

Radisys GmbH

**Financial Statements
for the year ended 31st December, 2022**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF RADISYS GMBH****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of Radisys GmbH (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2022, 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 intermediate 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, 2022 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, 2022, 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') issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Special 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the Special Purpose Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Special Purpose Financial Statements 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 the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

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

The Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Radisys Corporation, the intermediate holding company of the Company. As a result, the Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the internal 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 March 30, 2023

(UDIN:23102912BGXVZF2179)

Radisys GmbH
Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2022
(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at December 31, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Assets			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	3	1,112,937	862,962
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	88,455	53,127
(b) Other Current Assets	5	1,220	2,055
Total Current Assets		1,202,612	918,144
Total Assets		1,202,612	918,144
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Share Capital	6	26,500	26,500
(b) Other Equity	7	731,314	634,818
Total Equity		757,814	661,318
Liabilities Current			
Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	8	410,877	253,431
(b) Current Tax Liabilities	9	33,921	3,395
Total Current Liabilities		444,798	256,826
Total Liabilities		444,798	256,826
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,202,612	918,144

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

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As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the board

Abhijit A. Damle Partner
Membership No.
102912

Director

Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: March 30, 2023

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023

Radisys GmbH**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended December 31, 2022***(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)*

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Income:			
Revenue from Operations	10	1,778,770	740,344
Other Income	11	163	632
Total Income		1,778,933	740,976
Expenses:			
Employee Benefits Expense	12	1,427,721	584,639
Other Expenses	13	208,956	97,623
Total Expenses		1,636,677	682,262
Profit Before Tax		142,256	58,714
Tax Expense			
Current Tax	14A	45,760	24,634
Net Tax Expense		45,760	24,634
Profit for the Year		96,496	34,080
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		96,496	34,080
Corporate information and significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.	1-20		

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLPChartered Accountants
F.R.N: 117366W/W-100018Abhijit A. Damle Partner
Membership No.
102912Place: Mumbai
Date: March 30, 2023**For and on behalf of the board**

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023

Radisys GmbH

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended December 31, 2022

(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

A. Share Capital	Total
As at January 1, 2021	26,500
Movement during the year	-
As at December 31, 2021	26,500
Movement during the year	-
Balance as at December 21, 2022	26,500

B. Other Equity	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance As at January 1, 2021	416,718	184,020	600,738
Profit for the year	-	34,080	34,080
Balance As at December 31, 2021	416,718	218,100	634,818
Profit for the year	-	96,496	96,496
Balance As at December 31, 2022	416,718	314,596	731,314

As per our report of even date

For Deloitte Haskins and Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

F.R.N: 117366W/W-100018

For and on behalf of the boardAbhijit A. Damle Partner
Membership No. 102912

Director

Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: March 30, 2023Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023

Radisys GmbH

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended December 31, 2022

(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended December 31, 2022	For the year ended December 31, 2021
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	142,256	58,714
Operating Profit before working capital changes	142,256	58,714
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(249,140)	(192,356)
Increase in trade payables	157,446	133,037
Cash generated from/(used in) Operating Activities	50,562	(605)
Income Taxes (paid)	(15,234)	(8,789)
Net cash generated from/(used in) Operating Activities	35,328	(9,394)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash from Investing Activities	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash from Financing Activities	-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	35,328	(9,394)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	53,127	62,521
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer Note 4)	88,455	53,127

As per our report of even date

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

For and on behalf of the board

Abhijit A. Damle Partner
Membership No. 102912

Director

Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: March 30, 2023

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 30, 2023

Radisys GmbH**Notes for the year ended December 31, 2022**

(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

1. General Information

Radisys GmbH (“the Company”) was incorporated on November 16, 1995, in Germany. The principal office of the Company is situated at Brienner Str.55, 80333 Munich, Germany.

Radisys GMBH is engaged in acting as an exclusive sales agent in the Germany and other European countries for the products developed by Radisys Corporation. Radisys Corporation (U.S.A), the parent of the Company, is a leading independent supplier of embedded computer component and subsystems used by original equipment manufacturers in manufacturing automation, telecommunications, medical equipment, test and measurements and transactional terminal applications.

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These Special Purpose financial statements have been prepared for the limited purpose of preparation of consolidated financial 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 policies 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 categorized 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. 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. EURO), 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.

Radisys GmbH**Notes for the year ended December 31, 2022***(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)***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).

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. 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.

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.

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. 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.

H. 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 Statement of 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.

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.

Radisys GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022
 (All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

3 Trade Receivables (Unsecured)

	As at December 31, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Considered good (from a related party) (Refer note 15)	1,112,937	862,962
Total	1,112,937	862,962

Trade Receivables aging schedule

Particulars as of December 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables –				
(ii) Considered good	688,723	424,214	-	1,112,937
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables –	-	-	-	-
Total	688,723	424,214	-	1,112,937

Particulars as of December 31, 2021	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment			
	Current but not due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables –				
(ii) Considered good	330,108	244,322	288,532	862,962
(ii) Disputed Trade receivables –	-	-	-	-
Total	330,108	244,322	288,532	862,962

4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at December 31, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Balances with bank	88,455	53,127
Total	88,455	53,127

5 Other Current Assets

	As at December 31, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Balances with Government Authorities	1,220	2,055
Total	1,220	2,055

Radisys GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022

*(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)***6 Share Capital**

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

Share Capital	Total
As at January 1, 2021	26,500
Movement during the year	-
As at December 31, 2021	26,500
Movement during the year	-
As at December 31, 2022	26,500

7 Other Equity

	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at January 1, 2021	416,718	184,020	600,738
Profit for the year	-	34,080	34,080
Balance as at December 31, 2021	416,718	218,100	634,818
Profit for the year	-	96,496	96,496
Balance as at December 31, 2022	416,718	314,596	731,314

Radisys GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022

(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

8 Trade Payables

	As at December 31, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Trade payables	410,877	253,431
Total	410,877	253,431

Trade Payables aging schedule

Particulars as at December 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	
(i) Others	40,970	366,094	3,813	-	410,877
(ii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	40,970	366,094	3,813	-	410,877

Particulars as at December 31, 2021	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	
(i) Others	45,395	208,036	-	-	253,431
(ii) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45,395	208,036	-	-	253,431

9 Current Tax Liabilities

	As at December 31, 2022	As at December 31, 2021
Provision for income tax	33,921	3,395
Total	33,921	3,395

Radisys GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022

(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

10 Revenue from Operations

	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Commissions Revenue (Refer Note 15)	1,778,770	740,344
Total	1,778,770	740,344

10A 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 services are for a shorter duration.

11 Other Income

	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Miscellaneous income	163	632
Total	163	632

12 Employee Benefits Expense

	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Salaries and wages	1,321,294	554,208
Contribution to defined contribution schemes	102,620	27,402
Staff welfare expenses	3,807	3,029
Total	1,427,721	584,639

13 Other Expenses

	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Travelling and Conveyance expenses	129,579	25,780
Legal and professional fees	52,087	65,851
Telephone and internet charges	9,614	4,590
Insurance	370	-
Miscellaneous expenses	17,306	1,402
Total	208,956	97,623

Radisys GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022

(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

14. Income Tax expense:

Note	Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
14A	Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Current Tax:		
	In respect of current year	45,760	24,634
	Current tax expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	45,760	24,634
	Deferred Tax:		
In respect of current year	-	-	
	Income tax expense	45,760	24,634

14B The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
Profit before tax	142,256	58,714
Federal income tax calculated @ 27%	38,409	15,853
Others	7,351	8,781
Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	45,760	24,634

Note	Particulars			
15	Related party transactions			
A.	List of related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:			
	Name of related parties	Description of relationship		
	Reliance Industries Limited	Ultimate Holding Company (Control exists)		
	Radisys Corporation	Intermediate Holding Company (Control exists)		
	Radisys BV	Holding Company (Control exists)		
B.	Details of transactions during the year and balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date:			
	Particulars	Related Party	For the year ended December 2022	For the year ended December 2021
	a) Transactions during the year:			
	Commission Revenue	Radisys Corporation	1,778,770	740,344
	Particulars	Related Party	As at December 31 2022	As at December 31 2021
	a) Balance outstanding:			
	Trade Receivables	Radisys Corporation	1,112,937	862,962

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

17 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 intermediate holding company, Radisys Corporation, from the audited consolidated trial balance which includes balances pertaining to the components.

Radisys GmbH

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022

(All amounts in EUR, unless otherwise stated)

18 Categorywise Classification of Financial Instruments

	Note	Non-current As at December 31, 2022	Current As at December 31, 2022	Non-current As at December 31, 2021	Current As at December 31, 2021
Financial assets					
A. Measured at amortised cost (AC)					
(i) Trade Receivables	3	-	1,112,937	-	862,962
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	-	88,455	-	53,127
Financial liabilities					
A. Measured at amortised cost (AC)					
(i) Trade payables	8	-	410,877	-	253,431

19 Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of trade 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.

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 intermediate holding company, will ensure that sufficient liquidity is available to meet all of its commitments by raising loans or arranging other facilities as and when required.

Credit Management Risk:

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.

Capital Management Risk:

The Company is predominantly equity financed which is evidenced from the capital structure table. (Refer Note 6)

20 These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the board on March 24, 2023.

For and on behalf of the board

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 24, 2023

Director

Place: Texas, USA
Date: March 24, 2023