)**	**90,17,009**
(Loss) for the Year	-	(141,95,258)	**(141,95,258)**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**144,60,498**	**(196,38,747)**	**(51,78,249)**

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:

For and on behalf of the management

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 2020

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 2020

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

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

1. General Information

Radisys International LLC ("the Company") was incorporated on February 3, 1998, in Delaware. The principal office of the Company is situated at 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, Kent County, Delaware 19904. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Radisys Corporation.

The Company is a holding company for purposes of the holding the investmentsin operating subsidiaries and branches.

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. Investment in Subsidiaries

The Company has accounted for its investments in Subsidiaries at cost less impairment loss (if any).

B. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, is considered as a cash generating unit. If any such indication exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset/cash generating unit is made. Assets whose carrying value exceeds their recoverable amount are written down to the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Assessment is also done at end of each reporting period as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased.

C. Foreign Currency Transaction and Translation

<u>Initial Recognition</u>:

On initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are recorded in the functional currency (i.e. US Dollar), by applying to the foreign currency amount, using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

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

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 closingexchange 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 theexchange 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).

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. 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 recognised but disclosed in the financial statements only where inflow of economic benefit is probable.

G. 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.

H. 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.

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

I. 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

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC):

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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

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.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):

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

(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.

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

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) Impairment of non-financial assets

Where indicators of impairment exist for an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") Management determines the recoverable amount. As part of that determination, in assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, a valuation model is used.

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

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

3	**Investments in Subsidiaries**	**As at December 31, 2019**	**As at December 31, 2018**
	Investment in Subsidiary (unquoted at cost)		
	Radisys Cayman Limited	54,60,000	54,60,000
	Radisys Spain S.L.U. (3,000 Common Stock of Euro 1 each)	4,142	4,142
	Total	**54,64,142**	**54,64,142**
	Less: Aggregate provision for impairment in value of investments in Radisys Cayman Limited	54,60,000	54,60,000
	Total	**4,142**	**4,142**

4	**Trade Receivables (Unsecured)**	**As at December 31, 2019**	**As at December 31, 2018**
	Considered Good (refer Note 14)	18,596	20,856
	Total	**18,596**	**20,856**

5	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**	**As at December 31, 2019**	**As at December 31, 2018**
	Balances with a bank	3,07,911	145,05,251
	Total	**3,07,911**	**145,05,251**

6	**Other Current Assets**	**As at December 31, 2019**	**As at December 31, 2018**
	Prepaid Expenses	-	54
	Total	**-**	**54**

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

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

7 Share Capital

The Company is an LLC and as a result does not have shares. The only member of the LLC is Radisys Corporation.

Share Capital	**Total**
As at January 1, 2018	**55,08,898**
Movement during the year	-
As at December 31, 2018	**55,08,898**
Movement during the year	-
As at December 31, 2019	**55,08,898**

8 Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		**Total**
	Capital Reserve	**Retained Earnings**	
Balance as at January 1, 2018	**-**	**(54,60,000)**	**(54,60,000)**
Profit for the Year	-	16,511	**16,511**
Adjustments during the year			
Gain on sale of Subsidiary to a fellow subsidiary (Refer Note 15)	144,60,498	-	**144,60,498**
Balance as at December 31, 2018	**144,60,498**	**(54,43,489)**	**90,17,009**
(Loss) for the Year	-	(141,95,258)	**(141,95,258)**
Balance as at December 31, 2019	**144,60,498**	**(196,38,747)**	**(51,78,249)**

9 Trade Payables

	As at December 31, 2019	**As at December 31, 2018**
Accounts Payable	-	924
Commissions Payable	-	3,472
Total	**-**	**4,396**

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

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

10 Revenue from Operations (net)

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Commission Revenue (Refer Note 14)	45,611	3,39,969
Total	**45,611**	**3,39,969**

10.A 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.

11 Other Income

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gain	19	7,083
Total	**19**	**7,083**

12 Employee Benefits Expense

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Salaries and wages	14,338	2,64,500
Contribution to defined contribution schemes	1,763	20,123
Staff Wellfare Expenses	1,327	6,071
Total	**17,428**	**2,90,694**

13 Other Expenses

	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
Write-off of the Receivables	141,97,558	-
Travelling and conveyance expenses	10,899	13,129
Legal and professional fees	14,294	23,324
Telephone and internet charges	637	978
Miscellaneous expenses	72	2,416
Total	**142,23,460**	**39,847**

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

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

14 Related party transactions

A. **Details of related parties:**

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)
Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	Fellow Subsidiary (w.e.f Dec 11, 2018)

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:			
Commissions Revenue	Radisys Corporation, USA	45,611	3,39,969
Sale of Subsidiary (Refer note 15)	Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited	-	145,04,329
Balance Written off	Radisys Corporation, USA	(141,97,340)	
Particulars	**Related Party**	**Year ended December 31, 2019**	**Year ended December 31, 2018**
a) Balance outstanding:			
Trade Receivables	Radisys Corporation, USA	18,596	20,856

15 Sale of Investment in Subsidiary:

During 2018, the Company sold its investment in Radisys India Private Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary to Reliance Industrial Investments and Holdings Limited, a fellow subsidiary for a consideration of USD 14,504,329. This being an intra-group transaction the resultant gain of USD 14,460,498 has been recognized directly in equity.

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

(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

16 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) Investments	3	4,142	-	4,142	-
(ii) Trade Receivables	4	-	18,596	-	20,856
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	-	3,07,911	-	145,05,251
Financial liabilities					
A. Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)					
Nil					
B. Measured at amortised cost (AC)					
(i) Trade payables	9	-	-	-	4,396

17 The Company is involved in rendering software related services solely to the holding company, Radisys Corporation, USA, through its branch in Australia. Accordingly, there is a single business and geographical segment. The Australia Branch has been closed out during the year w.e.f March 10, 2020.

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 on standalone basis is not a tax paying entity for income tax purposes, and accordingly, it does not recognise any expense for Income Tax. The Income tax liability resulting from the company's activities is the responsibility of Radisys Corporation, (Holding Company).

20 The outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic Globally is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. U.S. has 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.

21 These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the management on June 02, 2020.

For and on behalf of the management

Director	Director
Place: Texas, USA	Place: Texas, USA
Date: June 02, 2020	Date: June 02, 2020