For the period of the years ended December 31, 2019

REVIEW REPORT OF THE INDEPENDANT AUDITOR

To Investors and Directors of

ORACLE FINANCIAL SERVICES SOFTWARE CHILE LIMITADA

We have audited the Individual financial statements enclosed of **ORACLE FINANCIAL SERVICES SOFTWARE CHILE LIMITADA**, which comprise the individual statement of financial position as of 31 December, 2019 and the corresponding individual statement of comprehensive income, change in equity and cash flows for the years ended in those dates, and the corresponding notes to the individual financial statements.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these individual financial statements in accordance with international standards for financial reporting. This responsibility includes designing, implementing, and maintaining of a relevant internal control to the preparation and fair presentation of individual financial statements that are exempt to material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Chile. Those standards require that we plan and perform our work in order to achieve a reasonable assurance that the individual financial statements are exempt of material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the individual financial statement. The procedures selected depend on auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the individual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. To achieve these risk assessments, the Auditor considers the internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the individual financial statements entity in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose to express an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control of the entity. Consequently, we express no such kind of opinion. An audit, also, includes evaluating what are appropriate accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the individual financial statement.

We believe that audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a base for our audit opinion.

OPINION

In our opinion, these individual financial statements previously mentioned, fairly present, in all material respect, the financial situation of **ORACLE FINANCIAL SERVICES SOFTWARE CHILE LIMITADA** as of December 31, 2019 and the results of its operation and cash flows for the years ended on those dates in accordance with international financial reporting standards.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION TO DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND DECEMBER 31, 2018 (Amounts in Chilean pesos – CLP)

	Note	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	1	3.957.681.708	5.077.753.856
Accounts receivables, net of allowance	1	1.935.022.902	809.079.446
Other Taxes and Credits	2	2.271.160.543	1.358.447.300
Prepaid expenses	3	183.200	1.683.200
Unbilled accounts receivable	3	1.207.476.760	1.090.780.689
Total current assets	3	9.371.525.113	8.337.744.491
Property and equipment, net			6.557.744.491
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>9.371.525.113</u>	<u>8.337.744.491</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	4	312.126.774	89.206.542
Accrued employee costs	5	317.983.811	376.120.020
Deferred revenue	6	583.132.330	1.420.749.642
Other current liabilities	7	763.767.021	425.001.812
Due to – related parties	8	1.369.441.620	570.137.867
Income tax Payable			
Total current liabilities		3.346.451.556	2.881.215.883
Commitments			
Stockholder's equity			
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, Authorized: 100 shares			
Equity Share Capital		795.139.398	795.139.398
Convertible preferred Stock		-	-
Additional paid-in-capital		-	-
Contributed Surplus		568.544.949	(3.050.956)
Equity Revaluation		-	-
(Accumulated deficit) retained earnings		4.661.389.210	4.664.440.166
Accumulated other comprehensive loss			
Total stockholder's equity	9	<u>6.025.073.557</u>	<u>5.456.528.608</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		<u>9.371.525.113</u>	<u>8.337.744.491</u>

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME BY FUNCTION FOR THE PERIODS ENDED THE YEAR TO 2019 AND 2018 (Amounts in Chilean pesos – CLP)

	December 3	51,
	2019	2018
Revenue	5.788.058.145	4.144.409.876
Cost of revenue (excluding depreciation and amortization)	(4.437.266.602)	(3.689.436.013)
Gross profit	1.350.791.543	454.973.863
Operating expenses	(66.623.428)	(308.863.717)
Selling and marketing expenses	(4.749.500)	-
General and administrative expenses	(207.424.152)	(161.719.349)
Depreciation and amortization	(5.359.632)	(7.327.220)
Impairment of goodwill	-	
Operating (loss) income	1.066.634.831	(22.936.423)
Non-operating income (expense), net	(323.991.621)	255.712.743
Interest income	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Other income (expenses), net	(7.872.881)	(120.174.599)
(Loss) income before income taxes	734.770.329	112.601.721
Provision for income taxes	(166.225.380)	(115.652.677)
Net (loss) income	568.544.949	(3.050.956)

INDIVIDUAL STATEMENTS OF INDIRECT CASH FLOWS. FOR THE PERIODS ENDED IN DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Amounts in Chilean pesos – CLP)

	Year ended December 31,	Year ended December 31,
Particulars	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net (loss) income before taxes	734,770,329	(3.050.956)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in)	73 1.770.323	(3.030.330)
provided by operating activities		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	_	357.302.333
Depreciation and amortization	-	7.327.220
Stock Compensation Cost	-	-
Exchange Rate Adjustment	-	(248.976.876)
Minority interest		(,
The state of the s	734.770.329	112.601.721
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisition	754.770.325	112.001.721
Accounts receivable and unbilled receivables	(1.241.139.527)	1.672.504.297
Other current assets and other assets	(1.241.13).327)	1.072.504.257
Current liabilities and other liabilities	(613.702.950)	(303.239.114)
Income Tax Paid	(013.702.530)	(303.23).111)
	(1.120.072.140)	1 401 077 004
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(1.120.072.148)	1.481.866.904
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	-
Rental Deposits	-	-
Write-off Intangibles		
Net cash used in investing activities		-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of Shares	-	-
Securities Premium	-	-
Capital Revaluation on Equity	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		_
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1.120.072.148)	1.481.866.904
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1112010 / 211 10)	11.01.000.50.
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.077.753.856	3.595.886.952
Cash and cash equivalents at the ord of the year	3.957.681.708	5.077.753.856
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3.937.061.706	3.077.733.830
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Taxes paid	-	-
Cash paid for interest		
Purchase accounting adjustment		
Assets acquired under capital leases		

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was legally incorporated on November 26, 2009 and its corporate purpose is performing any kind of Buying, selling and marketing of software, programs and / or computer products.

The Equity is: 1.000.000. - Chilean pesos. The partners and the percentage of participation:

Oracle Financial Services Software Limited: 99% Oracle Financial Services Software B.V:: 1%

BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF INDIVIDUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND ACCOUNTING CRITERIA APPLIED.

Preparation bases

For all matter related to the presentation of its financial statements, the company uses the international financial reporting standards issued by international accounting standards board (hereinafter "IASB"),

The individual financial statements for the period of one year to December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2019 have been prepared in accordance with international accounting financial standards, issuing by the international accounting standards board (hereinafter "IASB").

These individual financial statements have been prepared from the accounting records kept by the Main Company.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for some financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each exercise as explained in the accounting policies below. In general terms, the historical costs are based in the fair value of the consideration given by goods and services.

The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinarily transactions between market participants in the valuation date, regardless of whether this amount is observable or estimated using another technique of direct assessment. To estimate the fair value of an asset or liability, the company takes into consideration the characteristics to set up the price of the assets or liability to the measurement date. The fair value valuation purposes and / or disclosure of individual financial statements is determined such, except for:

i) The calculation that have some similarities with the market value (but they are not their fair value, such as net realizable value in IAS 2 or value in use of IAS 36).

To assess the value in use, the company prepare projections of future cash flows before tax based on the most recent estimates available. These budgets include the best estimations of

managements of management on the revenues and costs of the cash-generating units using industry projections, past experience and future expectations.

Accounting Period

These individual financial statements cover the following periods:

Statements of financial Situation at December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Statements of changes in Equity of the period of twelve months ended in December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Statements of Comprehensive Income for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

Indirect Flow Statements Cash for the twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Responsibility for the information

In the preparation of these Individual Financial Statements have used certain estimation made by management of the company to quantify some assets, liabilities, income, expenses and commitments that are registered in them, among others we mention the following:

- Useful life of fixed assets
- Assessment of assets
- Assessment of impairment of assets
- Assumptions used in the actuarial calculation of employee termination benefits and other long-term benefits
- Assumptions used to calculate the fair value of financial instruments
- Revenue from services pending billing (Revenue recognition)
- Provisions for obligations to third parties
- Risks arising from current litigation

The main estimates refer basically to:

1. Impairment of assets: The Company reviews the carrying value of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the book value may not be recoverable as indicated in IAS No. 36. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of asset is estimated to determine the extent of deterioration.

In the case of financial assets that have commercial substance, the company has defined a policy to register the impairment provisions based on bad debt of the outstanding balance, which is determinate base on an analysis of the age and historical collection.

2. Revenue recognition: The Revenues are recognized according to the degree of progress method. This method requires estimating the progress of the project by

comparing the costs incurred at a given date with the total estimated costs. The total budgeted costs are accumulated using assumptions related to the period needed to finalize the project, the prices and availability of the materials as well as the salaries and wages to be incurred. Unforeseen circumstances could extend the life of the project or the costs to be incurred, the basis of the calculation of the degree of progress could change what would affect the rate or period over which the project income is recognized.

Accounting Principles

Currency

The financial statements of the company are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the companies operate (their functional currency). For the purposes of the Financial Statements, the Company's comprehensive income and cash flow statement are expressed in Chilean pesos, which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the individual Financial Statements.

Property, Plants and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment owned by the Company correspond to the tangible assets that meet the following definition and according IFRS the initial cost of fixed assets may include:

- Acquisition price (plus import duties and other costs associated with imports).
- Any costs directly attributable to the transfer of the asset to its final location and conditioning needed to start operations.
- Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period which are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets.

The Company has chosen the cost method, for all the elements of its fixed assets, which consists of valuing the initial cost, less accumulated depreciation less impairment losses (if any).

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no expected future economic benefits arising from continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between sales revenue and the carrying amount of the asset and recognized in income.

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that they are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including trade accounts and other receivables, bank and cash balances, and others) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

Interest income are recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for accounts receivable in a short term when the effect of discounting is not significant.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company will derecognize a financial asset only when the contractual rights expire on the cash flows of the asset, or when transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained on active participation and liability associated by the amounts that may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, it continues to recognize the financial asset and recognizes a collateral loan income received.

When a financial asset in its entirety is derecognize, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the gain or loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the equity is recognized in the results.

When a financial asset other than in its entirety is derecognize (for example, when retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part that continues recognizing under continuing involvement, and the part that it is no longer recognizes, based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any accumulated result assigned to that part which has been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in results. A cumulative result that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that it is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value, recognizing any gains or losses arising from the new measurement in the statement of comprehensive income.

Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including loans and trade and other payables) are valued at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) over the expected life of the financial liability (or, where appropriate a shorter period) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Provision

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event that it is probable that the Company use resources to settle the obligation and which can make a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision which represents the best estimate of the amounts required to settle the present obligation at the closing date of the financial statements, taking into account the risks of uncertainty surrounding the obligation. When a provision is determined using the estimate cash flows to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When is expected to recover part or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision from a third party, the amount receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

Income Taxes

The Company in Chile accounted the income tax based on the net taxable income determined according to the rules established in the Law on Income Tax.

Deferred taxes caused on temporary differences and other events that create differences between the accounting and tax basis of assets and liabilities are registered in accordance with the rules set out in IAS 12 "Income taxes".

Assets and deferred tax liabilities should be measured at the tax rates expected to be applicable in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially approved at the end of the reporting period is reported.

The current taxes and changes in deferred taxes are registered in income or in equity in the statement of financial position, depending on where they have registered the gains or losses which have arisen, except assets or liabilities arising from business combinations.

Deferred tax assets and tax credits are recognized only when it is probable that sufficient future tax gains to recover the deductible temporary differences and make tax credits. Liabilities are recognized for deferred taxes for all temporary differences, except those arising from the initial recognition of goodwill and those whose origin is given by the valuation of investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities in which the Company may control the reversal of the same and probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset should be reviewed at the end of each reporting period on which is informed and it should be reduced to the extent that it is no longer deemed likely to be available sufficient revenues to allow it to recover all or part of the asset.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax should be recognized as a gain or loss, except when related to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in the equity, respectively. When the current or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting of a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Cash flow statement indirect method

For purposes of preparing the cash flow statement, the Company has defined the following considerations:

Cash and cash equivalent: Includes cash balances, deposits, mutual funds fixed income and other short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash and have a low risk of changes in value and with an original maturity of up to three months. In statements of financial position, bank overdrafts are classified as current liabilities.

Operation activities: They are the activities that constitute the main source of revenue of the Company and other activities that cannot be classified as investment or financing.

Investment activities: They are activities of acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and equivalents.

Financial activities: They are activities that produce changes in the size and composition of equity and financial liabilities.

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED IN DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Amounts in Chilean pesos – CLP)

NOTE 1- CURRENT ASSETS

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.957.681.708	5.077.753.856
Account Receivables	1.935.022.902	809.079.446
Total	5.892.704.610	5.886.833.302

NOTE 2- OTHER TAXES AND CREDITS

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
Income Tax Deposit, Current Prepaid Taxes	663.170.298	599.669.230
CIT Liabilities, Current PMT - Fed & Foreign	466.974.708	185.439.625
VAT on Sales	269.699.227	61.303.573
VAT Purchases - Reverse Charge – Input.	<u>871.316.310</u>	<u>512.034.872</u>
Total	2.271.160.543	1.358.447.300

NOTE 3- PREPAID EXPENSES AND WARRANTY BILL

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
Prepaid Expenses and other current assets	183.200	1.683.200
Unbilled Debtors	1.207.476.760	1.090.780.689
Total	1.207.659.960	1.092.463.889

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED IN DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Amounts in Chilean pesos – CLP)

NOTE 4- ACCOUNT PAYABLE

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
Accrued Audit Fees	6.469.050	24.760.374
Open PO / Web Expenses Accrual	5.334.571	9.344.239
Total	312.126.774	89.206.542

NOTE 5- ACCRUED EMPLOYEE COST

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
Acc. Exp. – Leave Encashment Total	317.983.811 317.983.811	376.120.020 376.120.020

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED IN DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Amounts in Chilean pesos – CLP)

NOTE 6- DEFERRED REVENUE (CURRENT)

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
Unearned Revenue-License DSO Consulting Reclass Unearned Revenue-Consulting Unearned Revenue-Support Total	(36.731.291) 386.577.515 233.286.106 583.132.330	72.144.210 - 1.112.777.064 - 235.828.368 1.420.749.642

NOTE 7- OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
WHT Payable AP - Federal	563.970	187.882
Payroll Tax Payable	7.195.529	38.343.482
Employee Tax Payable (Withholding Tax Payable)	12.787.213	33.877.420
Employer Tax Payable (Social Contribution)	801.435	(19.924.405)
WHT AR	(37.535.843)	(38.654.876)
VAT Purchases - Reverse Charge - Output	<u>779.954.717</u>	411.172.309
Total	763.767.021	425.001.812

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED IN DECEMBER 31, 2019 AND 2018 (Amounts in Chilean pesos – CLP)

NOTE 8- DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
OFSS/ORCL I/C Account	1.456.491	1.263.060
OFSS Inter-co Trade	894.449.391	546.147.347
OFSS Intra-co Non-Trade	473.535.736	401.452.643
FSS I/C AR-AP Invoicing Clearing Account	2	1
OFSS I/C - Deferred Revenue on COGS & Unbilled		(378.725.184)
Total	1.369.441.620	570.137.867

NOTE 9- SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The detail is as follows:

	31-12-2019	31-12-2018
	\$	\$
Share capital	795.139.398	795.139.398
(Accumulated Deficit) Retained Earning	4.661.389.210	4.664.440.166
Retained Earnings - Current	568.544.949	(3.050.956)
Total	6.025.073.557	5.456.528.608

NOTE 10- CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Company between 1 January and 31 December 2019 has no commitments or contingencies that should be disclosed in the financial statements

NOTE 11- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Since the period from December 31, 2019 and the date of preparation of these financial statements, no events have occurred that could significantly affect the presentation and interpretation of them.