

Radisys Spain S.L.U.
Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st December, 2019

Auditor's Report

Translation of a report and financial statements originally issued in Spanish.

AUDIT REPORT ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ISSUED BY AN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To the sole shareholder of RADISYS SPAIN, S.L.U.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RADISYS SPAIN, S.L.U. (the Company), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2019, the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the notes thereto for the year then ended.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the equity and financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2019 and of its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework for financial information in Spain (identified in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements) and, specifically, the accounting principles and criteria contained therein.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain. Our responsibilities under those regulations are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements, including those related to independence, that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Spain as required by prevailing audit regulations. In this regard, we have not provided non-audit services nor have any situations or circumstances arisen that might have compromised our mandatory independence in a manner prohibited by the aforementioned requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is enough and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs

As mentioned in note 8 of the accompanying abbreviated report, the Company has open for inspection the last four years for all taxes applicable to it, except for the VAT for the year 2016 and 2017. According to current legal provisions, the liquidations Taxes cannot be considered definitive until they have been inspected by the tax authorities or the four-year limitation period has elapsed. As a result of various interpretations that could be given on the applicable tax regulations, fiscal contingencies could arise which effect is not susceptible of objective quantification.

As mentioned in note 1 of the accompanying abbreviated memorandum, the Company carries out 100% of its activity with its parent company RADISYS INTERNATIONAL, LLC.

Most relevant audit issues

Most relevant audit issues are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were the most significant assessed risks of material misstatements in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These risks were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these risks.

Recognition and income accrual

The recognition of income is a significant area in the development of our audit, and with particular significance at the end of the year in relation to its adequate temporary imputation.

Procedures applied in the audit

Our main audit procedures included, at the end of the year, the evaluation of the controls on the process of recognizing the income at closing, based on the data provided by the Company as part of its internal control, as well as the documentary verification with the contract signed between the parties.

Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the accompanying financial statements so that they give a true and fair view of the equity, financial position and results of the Company, in accordance with the regulatory framework for financial information applicable to the Company in Spain, identified in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements, and for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are 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 the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with prevailing audit regulations in Spain will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

We communicate with the directors of the Company 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.

From the significant risks communicated with the Company's directors, we determine those that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the most significant assessed risks.

We describe those risks in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter.

VAHN Y CIA AUDITORES, S.L.
(Inscrito en el Registro Oficial de Auditores de
Cuentas con el N° S0535)

Luis Marigomez Rodriguez
ROAC 21.424
March 20,2020

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

		(Expressed in Euros)	
ASSETS	Note	2019	2018
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		678.49	2,478.49
Non-current financial investments	5	-	1,800.00
Deferred tax assets		678.49	678.49
CURRENT ASSETS		212,572.26	149,337.50
Trade and other receivables		105,326.89	145,473.32
Receivable from Group companies and associates	5	92,559.65	135,864.90
Other receivables with public administrations	8	12,767.24	9,608.42
Cash and cash equivalents	6	107,245.37	3,864.18
TOTAL ASSETS		213,250.75	151,815.99
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2019	2018
EQUITY		131,750.09	115,660.75
Shareholders' equity		131,750.09	115,660.75
Capital	7	3,000.00	3,000.00
Reserves	7	151,424.06	151,424.06
Prior years' losses		(38,763.31)	(54,549.93)
Profit (loss) for the year	3	16,089.34	15,786.62
CURRENT LIABILITIES		81,500.66	36,155.24
Trade and other payables		81,500.66	36,155.24
Suppliers	5	39,477.45	544.38
Staff	5	25,632.31	20,135.56
Deferred tax liabilities	8	4,001.69	3,479.27
Other payables to public administrations	8	12,389.21	11,996.30
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		213,250.75	151,815.99

ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

		(Expressed in Euros)	
	Notes	2019	2018
Revenue	9	255,449.48	256,171.49
Personnel expenses	9	(157,878.13)	(162,025.14)
Other operating expenses	9	(77,135.39)	(76,921.37)
Other income		948.47	2,040.91
OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)		<u>21,384.43</u>	<u>19,265.89</u>
Finance income		-	-
Exchange differences		(44.30)	-
FINANCIAL PROFIT (LOSS)		<u>(44.30)</u>	-
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		<u>21,340.13</u>	<u>19,265.89</u>
Income tax	8	(5,250.79)	(3,479.27)
PROFIT (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	3	<u>16,089.34</u>	<u>15,786.62</u>

ABBREVIATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

		(Expressed in Euros)	
		2019	2018
Net income recognised in the income statement	3	<u>16,089.34</u>	<u>15,786.62</u>
Income and expense recognised directly in equity			
Arising from measurement of financial instruments			
Arising on cash-flow hedges			
Grants, donations and bequests received			
Arising on actuarial gains and losses and other adjustments			
Tax effect		_____	_____
Total income and expense recognised directly in equity		_____	_____
Transfers to the income statement			
Arising on measurement of financial instruments			
Arising on cash-flow hedges			
Grants, donations and bequests received			
Tax effect			
Total transfers to the income statement		_____	_____
TOTAL RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSE	3	<u><u>16,089.34</u></u>	<u><u>15,786.62</u></u>

TOTAL ABBREVIATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND 2018

	Capital		Share premium	Reserves	Retained earnings	Profit (loss) for the year	Grants, donations and bequests received	TOTAL
	Authorised	Uncalled						
2018 OPENING BALANCE	3,000.00	-	-	151,424.06	(70,685.63)	16,135.70	-	99,874.13
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	-	15,786.62	-	15,786.62
Transactions with shareholders or owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Capital increases								
- Other transactions with shareholders or owners								
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	16,135.70	(16,135.70)	-	-
2018 CLOSING BALANCE	3,000.00	-	-	151,424.06	(54,549.93)	15,786.62	-	115,660.75
2019 OPENING BALANCE	3,000.00	-	-	151,424.06	(54,549.93)	15,786.62	-	115,660.75
Total recognised income and expense	-	-	-	-	-	16,089.34	-	16,089.34
Transactions with shareholders or owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Capital increases								
- Other transactions with shareholders or owners								
Other changes in equity	-	-	-	-	15,786.62	(15,786.62)	-	-
2019 CLOSING BALANCE	3,000.00	-	-	151,424.06	(38,763.31)	16,089.34	-	131,750.09

1. ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

RADISYS SPAIN S.L. (Sociedad Unipersonal) formerly CONTINUOUS COMPUTING SPAIN S.L., was incorporated as a limited liability single-shareholder company on 4 February 2011 for an indefinite period, through deed no. 199, executed in Madrid before the Notary Public Mr Fernando Fernández Medina. Its current registered office is in Madrid, at Calle Nanclares de Oca, 1B, 28022.

Its corporate object is the promotion, marketing and sale of hardware and software, integrated products related to networks, protocols, platforms, processing and management of servers and databases. It also provides marketing and technology application, consulting, and business design services, and conducts any other auxiliary activities related to the provision of these services, expressly including the purchase, leasing, sale, subleasing assignment and importation and exportation of IT equipment.

The Company's sole shareholder is **Radisys International LLC** (Note 7)—previously named Continuous Computing Corporation—whose registered address is in New Castle Country, the United States; consequently, in accordance with Legislative Royal Decree 1/2010 of 2 July enacting the consolidated Corporate Enterprise Act, its status is that of a sole shareholder company, and this status has been recorded at the Commercial Register.

The sales made by the Company correspond entirely to the sole shareholder Radisys International, LLC.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the National Chart of Accounts approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of 16 November, which was amended in 2016 by Royal Decree 602/2016 of 2 December, as well as with the remaining commercial legislation in effect.

These abbreviated financial statements, which were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company, will be submitted for the approval of the sole shareholder, and are expected to be approved without any changes.

The abbreviated Annual Accounts for fiscal year 2018 were approved by the sole shareholder on May 30, 2019.

2.1 True and fair view

The abbreviated financial statements have been prepared based on the Company's auxiliary accounting records, in accordance with prevailing accounting legislation to give a true and fair view of its equity, financial position and results.

2.2 Non-obligatory accounting principles applied

No non-obligatory accounting principles were applied. In addition, the board of directors prepared these abbreviated financial statements taking into account all of the obligatory accounting principles and standards with a significant effect thereon. All obligatory accounting principles were applied.

2.3 Comparative information and issues related to the transition to the new accounting principles

In fulfilment of legislation, the abbreviated financial statements were prepared based on the accounting records of RADISYS SPAIN S.L. (Sociedad Unipersonal). The 2019 abbreviated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with current commercial legislation and with the rules set forth in the National Chart of Accounts, in order to show a true and fair view of the equity and of the financial position at 31 December 2019 and of the results of operations and the changes in its equity in the year then ended.

The figures for the year ended 31 December 2018 were obtained from the abbreviated financial statements for that year, and it was not necessary to adapt them for a comparison with those of the current year.

In order to comply with the conditions set forth in Article 257 of the Corporate Enterprise Act, the Board of Directors is presenting its financial statements in abbreviated form.

2.4 Key issues in relation to the measurement and estimation of uncertainty

The Company's Board of Directors prepared the abbreviated financial statements using estimates based on historical experience and other factors considered reasonable under current circumstances. The carrying amount of assets and liabilities, which is not readily apparent from other sources, was established on the basis of these estimates. The Company periodically reviews its estimates. It does not consider that there is a material risk of significant changes in the future value of assets and liabilities affected if the assumptions, facts or circumstances on which these estimates are based should change significantly.

3. ALLOCATION OF PROFIT (LOSS)

The Board of Directors has proposed the following allocation of profit for the year ended 31 December 2019:

	2019 euros
Basis of Appropriation	
Profit and Loss (Gains)	16,089.34
TOTAL	16,089.34
Distribution	
Legal Reserve	-
Voluntary Reserves	-
Prior years' losses	16,089.34
TOTAL	16,089.34

4. ACCOUNTING CRITERIA

The measurement bases used by the Company to prepare the abbreviated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019, in accordance with the measurement bases set forth in the National Chart of Accounts, were as follows:

4.1 Financial assets

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and not traded on active markets. They are included in current assets, except when they mature in more than 12 months as from the balance sheet date, in which case the item is recorded under non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in "Trade and other receivables" in the balance sheet.

These financial assets are initially measured at fair value, including the amount of directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently at amortised cost, and interest income accrued is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which is the discount rate that equates the carrying amount of a financial instrument to all of its estimated cash flows until maturity. Nevertheless, non-trade receivables which mature within less than one year are carried at nominal value both at initial and subsequent remeasurement, when the effect of not discounting cash flows is not significant.

At least at each year-end, the necessary impairment losses are recognised if there is objective evidence that not all of the amounts owed will be collected.

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's effective interest rate upon initial recognition. Valuation adjustments and any reversals thereof are recognised in the income statement.

4.2 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits in financial institutions. They also include other current, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Specifically, cash equivalents include investments maturing within three months from the date of acquisition.

At 31 December 2019, cash and cash equivalents consisted of cash in financial institutions.

4.3 Financial liabilities

Trade and other payables

This category includes trade and non-trade payables. These payables are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date.

These payable are initially measured at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the discount rate that equates the carrying amount of a financial instrument to estimated cash flows until the maturity of the instrument.

Nevertheless, trade payables that fall due within less than one year and that do not have a contractual interest rate are stated, both initially and afterwards, at nominal value when the effect of not updating the cash flows is not material.

4.4 Income tax

Income tax expense (income) comprises current tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense is the amount payable by the Company as a result of income tax settlements for a given year.

Tax credits and other tax benefits, excluding tax withholdings and prepayments, and tax loss carryforwards from prior years effectively offset in the current year, reduce the current income tax expense.

The deferred tax expense income relates to the recognition and derecognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include the temporary differences, measured at the amount expected to be payable or recoverable, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, as well as unused tax losses and tax credits. These amounts will be measured by applying to the corresponding temporary difference or tax asset the tax rate at which the asset is expected to be realised or the liability is expected to be settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except for those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill or of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit (or loss) nor taxable profit (or loss) and except for those associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in which the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the Company will have taxable profit available in the future against which the deferred tax assets may be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arising from items directly charged or credited to equity accounts are also recognised with a charge or credit, respectively, to equity.

Recognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and the appropriate adjustments are made where there are doubts as to their future recoverability. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are also reassessed at the end of each reporting period, and are recognised to the extent it is likely they will be recovered through future tax benefits.

4.5 Revenue and expenses

Revenue and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis, i.e., when the actual flow of the related goods and services occurs, regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, less discounts and tax.

Revenue from sales is recognised when the Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, and the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement in nor effective control over the goods sold.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date, provided that the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably.

4.6 Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities are classified in the abbreviated balance sheet as current and non-current. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are classified as current when they are associated with the Company's operating cycle and it is expected that they will be sold, consumed, realised or settled within the normal course of that cycle; if they differ from the aforementioned assets, and are expected to mature, to be sold or settled within not more than one year; if they are held for trading or are cash and cash equivalents whose use is not restricted to one year.

4.7 Environmental assets and liabilities

Expenses stemming from business actions intended to protect and improve the environment are expensed in the year in which they are incurred. When they entail additions to property, plant and equipment intended to minimise environmental impact and to protect and improve the environment, they are capitalised and recognised as an increase in the value of items of property, plant and equipment.

4.8 Related party transactions

In general, related party transactions are initially recorded at fair value. However, if the agreed price differs from its fair value, the difference is recorded taking into account the economic substance of the transaction. Subsequent measurement is made in accordance with the provisions of the respective accounting standards.

5. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

5.1 Analysis by category

The carrying amount of financial assets by category and class at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was as follows (euros):

Financial Assets	Non-current 2019	Current 2019
Loans and receivables	-	-
Deposits and guarantees	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	92,559.65
Receivable from Group companies and associates (Note 10.1)	-	<u>92,559.65</u>
Total financial assets	<u>-</u>	<u>92,559.65</u>

Financial Assets	Non-current 2018	Current 2018
Loans and receivables	1,800.00	-
Deposits and guarantees	1,800.00	-
Trade and other receivables	-	135,864.90
Receivable from Group companies and associates (Note 10.1)	-	<u>135,864.90</u>
Total financial assets	<u>1,800.00</u>	<u>135,864.90</u>

The carrying amount of financial liabilities by category and class at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was as follows (euros):

Financial Liabilities	Non-current 2019	Current 2019
Non-Related Parties	-	65,109.76
Suppliers	-	39,477.45
Staff	-	<u>25,632.31</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>65,109.76</u>

Financial Liabilities	Non-current 2018	Current 2018
Non-Related Parties	-	20,679.94
Suppliers	-	544.38
Staff	-	<u>20,135.56</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>20,679.94</u>

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At 31 December 2019 and 2018, the breakdown of "Cash and cash equivalents" was as follows (euros):

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Current accounts	107,245.37	3,864.18
Bankinter	31,527.79	7,882.37
Natwest	<u>75,717.58</u>	<u>(4,018.19)</u>
Total cash and cash equivalents	<u>107,245.37</u>	<u>3,864.18</u>

7. EQUITY

7.1 Share Capital

On 2 February 2011, the Company was incorporated with a share capital of 3,000.00 euros represented by 3,000 cumulative and indivisible shares of 1.00 euro of nominal value each, numbered consecutively from 1 to 3,000, inclusive.

The sole shareholder is **Radisys International LLC**, previously named Continuous Computing Corporation, and its single shareholder status was declared on 2 February 2011, date on which the Company was incorporated.

7.2 Reserves and prior years' losses

Pursuant to the Corporate Enterprise Act, 10% of the profits for each year must be transferred to the legal reserve until the balance of this reserve reaches at least 20% of share capital. The reserve cannot be distributed and, if used to offset losses, should no other reserves be available for this purpose, it must be replenished with future profits.

At 31 December 2019, this reserve had reached the legally required minimum, in the amount 600 euros. In addition, the Company had a voluntary reserve in the amount of 150,824.06 euros at 31 December 2019.

8. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS AND TAX MATTERS

8.1 Public administrations

The breakdown of balances relating to income tax assets and liabilities at 31 December 2019 and 2018 was as follows (euros):

	2019	2018
Other receivables with public administrations		
VAT recoverable	12,767.24	9,608.42
Total	<u>12,767.24</u>	<u>9,608.42</u>
Other payables to public administrations		
Personal income tax withholdings payable	10,852.75	9,135.63
Income tax payable	4,001.69	3,479.27
Social Security payable	1,536.46	2,860.40
Total	<u>16,390.90</u>	<u>15,475.30</u>

8.2 Tax matters

Under prevailing legislation, taxes may not be considered definitively settled either until the tax returns submitted have been inspected by the tax authorities or until the four-year inspection period has expired. At 31 December 2019, the Company has open for inspection by the tax authorities all the main taxes applicable since its incorporation, except VAT for the 2016 and 2017 fiscal year that were reviewed during the 2018 fiscal year and is pending resolution by the Spanish Tax Authorities. The possible additional liabilities that could be revealed on the occasion of an eventual inspection are not subject to objective quantification.

Each year, the Company files a corporate income tax return. Its profit, determined in accordance with tax legislation, is subject to a 25% tax rate on taxable income. Certain deductions may be taken on the resulting liability.

Owing to the different treatments that tax legislation allows for certain transactions, accounting profit (loss) may differ from taxable income.

The reconciliation of accounting profit (loss) and taxable income, in euros, was as follows:

	2019	2018
Accounting profit before tax	<u>21,340.13</u>	<u>19,265.89</u>
Permanent differences	-	3,214.97
Temporary differences	(336.99)	17,434.76
Increase	19,821.08	20,135.36
Decrease	(20,158.07)	(2,700.60)
Offset of Tax Loss Carry Forwards	-	<u>(25,998.56)</u>
Taxable Income	<u>21,003.14</u>	<u>13,917.06</u>
Tax rate	25%	25%
Net tax payable	5,250.79	3,479.27
Withholdings	-	-
Prepayments	<u>1,249.10</u>	-
Tax payable/refundable	<u>4,001.69</u>	<u>3,479.27</u>

Temporary differences arising in the year ended 31 December 2019 relate to the positive adjustment of the vacation provision, which is considered non-tax deductible. In addition, the negative adjustment relates to the reversal of the 2018 vacation provision.

9. INCOME AND EXPENSES

a) Income

Total revenue from the rendering of services at 31 December 2019 stood at 255,449.48 euros in 2018 and 256,171.49 euros in 2018 (Nota 10).

b) Supplies

The Company did not acquire supplies in 2019, nor did it 2018.

c) Personnel expenses

The breakdown of personnel expenses in the year was as follows (in euros):

PERSONNEL EXPENSES	2019	2018
Wages and Salaries	105,541.14	101,562.12
Bonuses	13,131.79	4,236.00
Commissions	6,713.00	2,500.00
Incentives	2,707.31	24,514.69
Social Security	15,336.12	16,190.01
Long-term Compensation, Pension Plan System	9,054.18	8,855.22
Vacation Provision	1,700.41	(327.93)
Other expenses	<u>3,694.18</u>	<u>4,495.03</u>
Total Personnel Expenses	<u>157,878.13</u>	<u>162,025.14</u>

At 31 December 2019, the number of employees, by category and gender, was as follows:

	Category	Men	Women	Total
Director	-	-	1	1
Technician	-	-	-	-
	-	-	1	1

At 31 December 2018, the number of employees, by category and gender, was as follows:				
	Category	Men	Women	Total
Director		-	1	1
Technician		-	-	-
		-	1	1

d) **Other operating expenses**

OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	2019	2018
Professional services	60,432.98	29,081.43
Banking services	1,082.87	980.68
Publicity	1,800.00	-
Office supplies	2,640.00	2,687.91
Telephone and Internet	2,103.48	3,509.99
Travel expenses	9,076.06	9,928.77
Total Other operating expenses	77,135.39	46,188.78

10. **COMPENSATION AND OTHER BENEFITS FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

10.1 **Related party transactions**

Company transactions in 2019 and 2018 with related parties, as well as the nature of the relationship, were as follows:

Company Name	NIF (taxpayer no.)	Nature of the relationship
Radisys International LLC	N4005915F	Sole shareholder

The amounts of the transactions with Group companies in 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in euros):

	2019	2018
Rendering of services		
Radisys International LLC	255,449.48	256,171.49
Total	255,449.48	256,171.49

Revenue from the rendering of intercompany services recognised by the Company is calculated on the basis of operating expenses increased by 8%.

Balances with related parties at year-end 2019 and 2018 were as follows (in euros) (note 5):

	Debit Balance 2019	Debit Balance 2018
Radisys International LLC	92,559.65	135,864.90
Total	92,559.65	135,864.90

10.2 **Remuneration of the Board of Directors and senior management**

At 31 December 2019 and 2018, the members of the Board of Directors had not received any remuneration and had no debit balance with the Company.

At 31 December 2019, the Company had no pension plans or life insurance policies for members of the Board of Directors nor had it provided any guarantees on their behalf. At 31 December 2018, it had no such plans or policies nor had it provided any such guarantees.

In addition, neither at 31 December 2019 nor at 31 December 2018 had any advances been given to the members of the Board of Directors.

At year-end 2019, the members of the Board of Directors of the Company had not informed other members of the Board of Directors of any direct or indirect conflict of interest that they, or their affiliates as defined in the Corporate Enterprise Act, had with the interests of the Company.

11. OTHER INFORMATION**11.1 Environment and Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

The Company's directors state that the Company's accounting records with respect to these abbreviated financial statements contain no item required to be included in the document, other than the environmental information set forth in the Ministry of Justice Order of 8 October 2001.

Pursuant to Ministerial Order of 28 January 2009 (Official Gazette 10 February 2009) and Resolution 6 April 2010 (Official Gazette 7 April 2010), on greenhouse gas emission rights, it is hereby expressly stated that there are no environmental items, and specifically greenhouse gas emission rights items.

11.2 Contingent liabilities

The Company has recorded no contingent liabilities for lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business.

12. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

At the date of authorisation for issue of these abbreviated financial statements, no events having occurred after the reporting date and having a significant impact on the financial statements or on the Company's operations had been found.

AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE 2019 ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Board of Directors of RADISYS SPAIN S.L. UNIPERSONAL, on 19 March 2020, in accordance with Article 257 of the Corporate Enterprise Act, hereby authorises for issue these abbreviated financial statements for the year from 1 January 2018 to 31 December 2019, which are composed of the appended documents that precede this text.

Mr. Nilesh Shashikant Mehta
Chairman

Mr. Donald Patrick Crosby
Director/Secretary

Mr. Robert Charles Pippert
Director