

MIA TECHNOLOGY INC.

**FOR THE ACCOUNTING PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
FINANCIAL STATEMENT TABLES AND FOOTNOTES**

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MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Statement of Financial Position for the Fiscal Period Ended on September 30, 2021
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	[3]	16.569.371	8.417.053
Trade Receivables	[4]	31.975.343	20.850.524
Other Receivables	[6]	520.213	9.260.744
Stocks	[7]	5.025.610	3.265.196
Prepaid Expenses	[13]	6.889.794	1.281.937
Assets Regarding Current Period Tax	[14]	13.149	11.842
Other Current Assets	[15]	1.841.112	652.073
Total Current Assets		62.834.592	43.739.369
Fixed Assets			
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	[9]	2.629.838	8.154.365
Tangible Fixed Assets	[10]	738.471	710.439
Tenure Assets	[8]	894.532	1.206.465
Intangible Fixed Assets	[11]	76.135.493	40.276.423
- Capitalized Development Costs		76.129.159	40.269.180
-Other Intangible Fixed Assets		6.334	7.243
Prepaid Expenses	[13]	29.810	-
Deferred Tax Asset	[17]	1.567.315	867.156
Total Fixed Assets		81.995.459	51.214.848
Total Assets		144.830.051	94.954.217

The attached footnotes are an integral part of these financial statements

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Statement of Financial Position for the Fiscal Period Ended on September 30, 2021

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
KAYNAKLAR			
Short-Term Liabilities			
Short Term Debts	[5]	9.012.515	585.662
- Bank Loans		8.536.948	183.989
- Payables from Rental Transactions		475.567	401.673
Short-Term Portion of Long Term Borrowings	[5]	4.421.726	4.548.508
Trade Payables	[4]	24.061.737	15.480.351
Liabilities Under the Scope of Employee Benefits	[16]	586.086	285.995
Deferred Income	[13]	364.403	75.772
Period Profit Tax Liability	[17]	214.398	1.487
Short term provisions		416.984	167.778
-Provisions Concerning Benefits Provided for Employees	[16]	137.991	158.628
- Other Short-Term Provisions	[12]	278.993	9.150
Other Short Term Liabilities	[15]	26.051	135.696
Total Short-Term Liabilities		39.103.900	21.281.249
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	[5]	2.936.807	5.266.630
- Bank Loans		2.374.082	4.472.840
- Payables from Rental Transactions		562.725	793.790
Long-Term Provisions		830.491	1.119.543
-Provisions Concerning Benefits Provided for Employees	[16]	830.491	1.119.543
Total Long-Term Liabilities		3.767.298	6.386.173
TOTAL LIABILITIES		42.871.198	27.667.422
Equities			
Paid-in Capital	[18]	30.000.000	30.000.000
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expenses that will not be re-classified		(288.700)	(578.238)
-Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains/(Losses)		(288.700)	(578.238)
Reserves on Retained Earnings		1.832.335	1.832.335
Retained Earnings/Losses		36.032.698	13.843.135
Net Profit / Loss For the Period		34.382.520	22.189.563
Total Equity		101.958.853	67.286.795
Total Resources and Equity		144.830.051	94.954.217

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MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Fiscal Year Ended as of January 01 - September 30, 2021

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

Other Statement of Comprehensive Income	Notes	01.01.2020 30.09.2021	01.01.2020 30.09.2020
Revenue	[19]	104.428.880	27.472.232
Cost of Sales (-)	[19]	(66.055.971)	(18.226.287)
Gross Profit (Loss)		38.372.909	9.245.945
General Administrative Expenses (-)	[20]	(3.284.822)	(542.096)
Other Revenue from Main Activities	[21]	359.090	805.861
Other Expenses From Main Operations (-)	[22]	(298.811)	(470.207)
Main Operating Profit (Loss)		35.148.366	9.039.503
Revenue From Investment Activities	[23]	547.480	34.695
Operating Profit (Loss) Before Financing Expenses		35.695.846	9.074.198
Financing Income	[24]	4.176.246	2.386.679
Financial Expenses (-)	[25]	(5.582.005)	(1.637.742)
Continuing Operations Profit Before Tax (Loss)		34.290.087	9.823.135
Tax Income (Expense) of Continuing Operations	[17]	92.433	632.795
Tax Expense of the Period		(704.239)	(71.205)
Deferred Tax Income (Expense)		796.672	704.000
Net Profit (Loss) for The Period		34.382.520	10.455.930
Earnings / (Losses) per Share	[26]	1.1461	0.3485
Statement of Comprehensive Income		01.01.2020 30.09.2021	01.01.2020 30.09.2020
Net Profit (Loss) for The Period		34.382.520	10.455.930
Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	[18]	289.538	(158.819)
Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Earnings/Losses		386.051	(203.614)
Tax Income/Expense Related to Other Comprehensive Income Items Not to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss		(96.513)	44.795
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)		289.538	(158.819)
Total Comprehensive Income		34.672.058	10.297.111

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MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Fiscal Period Ended on 01 January - 30 September 2021
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

		Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to be Reclassified in Profit or Loss			Accumulated Profits		
	Paid-in Capital	-Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains/losses Profit/(Loss)	Other Reserves	Reserves on Retained Earnings	Retained Earnings/Losses	Net Profit / Loss For the Period	Total
January 1, 2020	20.000.000	(279.450)	106.696	1.087.486	11.009.372	13.471.916	45.396.020
Transfers	-	-	-	-	13.471.916	(13.471.916)	-
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss)	-	(158.819)	-	-	-	10.455.930	10.297.111
September 30, 2020	20.000.000	(438.269)	106.696	1.087.486	24.481.288	10.455.930	55.693.131
January 01, 2021	30.000.000	(578.238)	106.696	1.832.335	13.736.439	22.189.563	67.286.795
Transfers	-	-	(106.696)	-	22.296.259	(22.189.563)	-
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss)	-	289.538	-	-	-	34.382.520	34.672.058
September 30, 2021	30.000.000	(288.700)	-	1.832.335	36.032.698	34.382.520	101.958.853

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MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Cash-Flow Statement for the Fiscal Period Ended as of 01 January - 30 September 2021

(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

	Notes	01.01.2020 30.09.2021	01.01.2020 30.09.2020
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		35.705.626	3.968.074
Period Profit / Loss		34.382.520	10.455.930
Adjustments Related to Reconciliation of Net Profit (Loss) for the Period;		2.454.936	2.775.337
Adjustments Related to Depreciation and Amortization	[8-9-10-11]	3.472.914	3.249.724
Adjustments for Impairment (Cancellation)		(277.973)	(357.987)
Adjustments Regarding Provisions	[4]	(277.973)	(357.987)
Adjustments Regarding Provisions		(39.846)	632.395
Adjustments Regarding Provisions	[16]	(309.689)	464.662
Adjustments Regarding Provisions	[12]	269.843	167.733
Adjustments Regarding Tax (Income) Expense	[17]	(700.159)	(748.795)
Changes in Operational Capital		(1.131.830)	(9.263.193)
Decrease (Increase) in Financial Investments		-	1.788
Adjustments related to increase in trade receivables	[4]	(10.846.846)	4.278.006
Adjustments regarding the increase (decrease) in other receivables regarding activities	[6]	8.740.531	1.296.093
Decrease (increase) in other receivables not related to the operation related parties		-	1.755.257
Decrease (increase) in other receivables related to the operation related parties		8.740.531	(459.164)
Adjustments Regarding Decreases (Increases) in Inventories	[7]	(1.760.414)	7.582.483
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	[13]	(5.545.071)	(12.917.678)
Adjustment related to the increase (decrease) in commercial payables	[4]	8.483.883	(14.606.974)
Increase (Decrease) in liabilities within the scope of benefits provided to employees	[16]	300.091	(272.538)
Adjustment related to the increase (decrease) in other liabilities related to operations	[6]	97.503	4.229.489
Increase (decrease) in the deferred income	[13]	297.787	1.014.844
Adjustments Related to Other Increase (Decrease) in Business Capital		(899.294)	134.870
Increase in other assets related to the activities	[15]	(1.292.098)	284.243
Increase (Decrease) in Other Liabilities Related to Activities	[15]	392.804	(149.373)
Cash Flows from Operations		35.705.626	3.968.074
B. Cash Flows from Investment Activities		(33.523.556)	(11.115.940)
Cash Outflows from the Purchase of Tangible and Intangible Assets	[10-11]	(39.023.576)	(11.115.940)
Cash Inflows from the Sale of Investment Properties	[9]	5.500.020	-
C. Cash flows from financing activities		5.970.248	12.204.825
Cash Inflows and Outflows from Borrowing (net)		5.970.248	12.204.825
Cash Inflows and Outflows from Loans (net)	[5]	5.970.248	12.204.825
Net Increase(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before Foreign Currency Conversion Differences (+/-)		8.152.318	5.056.959
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		8.152.318	5.056.959
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	[3]	8.417.053	2.504.805
F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	[3]	16.569.371	7.561.764

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MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Explanatory Notes regarding the Financial Statements dated September 30, 2021
(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)

1. ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY AND SUBJECT OF ACTIVITY

MIA Teknoloji Anonim Şirketi ("Company") has been established on 16.08.2006 in Ankara as a Limited Company. The establishment has been announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 21.08.2006 and numbered 6625. It has turned into a Joint Stock Company by changing its type in 2017.

The main field of activity of the Company is to provide software services to public institutions and organizations and the private sector in the field of information technologies.

The head office address of the company has been registered as "**Gazi Üniversitesi Gölbaşı Kampüsü Teknoplaza Zemit Kat No: BZ-16 Gölbaşı/ANKARA**".

The number of employees in the Company is 58 as of 30.09.2021 (31.12.2020: 57).

The capital structure of the company is as follows;

	30.09.2021		31.12.2020	
	Share Rate	Capital Amount	Share Rate	Capital Amount
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	33%	9.900.000	33%	9.900.000
İhsan ÜNAL	33%	9.900.000	33%	9.900.000
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	34%	10.200.000	34%	10.200.000
Paid-in Capital	100%	30.000.000	100%	30.000.000

The company's capital is divided into a total of 30.000.000 shares, each worth 1 TRY.

The details of the company's ongoing and completed projects are as follows;

Face Recognition and Matching System Built with Native Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Algorithms;

With the project, face detection and matching software, which are the most important pillars of face recognition systems, will be developed. The output of the project will be face recognition and face detection software for an innovative and completely native face recognition system. The project, which will appeal to many different sectors such as security, personnel tracking, statistics creation, decision support, identification, will receive both national achievements and commercialization success.

In addition, the system aims:

- To produce the software necessary to develop a domestic facial recognition system,
- To produce a quality system with limited and low resources,
- To produce a system suitable for cyber security and data security,
- To develop a system that can serve nationally and internationally.

Biometric Verified Video Conferencing System;

The conference to be held on the platform will perform face recognition at regular intervals with the method of 1-1 when the system has Internet access and a camera presence. In the absence of existing facilities, access to the program will be provided by fingerprints or face recognition, depending on the processing device used (mobile, tablet, pc). In addition, an innovative and secure solution will be offered in subjects such as distance education, remote diagnosis, online exam, company, and in-house interviews, witness listening, e-judgment, whose market share is increasing with today's technology.

With the project we plan to realize, it is aimed to reduce the cost for the following areas of use, to ensure that the right person is on the task, and to offer a fast and easy solution.

- Business Negotiations,
- Human Resources Interviews,
- Inter-Company Meetings,
- Inter-Branch Meetings,
- Interviews with Field Staff,
- Official Interviews,
- Distance Education,
- Online Exam Systems,
- E-Judicial Systems, (Witness Listening, Remote Interrogation)
- It will be possible to bring people together in a different location and to verify the video conference with face recognition with software to be developed on subjects such as Medicine-Remote Diagnosis.

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CBD Vehicle Identification Solutions;

It is the development of packaged software that can perform all identification processes on the vehicle on a single platform. It aims to develop a system that can perform license plate recognition, vehicle brand-model and color recognition, under-vehicle imaging, passenger biometric face recognition on both a fixed campus and a fluid road, and whose system integration is matched with authorized units. License plate identification system is a system where the license plates coming from the cameras with the white or black lists created with the tools to be added individually or collectively are checked, all transitions are recorded, transactions on the basis of plate are queried retrospectively and the results can be reported, a vehicle registration query with the license plate are made and the list and other information of the vehicle are changed.

Vehicle brand-model and color recognition system is a system for detecting brand, model, and color information with images taken from the cameras.

Under-vehicle imaging systems are systems based on imaging the underside of vehicles with a camera located at a crossing point and comparing this image with the source (old or known) image.

Biometric face recognition, on the other hand, will take the face information of the user in the driver's seat and perform pre-processing, face detection and identification.

Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Distribution and Hand Sterilization Point

The device performs the process of giving mask, measuring temperature, and disinfecting hands with the steam form of the disinfectant in a contactless and fast way with card reader, barcode reader, coin, etc. methods. This project, which will be produced with domestic and national resources;

The device is able to serve directly to the people without the need for an intermediary institution or organization. The device is able to work in integration with other applications (e-government, e-municipality, etc.) and easily follow up upon request.

is able to serve on its own, no auxiliary personnel will be needed.

The device will allow you to obtain a mask directly thanks to the voice command without any intermediary contact. The device has the feature of working integrated with Personnel Tracking Systems and accessing control system.

Areas of Utilization;

- SHOPPING CENTER
- Educational Institutions
- Public and Private Sector
- Airports
- Public Spaces etc.

CBD Health Integration System;

Hospital Information Management Systems (HIMS) required for the operation of hospitals; Transactions between hospitals and other health institutions (transfer, laboratory external service, assignment, etc.); Transactions between health institutions and government institutions (Medula, SGK Progress, 112 Emergency, Medicine Tracking System; Organ Donation, AFAD, CBS, e-invoice, Physician Control Systems, Central Health Appointment System-183, Blood Bank, etc.), patients and transactions between health institutions (e-pulse, laboratory-radiology-pathology imaging, etc.); Transactions between healthcare institutions and private companies (e-procurement, tender, stock, etc.) are presented in an easy-to-follow and reportable way on a single platform.

Obstacle Detection with Depth Analysis and Image Processing for Aircrafts;

In the project, unmanned aerial vehicles will be equipped with an obstacle detection feature based on automation and learning. With the platform we want to develop, obstacle detection will be conducted with automation and a decision support mechanism will be provided. In addition, remote mapping and virtualization with a time of flight camera, learning automation, and obtaining geographic information for special scenarios are innovative aspects. It also provides some innovative outputs in terms of security of critical areas, border security, flight areas, and object detection. Especially for GIS systems, a new method will be achieved in special and difficult areas. Closing an incomplete system for the defense industry and national aviation can be counted as another innovative aspect.

Traffic Control System Project;

A traffic control system software will be developed, which will consist of a web-based application, a decision support module, and a server application within the scope of the project. TDS project is an integrated system that includes vehicle counting, license plate recognition, instant speed control, red light violation detection, average speed monitoring, safety lane violation, smart intersection system, and parking systems. The software to be developed will process the data received from different sensors (camera, radar, infrared sensors) and will be able to create reports in line with the data obtained and share them in the application center. In this context, the reports may contain content such as date, time, place of incident, license plate

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information, number of vehicles, traffic density, the direction of traffic density, photos, and/or videos in line with their purposes.

Multi-Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement;

It is a system that can be integrated with transition systems that perform remote non-contact fever measurement and mask control. It ensures that the daily fever measurements and mask control of the personnel whose follow-up controls are carried out in the public and private sectors, are also performed, and the information obtained is recorded and reported. The system also gives a warning with an alarm if the detected body temperature is above a certain level, and sends an e-mail or SMS to the desired points. Innovative features of the system we have developed

It is the only domestic product offered together with Personnel Attendance Tracking, Face Recognition, Temperature Measurement, Mask Tracking, Alarm and Warning Mechanisms, and Access Control. Ability to follow 8-10 people simultaneously at 30 FPS (Maximum 6 people for competitor products) Cost of 60% less than its foreign counterparts.

MIASOFT: Developing Multimodel Biometric Fusion Based Authentication and Identification System Software;

With the project, authentication (1:1) and identification (1: N) functions will be provided within the scope of fusion to be realized in line with multimodal biometric (Face, Fingerprint, Finger Vein Print) data. The fusion, which will take place in line with the data obtained from different biometrics, will be performed at the feature level (Feature Level), match value level (Score Level), and decision stage level (Decision Level). With biometric fusion, a more efficient biometric system will be created in line with the authentication and identification processes (Accuracy), False Acceptance Rate (FAR), and False Rejection Rate (FRR) values.

Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Project in Big Data with Deep Learning Layers;

Great advances will also be made in the detection and prediction-matching times of machines through deep learning and big data. Thanks to the database created, a large amount of data will be scanned very quickly and the desired operation will be performed more quickly and easily. Deep learning, which supports the machine learning mechanism, plays a major role in analyzing the acquired data and accelerating the processes. Thanks to the data volume, data diversity and data upload speed it will contain, the needs of the sector will be scripted faster and solutions or innovations will be obtained.

Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project;

It is necessary to use the barcode system to determine the needs of drugs and medical consumables used in the provision of services in hospitals, to supply, stock, store, distribute, use and for efficient material management of these processes, and to develop the billing unit service by supporting this with software. The Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project, it is aimed to increase revenue by ensuring that the Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) works without loss. At the same time, it is aimed to develop and implement the hospital invoice and stock management system for the correct functioning of the statistics received by the lecturers for scientific research projects through HIMS.

Project for Development of a Reliable System for Fast and Secure Biometric Authentication;

Our primary goal within the scope of this project is to bring a new approach to identity verification methods that companies carry out during the recruitment process, by integrating Optical Character Recognition (OKT) and Biometric Identity Recognition (BKT) technologies.

The Developing a Reliable System for Fast and Secure Biometric Authentication project covers all sectors including business profiles. Biometrics and optical character recognition activities will be used together in the authentication. Recruitment and authentication activities will be automated, cheap, and accurate.

It will provide a different solution compared to the solutions currently used.

Personalized Medical Cabinet Project;

Within the scope of the project, it will develop a fully automated personalized medical cabinet that can be used in all healthcare institutions with software and hardware development, fully integrated with existing hospital information management systems, and a decision support mechanism with its parameters. With the realization of the project, this device, which is not currently used in hospitals in Turkey, will improve patient care processes, speed up the hospital workflow process, facilitate drug tracking and record-keeping, and will contribute to the prevention of human-induced negativities in the patient care process.

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Automatic Exam Evaluation System Project with Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing Techniques;

The project is the development of a software system that automatically evaluates and scores the classical exams held in OSYM, MEB, and their affiliated institutions and organizations by eliminating the human factor. The software in question will be developed with natural language processing and artificial intelligence technologies and will be a first in its field in Turkey.

With the realization of the project, it is planned to provide benefits in terms of reducing the workload in the evaluation process of the classical exams, which millions of students enter every year, reducing the costs of the human factor by 40%, and minimizing the errors caused by human participation.

Contactless Kiosk Project;

It is observed that digital infrastructure has great importance in many areas in terms of public health management during the pandemic crisis. Digital infrastructures need to be strengthened to reduce the effects of current and possible future crises.

With the kiosk we will develop, it will be able to easily control the interface of the person with its sensors that detect hand movements, transfer the videos, images, and texts in the system to the person, without disturbing the environment, thanks to the speaker system that provides linear sound transmission.

Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot;

Thanks to the project, it will be able to be used in closed and contaminated areas with high-risk rates, in areas where high sterilization is required such as shopping malls, workplaces, campuses, institutions, hospitals, operating rooms, dining halls. Sterilization Robot, which will be a fast solution partner in pandemic problems, will play an active role in the management of crisis moments and sterilization measures.

Mia-Tech Project

The CBD-Tech project targets all jobs that cannot be managed with traditional methods. At the same time, it will be a solution that will improve the processes of campuses, public institutions, banks, shopping centers, university and city hospitals, prisons, factories, and private enterprises where the processes are inefficiently managed and the number of employees and visitors is high due to the manual processes.

With the project, the company will develop solutions that aim to meet all the needs of many institutions from end to end, combine the needs and requirements of the institutions outside the main fields of activity with the service quality, and develop solutions that cover functional purposes, and will develop solutions that will increase the efficiency and profitability of the institution.

The solution to be developed will be customer-oriented, and thus, it will ensure that all processes that directly affect the benefits of the institution are structured and managed in the best way. MIA Tech will be a decision support mechanism in matters such as estimating the situation after the change and determining the risks, as it is in a structure that will allow the evaluation of the current situation.

Production Line Quality Control Project Based on Integrated Image Processing with Cloud Integration

The company with the project aims to develop an adaptive image processing system that allows instant, quality control purposes, fast, non-contact and remote measurement, object recognition and defect-error detection on the line, and to integrate this into the quality control processes on the production line. Being remotely accessible with its integration will ensure secure traceability of system data and even provide remote use and control capability. Nonconformities (dimensional, structural, and texture mismatches) seen in production lines for different sectors will be detected and eliminated at the part level with a generalizable production line automation tool that can measure and evaluate based on image processing. With the project output product, it is aimed to increase the use of technology in production by enabling enterprises to increase capacity and efficiency in production, and by making precise measurements and bringing near-perfect products to the end consumer.

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MIA HealthCare

As a company, a project will be developed that will respond to the demands of the Ministry of Health, can perform clinical income-expense analysis, has a decision support mechanism, enables data exchange, integrates with other projects, and aims to improve all processes from internal management of in-hospital processes to resource management. The system we will develop will be fast, secure, user-friendly, have a decision support mechanism, and have high performance, where all modules are on a single platform.

Augmented Reality Based Mobile Application Development Project for Informative Product Content

With the project, an application will be developed in which the advertisement/promotion/information stages of the product or brand will be presented via AR technology. Thus, companies will promote their brands or products with the AR application.

Virtual Experience for Museums - V-REX (Virtual Experience for Museums)

V-REX project will offer a solution that will adapt the processes of museums that cannot use digital assets to the developing technology, reduce the loss of income due to the Covid-19 pandemic, and increase the number of online visitors by increasing their awareness. The V-REX concept will allow users to log into the app on different platforms, purchase tickets online or enter the museum of their choice directly. Users will be able to virtually walk around the museum with motion controls, view any item at 360° and read the written information placed next to the item aloud or AR.

Developing a Mass Behavior Analysis and Reporting System for the Smart Cities Concept

With the project, a system that uses deep learning methods to replace the standard Computer Vision and image processing techniques, which are insufficient in mass behavior analysis in places where people are crowded, such as squares and temporary gathering areas, will be developed. Behavior analysis is a challenging solution because human populations have different dynamics and psychological characteristics. In most surveillance scenarios, there is a need to identify, count, and group community behaviors. The solution we have developed in this context is divided into five parts:

- 1- Counting people/density estimation
- 2- People tracking
- 3- Behavior understanding or anomaly detection
- 4- Mood Detection
- 5- Abnormal human voice detection

The system developed in this context will provide information to the security organization about the number of people in populated areas, the tracking of the person sought, the emotional state, the detection of anomalies and abnormal human voices, and possible dangers and/or threats.

Development of AR (Augmented Reality) Based Remote Maintenance System for Remote Field Support Activities

The main aim of the project is to develop a service-oriented system that implements AR technology for remote maintenance by collaborating between the on-site technician and the manufacturer. The proposed system includes methods for end-user recording of installation/fault/maintenance, actions required by the expert to provide instructions in Augmented Reality application for maintenance, information exchange, and platform to allow their communication.

Developing a VR (Virtual Reality) Based Training System for Safe On-the-Job Training Processes

Virtual reality occupational safety training will make factories and construction sites safer, minimizing work accidents and deaths caused by work accidents. Industrial Job Training applications will be implemented with virtual reality. Virtual reality job training will also allow interactive job training with gamification on new equipment for operators and maintenance personnel.

This process will also be very useful in detecting useless or broken parts and possible malfunctions they cause. Thanks to the virtual reality job training, the employees walking around in the equipment will be able to make detailed maintenance plans with gamification and virtual reality job training, and work efficiency will increase.

With virtual reality occupational safety training, it will also allow the simulation of dangerous situations such as equipment breakdown, chemical spread, dangerous machines, noise that may be encountered in factories or production facilities, and will enable the determination of what needs to be accomplished without putting the operators at risk. Employees who get virtual training experience about unexpected situations with virtual

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reality occupational safety training will remember what they need to do in the face of situations they experience during training in real life and will implement actions faster.

Traffic Control System Project 2

An innovative traffic control system will be developed within the scope of the project. The system will include vehicle counting, license plate recognition, instant speed control, red light violation detection, average speed monitoring, safety lane violation, smart intersection system, and parking system. Instant speed control and smart intersection systems, which have recently started to be used in our country, are entirely of foreign origin. Systems that will create import substitution in our country will be developed in this direction within the scope of the project.

The developed system will process the data obtained from the camera, radar, and infrared sensors and will produce decision support reports. The reports produced can be shared in a requested center or more than one location.

2. PRINCIPLES RELATED TO PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation

In accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB"), Serial II, No. 14.1 "Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting in the Capital Markets" ("Communiqué") published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676, Public Oversight Accounting and In accordance with the international standards published by the Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK"), the financial statements of the company have been prepared on the basis of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and related annexes and comments. TFRSs are updated through communiqués to ensure parallelism with the changes in International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The financial statements have been presented in accordance with the formats determined in the "Announcement on TFRS Taxonomy" published by the POA on April 15, 2019, and the Financial Statement Examples and User Guide published by the CMB.

The company prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles determined by the Turkish Commercial Code and tax legislation. However, the accompanying financial statements, the Turkish Accounting Standards / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TMS/TFRS"), which were put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK"), and their annexes to the financial statements obtained in accordance with tax laws and the additions and discounts stated in the comments have been made and obtained.

In accordance with the CMB's decision dated March 17, 2005 and numbered 11/367, the application of inflation accounting has been terminated, effective as of January 1, 2005, for companies operating in Turkey and preparing financial statements in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standards. Accordingly, as of January 1, 2005, Standard No. 29 "Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies" ("TAS 29") has not been applied.

The financial statements have been approved for publication by the Company's Board of Directors on **November 24, 2021**. The General Assembly and some regulatory bodies have the authority to amend the statutory financial statements after they are published.

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2.2. Functional and Presentation Currency

The presentation currency of the Company is Turkish Lira ("TRY").

The foreign exchange buying and selling rates of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey as of September 30, 2021, and December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	30.09.2021		31.12.2020	
	Buying Rate	Selling Rate	Buying Rate	Selling Rate
USD	8.8433	8.8592	7.3405	7.3537
EURO	10.3135	10.3321	9.0079	9.0241
QAR	2.4244	2.4561	2.0243	2.0508

2.3. Changes in Turkish Reporting Standards

The company has implemented the new and revised standards and interpretations published by KGK, which are effective as of September 30, 2021, and those related to its field of activity.

a. The new standards in force as of September 30, 2021, and the amendments and interpretations to existing previous standards:

Explanations on the effects of the new TMS/IFRS on financial statements:

- Title of TMS/IFRS,
- the accounting policy change, if any, is made in accordance with the relevant transitional provisions,
- a description of the change in accounting policy,
- explanation of the transitional provisions, if any,
- the possible effects of transitional provisions, if any, on future periods,
- adjustment amounts for the current and each prior period presented, as far as possible:
 - should be presented for each affected financial statement line item; and
 - the basic and diluted earnings per share must be recalculated if IAS 33, Earnings Per Share, applies to the company.
- if possible, the adjustment amounts for periods prior to the periods not presented, and if retrospective application is not possible for any period or periods, the events leading up to this situation should be disclosed and the date and manner in which the change in accounting policy has been applied.

• **Amendments to the extension of TFRS 16 "Leases - COVID 19 Lease concessions" facilitator** have been extended from 1 March 2021 to June 2022 and are effective from 1 April 2021. Some concessions have been provided to tenants in rent payments due to the COVID-19 outbreak. These concessions can take various forms, including suspending or deferring rental payments. With the amendment published in the IASB IFRS 16 Leases standard on 28 May 2020, an optional facilitating practice has been introduced for the tenants not to evaluate whether the concessions granted due to COVID-19 in the lease payments are a change in the lease. Lessees may choose to account for such lease concessions in accordance with the terms that would apply in the absence of a lease modification. This ease of application often causes the lease concession to be recognized as a variable lease payment during periods when the event or condition that triggers the reduction in lease payments occurs.

• **Amendment in TFRS 7, TFRS 4 and TFRS 16 - Indicator interest rate reform Phase 2**, is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. This Phase 2 amendment addresses issues arising from the implementation of reforms, including replacing the benchmark interest rate with an alternative.

• **Amendment to TFRS 17 and TFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts"**, postponing the implementation of TFRS 9 are valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These amendments have been postponed to 1 January 2023, the fixed date of the temporary exemption in TFRS 4 for the implementation date of TFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

b. Standards and amendments published but not yet effective as of September 30, 2021:

• **TFRS 17, "Insurance Contracts"** is valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently allows a wide variety of applications. IFRS 17

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will fundamentally change the accounting of all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation.

• **The amendment of TMS 1, the "Presentation of financial statements" standard regarding the classification of liabilities is valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.** These narrow changes made in TMS 1, "Presentation of financial statements" standard, explain that liabilities are classified as current or non-current, depending on the rights available at the end of the reporting period. The classification is not affected by events after the reporting date or by the entity's expectations (for example, the acquisition of a concession or breach of contract). The amendment also clarifies what IAS 1 means to "pay" an obligation.

• **Narrow changes in TFRS 3, TAS 16, TAS 37 and some annual improvements in TFRS 1, TFRS 9, TAS 41, and TFRS 16 are valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.**

TFRS 3 Changes to business combinations; this amendment updates a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in TFRS 3 without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

Amendments to TAS 16 'Tangible fixed assets'; prohibits a company from deducting revenue from the sale of manufactured products from the number of tangible assets until the asset is ready for use. Instead, the company will recognize such sales proceeds and the associated cost in profit or loss.

Amendment to TAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" this amendment specifies what costs a company includes when deciding whether to incur a loss on a contract.

Annual improvements, TFRS 1, the first application of "International Financial Reporting Standards" make minor changes to the illustrative examples of TFRS 9 "Financial Instruments", TAS 41 "Agricultural Activities" and TFRS 16.

• **Narrow changes in TAS 1, Statement of Implementation 2, and TAS 8 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.** These changes are intended to improve accounting policy disclosures and help financial statement users distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

• **TAS 12, Amendment to deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction is valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.** These amendments require deferred tax recognition on transactions that cause equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences when first recognized by companies.

Amendments and Errors in Accounting Policies

An entity can change its accounting policies retrospectively only in the following cases;

- If required by a standard or interpretation,
- b) if the financial position of the entity reflects the performance or the transactions of the cash flows and impacts of the incidents on the TFRS more appropriately and securely.

Users of financial statements should have the ability to compare an entity's financial statements over time in order to identify trends in the entity's financial position, performance, and cash flow. Therefore, the same accounting policies should be applied in each interim period and each accounting period, unless a change in accounting policy meets one of the conditions set out in the paragraph above.

The current period financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial situation and performance trends.

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In order to comply with the presentation of the current period financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when necessary and significant differences are disclosed.

2.4. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank deposits with maturities of three months or less, and other liquid investments.

b) Related Parties

In line with the purpose of these financial statements, the shareholders, senior managers, and members of the Board of Directors, their families, and companies controlled by or affiliated with them, associates and partnerships are accepted and referred to as "related parties". The Company has carried out transactions with related parties during the period due to its ordinary activities.

c) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables resulting from the supply of a product to a buyer by the Company are shown net of non-accrued financial income. Trade receivables after non-accrued financial income are calculated by discounting the amounts to be obtained in the following periods of the receivables recorded from the original invoice value using the effective interest method. Short-term receivables with no specified interest rate are shown at cost unless the effect of the original effective interest rate is significant.

The Company allocates provision for doubtful receivables for related trade receivables if there is an objective finding that collection is no the t possible. The amount of the provision in question is charged with the difference between the carrying value and the receivable amount. The recoverable amount is the value of all cash flows, including amounts recoverable from guarantees and collateral, discounted based on the original effective interest rate of the trade receivable.

Following the provision for doubtful receivables, in case the whole or part of the amount is collected, the collected amount is deducted from the doubtful receivable provision and recognized under other income from main activities.

d) Stocks

Inventories are valued at a lower cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories includes all purchase costs, conversion costs, and other costs borne to bring the inventories to their present condition and location. Conversion costs of inventories include costs directly related to production such as the direct labor costs. These costs also include the amounts that are distributed systematically from the fixed and variable general production expenses incurred in the conversion of raw materials and materials into finished products.

The weighted average cost method is applied in calculating the cost of inventories. Net realizable value is obtained by deducting the total estimated completion cost and estimated costs to be incurred in order to realize the sale from the estimated sales price within the ordinary commercial activity.

e) Trade Payables

Trade payables represent the payments to be made for goods and services provided from suppliers in ordinary activities. Trade payables are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Short-term payables with a maturity of one year are recorded in long-term payables that are longer than one year.

f) Loaning Costs

Loans are registered with their values after the transaction costs are deducted from the loan amount on the date they are received. Loans are expressed over the cost value discounted subsequently using the effective interest method.

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The difference between the amount remaining after deducting the transaction costs and the discounted cost value is reflected in the income statement as financing costs during the loan period. Financing costs arising from loans are recorded in the table in the period in which they occur.

In the case of assets that take significant time to get ready for use or sale, borrowing costs are included in the cost of the asset until it is ready for use or sale.

g) Real Estate for Investment Purposes

Land and buildings held for rental or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production of goods and services or administrative purposes, or sale in the ordinary course of business, are classified as investment property.

Investment properties are accounted for at cost.

h) Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Fixed assets are depreciated in accordance with the useful life on a straight-line basis.

Buildings	40-50 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	10-15 years
Fixtures	3-20 years
Vehicles	5-20 years
Other property, plant and equipment	5-10 years

There is no depreciation for lands and parcels due to their unlimited life.

Profits and losses arising from sales of fixed assets are determined as a result of comparing the net book value with the sale price and are included in operating profit.

Maintenance and repair costs are written off on the date when they are performed. If the maintenance and repair expense provides an expansion or a visible improvement in the related asset, it is capitalized.

If the value of an asset is greater than its recoverable value, which is defined as the higher the net selling price after deducting the expenses to be incurred to sell the asset and its value in use, the property, plant, and equipment are reduced to its recoverable value by making a provision. Profit or loss from the disposal of tangible fixed assets is determined according to the value of the tangible fixed asset and recorded in the relevant income and expense accounts.

Tangible fixed assets are recognized at cost.

i) Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible assets include acquired rights, development costs, software purchased from outside, and technology and other identifiable rights acquired as a result of business combinations. They are recorded at acquisition cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as shown below after the date of acquisition.

Development costs	10-15 years
Software purchased from outside	10-15 years
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	2-5 years

Research and Development Costs

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Planned activities to obtain new technological information or findings are defined as research, and research expenses incurred at this stage are recorded as an expense when incurred.

The application of research findings or other information to a plan to produce new or significantly improved products, processes, systems, or services is defined as a development and is included in the financial statements as intangible assets resulting from the development if all of the following conditions are met:

- if it is technically possible for the intangible asset to be ready for use or sale,
- If the entity has the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- If there is an opportunity to use or sell the intangible asset,
- if it is certain how the intangible asset will generate possible economic benefits, furthermore, if there is a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself, or if the intangible asset is usable if it is to be used internally,
- if sufficient technical, financial and other resources are available to complete the development phase and use or sell the intangible asset,
- if the expenditure on the intangible asset during the development process can be measured reliably.

Development costs consist of the wages of personnel directly involved in the creation of the asset and costs directly attributable to the creation of the intangible asset. Government grants associated with development costs are accounted for by deducting the book value of intangible assets.

j) Severance Pay and Provision for Severance Bonus

In accordance with the current labor law, the company is obliged to pay a certain amount of severance pay to personnel who complete at least one year of service, retire, whose employment relationship is terminated due to reasons other than resignation and bad behavior, who are called up for military service or who die. In accordance with the labor laws in force in Turkey, provisions for retirement and severance pay are set aside as they occur in the accompanying financial statements. These types of payments are classified as defined benefit pension plans in accordance with the revised TAS 19 Benefits Provided for Employees Standard. In the financial statements, the severance pay liability is reflected in the financial statements as the amount found by discounting the retirement pay to be paid in the coming years with the appropriate interest rate adjusted for the inflation rate in order to calculate the value at the balance sheet date.

k) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Asset

Provisions are made in the financial statements if there is an existing legal or constructive obligation arising from past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are continuously assessed to determine whether the possibility of an outflow of resources containing economic benefits is probable. In the event that the possibility of an outflow of resources with economic benefits in the future is possible for items that are considered as contingent liabilities, this contingent liability is recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change in probability arises, except when a reliable estimate is made.

The Company discloses the related liability in the footnotes if it is probable that the contingent liabilities become probable but the amount of the resources with economic benefits cannot be reliably estimated.

Assets that arise from past events in the Company and that will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events that are not fully under the control of the entity are considered contingent assets.

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Contingent assets are disclosed in the footnotes in the event that the possibility of entering into the business of the resources containing economic benefits is high.

The amount to be collected when all or part of the economic benefits used to settle the provision is expected to be met by third parties is accounted as an asset if the repayment of the amount is determinable and the amount is reliably calculated.

l) Capital and Dividends

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends distributed over ordinary shares are deducted from the accumulated profit in the period of the statement.

m) Revenue

The revenue from the sale of the goods realized within the scope of the main activity is measured as the amount received in return or the fair value after deducting the returns, sales discounts, and turnover premiums. Revenue is usually recorded in cases of the delivery of the product or the provision of the service through a sales contract, the transfer of the risks and benefits of the product to the purchaser, the collectability of the price to be paid, the reliable estimation of the related costs and possible income amounts, in case there is no right-left on the goods which are subject to sale in favor of the ongoing administrative seller and the revenue amount can be measured reliably. If the discount can be measured reliably and probable, the discount is recognized net of revenue.

n) Hiring Payments Type

Company – as a tenant

At the inception of a contract, the Company evaluates whether the contract is or contains a lease. If the contract transfers the right to control the use of the identified asset for a specified period of time, the contract is or includes a lease. The company considers the following conditions when assessing whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period of time:

a) The contract contains the identified asset; an asset is usually identified by being explicitly or implicitly specified in the contract.

b) A functional part of the asset is physically separate or represents almost all of the asset's capacity. An asset is not defined if the supplier has a substantive right to substitute the asset and derive economic benefits from it.

c) Having the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits to be derived from the use of the identified asset

d) Having the right to direct the use of the identified asset. The company considers that it has the right to use the asset if the decisions regarding how and for what purpose the asset will be used have been determined beforehand.

I. The Company has the right to operate the asset (or direct others to operate the asset as it determines) for the period of use and the supplier does not have the right to change these operating instructions; or

ii. The Company has designed the asset (or certain features of the asset) to predetermine how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout its useful life.

The Company reflects a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements at the commencement date of the lease.

Right-of-use Asset

The right-of-use asset is initially accounted for using the cost method and includes:

a) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability,

b) The amount obtained by deducting all lease incentives received from all lease payments made on or before the actual commencement of the lease,

c) all initial direct costs incurred by the company; and

the right-of-use asset when applying the company cost method:

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- a) Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses are deducted; and
- b) It is measured at cost adjusted for remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Company applies the depreciation provisions of TAS 16 Tangible Fixed Assets while depreciating right-of-use assets.

It applies TAS 36 Impairment of Assets to determine whether a right-of-use asset is impaired and to recognize any identified impairment losses.

Lease Liability

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that have not been incurred at the commencement date of the lease. Rent payments are discounted using the lessee's alternative borrowing interest rate if the implied interest rate in the lease can be determined easily and if the implied interest rate cannot be easily determined using this rate.

Lease payments that are included in the measurement of the Company's lease liability and that have not been realized at the commencement date of the lease consist of the following:

- a) the number of fixed payments,
- b) lease payments based on an index or rate, the first measurement of which is made using an index or rate at the actual commencement date of the lease,
- c) penalties for termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the lessee will exercise an option to terminate the lease.

After the actual commencement of the lease, the Company measures the lease liability as follows:

- a) Increases the book value to reflect the interest on the lease liability,
- b) Decreases book value to reflect lease payments made; and
- c) Remeasures the book value to reflect any reassessments and restructurings. The Company reflects the remeasurement amount of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset in its financial statements.

o) Income from Investment Activities and Expenses from Investment Activities

Income from investment activities includes interest income from investments and income from sales of investment property. Interest revenue is recognized in the profit/ loss on an accrual basis by using the effective interest method. Dividend income from affiliates is recorded when the shareholders' right to receive dividends arises.

Expenses from investing activities include losses on hedging instruments and losses on ineffective portions of derivative hedging instruments recognized in profit or loss.

p) Earnings Per Share

The company provides basic PBK information for common stocks. The basic PBK is found by dividing the profit or loss attributed to the ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. There are no potential diluted shares. The cash capital increases made by the company as of periods were made from internal resources, and the calculation for the previous years was made on the basis of the number of shares in the last period in order to make the earnings per share comparable.

q) Events Following the Reporting Period

It refers to the events occurring in favor of or against the Company between the balance sheet date and the date of authorization for the publication of the balance sheet. In the event that there is new evidence that these events exist as of the balance sheet date or if the related events occur after the balance sheet date, the Company discloses these matters in the related footnotes.

r) Taxes Calculated According to Profit Company

Tax expense or income is the sum of statutory and deferred tax calculated in relation to gains or losses during the period.

Deferred tax is calculated according to the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax is the tax effect of temporary differences between the values of assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements and legal tax bases, and is reflected by taking into account for financial reporting purposes.

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Deferred tax asset to the extent that a financial profit can be generated in the future where these timing differences can be used; All deductible temporary differences are recognized for unused incentive amounts and carried financial losses for prior periods. Deferred tax asset is reviewed in each balance sheet period and in cases where it is not possible to generate sufficient financial profit for future use of deferred tax asset, its carrying value in the balance sheet is reduced.

In the calculation of the deferred tax assets and liabilities, the tax rates that will be valid on the dates the Company thinks that these temporary differences can be used are used based on the rates that have entered into force or that have been finalized as of the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is directly associated with the equity capital calculation group if it is related to the transactions associated with direct equity in the same or different period.

2.5. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Preparation of financial statements in conformity with Turkish Accounting Standards requires the Company's management to make estimations and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the reporting date and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimations are regularly reviewed and revised and necessary adjustments are made and reflected on the financial statement in the financial year that they occur.

The main assumptions made by taking into account the main sources of the current or future estimates that may have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the financial statements are as follows:

a) The deferred tax asset over the carried tax losses is recognized in the event that the probability of the formation of taxable profit, from which the tax losses can be deducted, is determined in the coming years. Determining the number of deferred tax assets to be recognized requires significant estimations and management assessments regarding the amount and timing of taxable profit in future periods.

The Company made certain assumptions in determining the useful economic lives of tangible and intangible assets in line with the experience of technical staff.

c) Calculations have been made by making some important assumptions in the calculation of the provision for severance pay.

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3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The details of the cash and cash equivalents are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Cash	76.284	36.152
Banks	16.493.087	8.380.901
-Time Deposit	14.242.710	7.774.733
-Drawing Account	2.250.377	606.168
Total	16.569.371	8.417.053

As of the end of the period, the interest rate applied to the time deposit accounts in TRY is 15.30%, and the interest rate applied to the time deposit accounts in foreign currency is 0.05%-1% (31.12.2020: 11%-13% in TRY, % in foreign currency). 1-5%).

4. COMMERCIAL RECEIVABLE AND LIABILITIES

The details of trade receivables are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Buyers*	14.262.629	13.415.291
Notes receivables*	18.164.193	7.938.433
Rediscount (-)	(451.479)	(503.200)
Doubtful trade receivables	452.231	730.204
Provision for doubtful trade receivables (-)	(236.517)	(210.368)
Allowance for expected credit losses (TFRS-9)	(215.714)	(519.836)
Total	31.975.343	20.850.524

(*) The company has 433,255 \$ trade receivables, 1,772,663 \$ receivables with promissory note (31.12.2020: \$ 928,566 trade receivables, 1,277,600 note receivables) in foreign currency receivables.

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Return for the period	(730.204)	(652.126)
Provision made during the period	-	(78.078)
Bad debts, collections and cancellations	(277.973)	-
Total	(452.231)	(730.204)

The details of trade payables are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Trade payables*	2.189.701	676.695
Notes payable	21.978.388	15.103.035
Rediscount (-)	(267.667)	(363.191)
Credit card debts	161.315	63.812
Total	24.061.737	15.480.351

(*) The company's foreign currency debt includes \$77,483 commercial debt and \$2,360,550 debt securities.

The weighted average annual effective interest rate of short-term debt is 13% as of September 30, 2021 (31.12.2020: 12%).

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5. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The details of short-term financial liabilities are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Bank Credits	8.536.948	183.989
Operating lease liabilities	475.567	401.673
Short-term portions of long-term bank loans	4.421.726	4.548.508
Total	13.434.241	5.134.170

The details of long-term financial liabilities are as follows.

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Long term loans	2.374.082	4.472.840
Operating lease liabilities	562.725	793.790
Total	2.936.807	5.266.630

(*) They are the amounts accrued within the scope of TFRS-16 regarding the offices leased by the Company.

The maturity distributions of loans and operating leases are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
0-3 months	1.565.325	1.218.420
3-12 months	11.868.916	3.915.750
1 - 5 years	2.936.807	5.266.630
Total	16.371.048	10.400.800

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

The details regarding other short-term receivables are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Deposits and guarantees issued	503.658	479.541
Other Miscellaneous Receivables*	16.555	8.781.203
Total	520.213	9.260.744

(*) TRY 8.760.000 consists of the receivables related to the sale of investment lands.

7. STOCKS

The details pertaining to stocks are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Stocks	5.025.610	3.265.196
- Computer consumable stocks	5.025.610	3.265.196
Total	5.025.610	3.265.196

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8. RIGHT OF USAGE ASSETS

Cost Value	01.01.2021	Inputs	Outputs	30.09.2021
Assets Subject to Operating Lease	2.079.549	-	-	2.079.549
Closing balance as of September 30, 2021	2.079.549	-	-	2.079.549

Accumulated Depreciation	01.01.2021	Period Expense	Outputs	30.09.2021
Assets Subject to Operating Lease	(873.084)	(311.933)	-	(1.185.017)
Closing balance as of September 30, 2021	(873.084)	(207.955)	-	(1.185.017)

Net book value as of September 30, 2021	1.206.465	-	-	894.532
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Cost Value	01.01.2020	Inputs	Outputs	31.12.2020
Assets Subject to Operating Lease	1.153.658	925.891	-	2.079.549
Closing balance as of December 31, 2020	1.153.658	925.891	-	2.079.549

Accumulated Depreciation	01.01.2020	Period Expense	Outputs	31.12.2020
Assets Subject to Operating Lease	(596.057)	(277.027)	-	(873.084)
Closing balance as of December 31, 2020	(596.057)	(277.027)	-	(873.084)

Net book value as of December 31, 2020	557.601	-	-	1.206.465
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9. REAL ESTATE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES

The details regarding investment properties are as follows;

Cost Value	Lands for Investment*	Investment buildings**	Total
Opening balance as of 01.01.2021	7.510.151	725.017	8.235.168
Inputs	-	-	-
Outputs	(5.500.020)	-	(5.500.020)
Closing balance as of 30.09.2021	2.010.131	725.017	2.735.148

Opening balance as of 01.01.2021	-	(80.803)	(80.803)
Period Expense	-	(24.507)	(24.507)
Outputs	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 30.09.2021	-	(105.310)	(105.310)

Net book value as of 30.09.2021	2.010.131	619.707	2.629.838
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(*) The company has evaluated the fair value of its investment land located in Province Ankara District Akyurt Quarter Saracalar, Block 1891 Parcel 2, by the CMB authorized Adım Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. company on 01.11.2021, and the Peer Comparison Method approach has been used in this valuation process, and the fair value of the property has been determined as 745,000 TRY.

(*) The company has evaluated its investment land located in Ankara, Etimesgut district, Balıkuyumcu quarter, block 0, parcel 292, to CMB authorized Adım Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. on 01.11.2021 to determine its fair value. In this valuation process, the Peer Comparison Method approach was used and the fair value of the real estate was determined as 1.915.000 TRY.

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(**) The company has evaluated the office, which it monitors under the investment-purpose buildings on 29370 block 1 parcel in Ankara province Çankaya district Cevizlidere neighborhood, to the CMB authorized Adım Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. on 01.11.2021 to determine its fair value. In this valuation process, the Peer Comparison Method approach was used and the fair value of the real estate was determined as TRY 1,665,000.

Cost Value	Lands for Investment Purposes	Buildings for Investment Purposes	Total
Opening balance as of 01.01.2020	22.690.151	725.017	23.415.168
Inputs	-	-	-
Outputs	(15.180.000)	-	(15.180.000)
Closing balance as of 31.12.2020	7.510.151	725.017	8.235.168
Opening balance as of 01.01.2020	-	(47.946)	(47.946)
Period Expense	-	(32.857)	(32.857)
Outputs	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 31.12.2020	-	(80.803)	(80.803)
Net book value as of 31.12.2020	7.510.151	644.214	8.154.365

Since the Company aims to generate rental income from the buildings it holds for investment purposes, the said buildings are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are accounted for at cost.

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*(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)***10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS**

Cost Value	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures	Special Costs	Total
opening balance as of 01.01.2021	-	581.879	542.544	187.404	1.311.827
Purchases	28.000	-	142.114	-	170.114
Outputs	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 30.09.2021	28.000	581.879	684.658	187.404	1.481.941

Accumulated Depreciations

opening balance as of 01.01.2021	-	(179.871)	(278.856)	(142.661)	(601.388)
Period Expense	1.197	(62.863)	(64.448)	(13.574)	(142.082)
Outputs	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 30.09.2021	(1.197)	(242.734)	(343.304)	(156.235)	(743.470)
Net book value as of 30.09.2021	26.803	339.145	341.354	31.169	738.471

Cost Value	Vehicles	Fixtures	Special Costs	Total
Opening balance as of 01.01.2020	277.245	(356.322)	187.404	820.971
Inputs	343.000	186.222	-	529.222
Outputs	(38.366)	-	-	(38.366)
Closing balance as of 31.12.2020	581.879	542.544	187.404	1.311.827

Accumulated Depreciations

Opening balance as of 01.01.2020	(144.130)	(220.155)	(124.463)	(488.748)
Period Expense	(66.434)	(58.701)	(18.198)	(143.333)
Outputs	30.693	-	-	30.693
Closing balance as of 31.12.2020	(179.871)	(278.856)	(142.661)	(601.388)
Net book value as of 31.12.2020	402.008	263.688	44.743	710.439

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11. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Cost Value	Rights	Advanced technology and development costs	Other Intangible Fixed Assets	Total
Opening balance as of 01.01.2021	45.400	41.863.703	2.795	41.911.898
Inputs	-	38.853.462	-	38.853.462
Outputs	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 30.09.2021	45.400	80.717.165	2.795	80.765.360
Opening balance as of 01.01.2021	(38.438)	(1.594.523)	(2.516)	(1.635.477)
Period Expense	0.907	(2.993.483)	-	(2.994.390)
Outputs	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 30.09.2021	(39.345)	(4.588.006)	(2.516)	(4.629.867)
Net book value as of 30.09.2021	6.055	76.129.159	279	76.135.493

Cost Value	Rights	Advanced technology and development costs	Other Intangible Fixed Assets	Total
Opening balance as of 01.01.2020	49.265	7.657.472	37.810	7.744.547
Inputs	-	34.206.231	-	34.206.231
Outputs	(3.865)	-	(35.015)	(38.880)
Opening balance as of 31.12.2020	45.400	41.863.703	2.795	41.911.898
Opening balance as of 01.01.2020	(40.689)	(366.970)	(34.028)	(441.687)
Period expense	(1.612)	(1.227.553)	(2)	(1.229.167)
Outputs	3.865	-	31.514	35.379
Opening balance as of 31.12.2020	(38.436)	(1.594.523)	(2.516)	(1.635.475)
Net book value as of 31.12.2020	6.964	40.269.180	279	40.276.423

The details of the program costs capitalized during the period are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Personnel costs		
- (Personnel costs working in the software development department)	2.798.686	3.089.862
Other costs		
- (Outsourced services, software and code printing costs)	36.054.776	31.116.369
Total	38.853.462	34.206.231

The Company has investment incentive certificates approved by the Official Offices regarding its investment expenditures. The rights of the Company due to these incentives are as follows:

- Incentives within the scope of Technology Development Zones Law (100% Corporate Tax exemption),
- Incentives within the scope of research and development law (Social Security Institution incentives etc.),
- Tubitak European Union Projects support in return for research and development expenditures.

The income of the company as a result of research and development activities is exempt from corporate tax as per the following article: "Within the scope of the temporary second article of the Technology Development Zones Law No. 4691, amended with Article 8 of the Corporate Tax General Communiqué with Serial Number 6, The earnings of the managing companies within the scope of this law and the income and corporate taxpayers operating in the region, exclusively from software and R&D activities in this region, are exempt from income and corporate tax until 31 December 2023."

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The netbook value of the completed and ongoing projects are as follows;

The net worth of completed and ongoing projects	30.06.2021	31.12.2020
Face Recognition and Matching System Built with Native Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Algorithms;	689.726	756.304
Biometric Verified Video Conferencing System	1.145.937	1.256.346
Mia Vehicle Identification Solutions	1.205.693	1.321.652
Obstacle Detection with Depth Analysis and Image Processing for Aircrafts	5.508.946	1.096.648
Mia Health Integration System	1.331.623	1.455.475
Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Distribution and Hand Sterilization Point	3.142.705	3.408.739
Multi-Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement	845.760	917.354
Traffic Control System Project	12.462.024	3.307.941
MIASOFT: Developing Multimodel Biometric Fusion Based Authentication and Identification System Software	4.630.244	4.617.770
Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Project in Big Data with Deep Learning Layers	8.167.864	2.071.568
Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project	4.738.506	4.758.415
Project for Development of a Reliable System for Fast and Secure Biometric Authentication	13.462.789	2.816.376
Personalized Medical Cabinet Project	544.534	66.548
Automatic Exam Evaluation System Project with Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing Techniques	2.009.516	1.859.695
Contactless Kiosk Project	2.355.274	22.568
Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot	10.513.880	10.535.781
Mia-Tech Project	2.816.461	-
Cloud Integration Integrated Project	34.923	-
MIA MealhCare Project	152.150	-
Informative Product. Muhte. Mob. App. Project	51.634	-
V-Rex Project	55.115	-
Smart Cities Mass Att.	220.000	-
AR for Remote Field Support Activities	21.692	-
VR for Safe On-the-Job Training Processes	7.724	-
Traffic Control System Project Version 2	14.439	-
Total	76.129.159	40.269.180

12. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

A total of 8 lawsuits have been filed against the company and the total amount of the lawsuits is TRY 278.993. The number of pending lawsuits filed by the company is 8.

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Provision for court cases	278.993	9.150
Total	278.993	9.150

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The details of the Guarantees, Pledges and Mortgages ("CPM") given and received by the Company are as follows;

Collateral/pledge/mortgage (CPM) Submitted by the Company	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
A. Total Amount of Collateral - Pledge - Mortgages on behalf of their own legal entity	7.221.381	4.753.155
B. Total Amount of Collateral, Pledge, Mortgages submitted in favor of the Partnerships included in the scope of full consolidation	-	-
C. The total amount of GPMs given for the continuation of its economic activities on behalf of third parties	-	-
D. Total amount of other CPM	-	-
i.Total amount of CPMs submitted in favor of the main partner	-	-
ii. Total Amount of collateral, pledges and mortgages for Other Group Companies Not Included in B and C articles	-	-
Total	7.221.381	4.753.155

The details of the company's submitted letters of guarantee are as follows;

		30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Letter of guarantee	TRY	4.380.699	2.164.146
Letter of guarantee	QAR	380.000	-
Letter of guarantee	USD	215.925	352.702
Total		7.221.381	4.753.155

There is no letter of guarantee received by the company (31.12.2020: None).

13. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

The details regarding the prepaid expenses are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Advances Given For Purchase Orders	6.148.729	757.828
Job advances	459.306	365.403
Expenses for future months	281.759	158.706
Total	6.889.794	1.281.937

The details regarding the prepaid expenses are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Expenses for the next years	29.810	-
Total	29.810	-

The details regarding the deferred revenues are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Orders Advances Received	364.403	75.772
Total	364.403	75.772

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14. 14 NOTES ASSETS RELATED TO CURRENT PERIOD TAX

The details regarding current tax-related assets are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Prepaid Taxes and Funds	13.149	11.842
Total	13.149	11.842

15. WITH OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The details regarding other current assets are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Deferred VAT	1.841.112	642.917
Income accruals	-	9.156
Total	1.841.112	652.073

The details regarding other obligations are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Taxes and Funds Payable	26.051	135.696
Total	26.051	135.696

16. BENEFITS PROVIDED FOR EMPLOYEES

The details regarding the payables provided to the employees are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Payables to personnel	457.734	259.931
Social Security Withholding Payable	128.352	26.064
Total	586.086	285.995

The details regarding the short-term provision for employee benefits are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Early period balance	158.628	114.835
Current period annual leave provision	(20.637)	43.793
Total	137.991	158.628

The details regarding the short-term provision for employee benefits are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Early period balance	1.119.543	472.688
Provision for severance pay for the current period	(289.052)	646.855
Total	830.491	1.119.543

In accordance with existing legislation in Turkey, the company is obligated to provide severance pay to employees that have completed one year of service and whose employment has been terminated without any valid reason, for those called to duty for military service, those who have passed away, for the men who have completed their 25 years of service, for the women who have completed 20 years of service, or for those who have reached the retirement age (for women 58, for men 60 years of age).

The liability for severance pay is not legally subject to any funding. Provisions for severance payments are calculated by estimating the present value of possible future liability amounts arising from the retirement of the Company's employees. TMS 19 ("Employee Benefits") provides for the development of the Company's obligations under actuarial valuation methods within the scope of defined benefit plans. In this respect, the actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total liabilities are as follows:

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The transactions of the provision for severance pay during the year are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Beginning of Period	1.119.543	472.688
Payments/cancellations	(124.285)	(88.826)
Interest cost	17.465	-
Current period service cost	203.819	352.619
Actuarial gain/(loss)	386.051	383.062
End Semester	830.491	1.119.543

17. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The corporate tax provision is as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Provisions for Profit, Tax and Other Legal Obligations on Income of the Period*	704.239	197.986
Prepaid Tax and Other Liabilities on Current Year Profit (-)	(489.841)	(196.499)
Total	214.398	1.487

(*) The corporate tax payable as of the periods arises from the sales of the products sold outside of R&D.

In Turkey, the corporate tax rate is 25% as of 31 December 2021. With the regulation in the Corporate Tax Law, the corporate tax to be applied to the corporate earnings for 5 accounting periods, starting from the accounting period of the first public offering of the shares of the institutions, whose shares are offered to the public for the first time in Borsa Istanbul Equity Market, is applied with a discount of 2 points. (31 December 2020: 22%). This rate is applied to the tax base to be found as a result of adding the expenses that are not accepted as deductible in accordance with the tax laws to the commercial income of the corporations and deducting the exceptions (such as the participation earnings exception) and deductions in the tax laws. No further tax is paid if the profit is not distributed.

The corporate tax rate has been increased from 20% to 22% for the years 2018, 2019 and 2020 within the scope of the "Law on Amendments to Some Tax Laws and Some Other Laws" numbered 7061, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 5 December 2017. Within the scope of the said law, deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated with a tax rate of 22% for the part of temporary differences that will create tax effects in 2018, 2019 and 2020, and 25% for the part of temporary differences that will have tax effects in 2021 and the following periods.

Companies generating income through a place of business or permanent representative offices in Turkey as well as profit shares (dividends) submitted to resident companies are not subject to withholdings. Apart from these, dividend payments are subject to 15% withholdings. The addition of profit to the capital does not count as profit distribution and does not incur withholding tax.

Companies calculate a 25% temporary tax on their quarterly financial profits and declare it until the 14th day of the second month following that period and pay it until the evening of the 17th day. The temporary tax paid during the year belongs to that year and is deducted from the corporation tax that will be calculated over the tax declaration of the institutions to be submitted in the following year. Provisional tax may also be set off against any other financial liabilities to the government.

Financial losses can be deducted from the taxable profits for a period not exceeding 5 years according to the Turkish tax legislation. However, financial losses cannot be deducted from retained earnings. There is no procedure in place in Turkey aimed at reaching an agreement with the tax authorities about the tax payable. The corporation tax returns are submitted to the relevant tax authority until the evening of the 25th day of the fourth month following the month of the accounting period. However, the tax authorities may review their accounting records over a period of five years and the amount of tax payable may vary if an incorrect transaction is detected.

The company's annual operating tax income/(expense) is as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Current period corporation tax provision	(704.239)	(71.205)
Provision for deferred taxation	796.672	704.000

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Total	92.433	632.795
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Deferred tax assets, liabilities, income and expenses and temporary differences that form the basis of deferred tax calculations are as follows;

Accounted in Profit / Loss for the Period	Temporary Differences	Deferred income taxes
Trade Receivables	915.031	210.457
Prepaid Expenses	40.627	9.344
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	28.136	6.471
Tangible Fixed Assets	294.942	67.837
Right of Use	1.185.017	272.554
Intangible Fixed Assets	4.586.772	1.054.958
Short Term Debts	(1.041.257)	(239.489)
Short-Term Portion of Long Term Borrowings	30.155	6.936
Trade Payables	(183.785)	(42,271)
Provision for vacation leave	137.991	31.738
Court Case Provisions	278.993	64.168
Provisions for Severance Pay	830.491	191.013
Deferred income taxes	7.103.113	1.633.716
Accounted in Equity September 30, 2021		
Accumulated remeasurement gain / (loss) of undefined benefit plans	(288.700)	(66.401)
Total Net Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(288.700)	(66.401)
Net Tax Assets/(Liabilities) Total	6.814.413	1.567.315

Accounted in Profit/Loss for the Period	Temporary Differences	Deferred Income Taxes
Trade Receivables	503.200	110.704
Tangible Fixed Assets	1.740.869	382.991
Short Term Debts	33.556	7.382
Trade Payables	363.191	(79.902)
Liabilities Under the Scope of Employee Benefits	1.856.409	408.410
Litigation Provisions and Suspect Provisions	739.354	162.658
Other Amendments	9.658	2.125
Deferred income taxes	5.246.237	994.368
Accounted in Equity 31 December 2021		
Accumulated remeasurement gain / (loss) of undefined benefit plans	(578.238)	(127.212)
Total Net Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(578.238)	(127.212)
Net Tax Assets/(Liabilities) Total	4.667.999	867.156

Deferred tax amounts related to actuarial gains/(losses) are accounted under equity. (Footnote-18)

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18. EQUITY

The paid-in capital distribution of the company is as follows;

	30.09.2021		31.12.2020	
	Share Rate	Capital Amount	Share Rate	Capital Amount
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	33%	9.900.000	33%	9.900.000
İhsan ÜNAL	33%	9.900.000	33%	9.900.000
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	34%	10.200.000	34%	10.200.000
Paid-in Capital	100%	30.000.000	100%	30.000.000

The company's capital is divided into a total of 30.000.000 shares, each worth 1 TRY.

Other accumulated comprehensive income or expenses not to be reclassified in profit or loss

Defined Benefit Plans Re-Measurement Gains (Losses)

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Opening Balance	(578.238)	(279.450)
Increase/(decrease) within the period	386.051	383.062
Deferred income taxes	(96.513)	84.274
Total	(288.700)	(578.238)

The total severance pay burden varying between two periods is divided into interest cost, current period service cost and actuarial gain/(loss). Interest Cost is the cost of using the liability included in the statement of financial position in the previous accounting period, and it is the amount of the liability related to people who continue to work at the beginning of the period multiplied by the discount rate used in that year. On the other hand, the current period service cost is the portion of the amount that is expected to arrive in the period when the severance pay they are entitled to in return for their work in the current accounting period is brought to the balance sheet date with the discount rate. Other differences reflect actuarial gains and losses. Actuarial gain/(loss) is shown in equity, interest cost and current period service cost is shown in the statement of comprehensive income.

The details of the restricted reserves set aside from profit are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Legal Reserves	1.832.335	1.832.335
Total	1.832.335	1.832.335

Restricted reserves set aside from profit are reserves set aside from the prior period's profit, due to legal or contractual obligations, or for certain purposes other than profit distribution.

General Legal Reserves are set aside in accordance with Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code and used in accordance with the principles outlined in this article. These principles are as follows;

Five percent of the annual profit shall be reserved to the general legal reserve, until it may reach the twenty percent of paid-in capital.

(2) After the limit in the first paragraph is reached;

- The premium due to the issuance of new shares, issuance expenses, amortization and the unused portion of charitable contributions,
- The remainder after deducting the costs of issuing new bills to be replaced from the amount paid for the price of the canceled share certificates due to redemption,
- Ten percent of the total amount to be distributed to those who will receive a share of the profit after the five percent dividend is paid to the shareholders,

are added to the general legal reserve.

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Details of previous year profit/(losses) are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Accumulated Profits/(Losses)	36.032.698	13.843.135
End Semester	36.032.698	13.843.135

19. COST OF REVENUE AND SALES

Details regarding Revenue and Cost are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Sales	104.589.623	28.278.098
Returns / discounts from sales (-)	(160.743)	(805.866)
Net Sales	104.428.880	27.472.232
Cost of sales.	(66.055.971)	(18.226.287)
Gross profit / loss	38.372.909	9.245.945

20. OPERATING EXPENSES

The details regarding the activity expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
General Management Costs	(3.284.822)	(542.096)
Total	(3.284.822)	(542.096)

The details of general administrative expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Tax, Duties and Charges Expenses	(54.194)	(50.281)
Title Deed Fee	(240.428)	-
Advertising and maintenance expenses	(272.752)	(2.664)
Donations and grants	(85.766)	(7.200)
Accounting, Consulting, Personnel and Attorney Expenses	(1.407.763)	(77.997)
Rent and subscription expenses	(100.186)	-
Depreciation expense	(159.792)	(233.165)
KKEG, Penalty and late fee expenses	(210.657)	(14.358)
Other Expenses	(753.284)	(156.431)
Total	(3.284.822)	(542.096)

21. OTHER INCOME FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES

The details regarding other income from operations are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Asset sales profit	-	4.786
Vehicle sales profit	-	215.421
Provisions No Longer Required	-	68.415
Revenues from pending loan provision reversals (TFRS-9)	304.122	350.906
Other revenues	54.968	166.333
Total	359.090	805.861

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22. OTHER EXPENSES FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES

The details regarding other income from operations are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables	(26.149)	(202.498)
Provision for court cases	(272.170)	(167.733)
Other expenses	(492)	(99.976)
Total	(298.811)	(470.207)

23. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

The details regarding investment activities to income are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Profit on sale of investment property	499.980	-
Rental income from investment properties	47.500	34.695
Total	547.480	34.695

24. FINANCIAL INCOME

The details regarding financial incomes are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Interest Income	35.285	57.363
Foreign Exchange Profit	3.370.094	1.905.586
Rediscount Interest Incomes	770.867	423.730
Total	4.176.246	2.386.679

25. FINANCIAL EXPENSES*

The details regarding financial expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Short-term Borrowing Expenses	(1.516.588)	(1.012.082)
Foreign Exchange Losses	(3.250.747)	(114.118)
Rediscount Interest Expenses	(814.670)	(511.542)
Total	(5.582.005)	(1.637.742)

26. EARNING PER SHARE

The details regarding earnings per share are as follows;

	01.01.2021	01.01.2020
	30.09.2021	30.09.2020
Net period profit	34.382.520	10.455.930
Total number of shares	30.000.000	20.000.000
Last period number of shares	30.000.000	30.000.000
Earnings Per Share (TRY)*	1.1461	0.3485

(*) The cash capital increases made by the company as of periods were made from internal resources, and the calculation for the previous years was made on the basis of the number of shares in the last period in order to make the earnings per share comparable.

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27. CAPITAL RISK

In capital management, the Company strives to ensure the continuity of its operations while at the same time aiming to increase profit by using the balance of debt and shareholder's equity in the most efficient manner.

The company monitors capital using the debt/total capital ratio. This ratio is calculated by dividing net debt by total capital. Net debt is calculated by subtracting total debt (including trade and other payables as shown on the balance sheet) from cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as Equity plus net debt as shown in the balance sheet.

The risks regarding the capital are as follows;

	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Total Liabilities	42.871.198	27.667.422
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(16.569.371)	(8.417.053)
Net Debt	26.301.827	19.250.369
Total Equity	101.958.853	67.286.795
Total Capital	128.260.680	86.537.164
Net Debt/Total Capital Ratio	0,2051	0,2225
	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Current Assets	62.834.592	43.739.369
Short-Term Foreign Assets	39.103.900	21.281.249
Current Ratio	1,6069	2,0553
	30.09.2021	31.12.2020
Financial Liabilities	16.371.048	10.400.800
Total Assets	144.830.051	94.954.217
Financial Liabilities/Total Assets	0,1130	0,1095

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*(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)***28. QUALITY AND LEVEL OF RISKS THAT RESULT FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Credit risk is the risk that the other party will suffer a financial loss as a result of one of the parties in a mutual relationship failing to fulfill its obligations with regard to a financial instrument. This risk attempts to manage the company's credit risk by limiting transactions with specific parties and constantly evaluating the dependability of the parties with whom it is in contact.

	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposits in Banks	Other
	Related Party	Unrelated Party	Related Party	Unrelated Party		
30.09.2021						
Maximum credit risk exposed as of reporting date (E=A+B+C+D)	-	31.975.343	-	520.213	16.493.087	76.284
- The part of maximum risk guaranteed with warrant etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	-	31.975.343	-	520.213	16.493.087	76.284
B. The book value of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated or are otherwise accepted as overdue or impaired.	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Netbook value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part guaranteed with warrant etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book values of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	452.231	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(452.231)	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value guaranteed with warrant etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Items with credit risk off-balance-sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposits in Banks	Other
	Related Party	Unrelated Party	Related Party	Unrelated Party		
31.12.2020						
Maximum credit risk exposed as of reporting date (E=A+B+C+D)	-	20.850.524	-	9.260.744	8.380.901	36.152
- The part of maximum risk guaranteed with warrant etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets that are neither overdue nor impaired	-	20.850.524	-	9.260.744	8.380.901	36.152
B. The book value of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated or are otherwise accepted as overdue or impaired.	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Netbook value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The part guaranteed with warrant etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Netbook values of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	730.204	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(730.204)	-	-	-	-
- The part of net value guaranteed with warrant etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Items including credit risk that are off-balance-sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-

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*(Amounts expressed in Turkish Lira ("TRY") unless otherwise indicated)***Liquidity Risk;**

Liquidity risk is the possibility of failing to meet its net funding obligations. The occurrence of incidents that lead to a decrease in fund sources, such as market deterioration or a decrease in credit score, causes liquidity risk. The Company's management manages liquidity risk by allocating funding resources and keeping enough cash and cash equivalents on hand to meet current and probable obligations.

The liquidity risk for the year 30.09.2021 is as follows;

Expected Maturities (Pursuant to the Contract)	Net Book Value	Total Cash Outflows (VI=I+II+III+IV+V)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between 3-12 months (II)	Between 1-5 years (III)	more than 5 years (IV)	On Demand (V)
Bank Credits	15.332.756	15.893.350	1.457.344	11.958.009	2.477.997	-	-
Leasing debts	1.038.292	1.318.200	139.754	321.648	856.798	-	-
Trade payables	24.061.737	24.329.404	24.329.404	-	-	-	-
Tax Liability regarding the Current Period Profit	214.398	214.398	214.398	-	-	-	-
Debt provisions	278.993	278.993	278.993	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	26.051	115.954	115.954	-	-	-	-
-Provisions Concerning Benefits Provided for Employees	968.482	968.482	-	137.991	-	-	830.491

The liquidity risk for the year 31.12.2020 is as follows;

Expected Maturities (Pursuant to the Contract)	Net Book Value	Total Cash Outflows (VI=I+II+III+IV+V)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between 3-12 months (II)	Between 1-5 years (III)	more than 5 years (IV)	On Demand (V)
Bank Credits	9.205.337	10.016.200	1.310.141	3.900.684	4.805.375	-	-
Leasing debts	1.195.463	1.710.044	125.889	405.709	1.178.446	-	-
Trade payables	15.480.351	16.140.227	16.140.227	-	-	-	-
Debt provisions	9.150	9.150	9.150	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	135.696	115.954	115.954	-	-	-	-
-Provisions Concerning Benefits Provided for Employees	1.278.171	1.278.171	-	158.628	-	-	1.119.543

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Foreign Exchange Risk

Currency Position Table – 30.09.2021	TRY Equivalent (Functional currency)	USD	Euro
1. Trade Receivables	18.976.997	2.145.918	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (including Cash-Bank accounts)	8.252.357	826.771	91.237
2b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	27.229.353	2.972.689	91.237
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-
8. Fixed Assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	27.229.353	2.972.689	91.237
10. Trade Payables	21.560.248	2.438.032	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
12b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	21.560.248	2.438.032	-
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
16a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
16b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
17. Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-
18. Total Liabilities (13 +17)	21.560.248	2.438.032	-
19. Net Asset/Liability Position of Off-Balance-Sheet Foreign Currency Derivative Instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-
19a. Amount of Off-Balance-Sheet Foreign Currency Derivative Assets with Active Characters	-	-	-
19b. Amount of Off-Balance-Sheet Foreign Currency Derivative Assets with Liable Characters	-	-	-
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset/Liability Position (9-18+19)	5.669.105	534.657	91.237
21. Monetary items net foreign currency asset / liability position (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	5.669.105	534.657	91.237
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Currency Hedge	-	-	-
23. Amount of Hedged Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
24. Amount of Hedged Part of Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
25. Export	-	-	-
26. Import	-	-	-

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Currency Position Table - 31.12.2020	TRY Equivalent (Functional currency)	USD	Euro
1. Trade Receivables	16.288.966	2.219.054	-
2a. Monetary Financial Assets (including Cash-Bank accounts)	5.601.540	77.219	558.922
2b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
3. Other	821.343	111.892	-
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	22.711.849	2.408.165	558.922
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-
8. Fixed Assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	22.711.849	2.408.165	558.922
10. Trade Payables	14.679.525	1.999.799	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
12b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	14.679.525	1.999.799	-
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
16a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
16b. Other non-monetary liabilities	-	-	-
17. Long Term Liabilities (14+15+16)	-	-	-
18. Total Liabilities (13 +17)	14.679.525	1.999.799	-
19. Net Asset/Liability Position of Off-Balance-Sheet Foreign Currency Derivative Instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-
19a. Amount of Off-Balance-Sheet Foreign Currency Derivative Assets with Active Characters	-	-	-
19b. Amount of Off-Balance-Sheet Foreign Currency Derivative Assets with Liable Characters	-	-	-
20. Net Foreign Currency Asset/Liability Position (9-18+19)	8.032.324	408.366	558.922
21. Monetary items net foreign currency asset / liability position (1+2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	7.210.981	296.474	558.922
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Currency Hedge	-	-	-
23. Amount of Hedged Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
24. Amount of Hedged Part of Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
25. Export	-	-	-
26. Import	-	-	-

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30.09.2021	Profit/Loss	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case the US Dollar changes 20% against the TRY:		
1- US Dollar net asset / liability	945.626	(945.626)
2- The amount hedged against the USD risk (-)		
3- USD Net Effect (1+2)	945.626	(945.626)
If the Euro changes by 20% against TRY:		
4- Euro net asset / liability	188.195	(188.195)
5- The amount hedged against the EUR risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect (4 +5)	188.195	(188.195)
TOTAL (3 +6)	1.133.821	(1.133.821)

31.12.2020	Profit/Loss	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case the US Dollar changes 20% against the TRY:		
1- US Dollar net asset / liability	599.522	(599.522)
2- The amount hedged against the USD risk (-)		
3- USD Net Effect (1+2)	599.522	(599.522)
If the Euro changes by 20% against TRY:		
4- Euro net asset / liability	1.006.943	(1.006.943)
5- The amount hedged against the EUR risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect (4 +5)	1.006.943	(1.006.943)
TOTAL (3 +6)	1.606.465	(1.606.465)

29. EVENTS FOLLOWING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The registered capital of TRY 30.000.000 is to be increased by TRY 8.000.000 to TRY 38.000.000, within the registered capital limit of TRY 150.000.000, with the decision of the Board of Directors dated 14/10/2021 and numbered 2021/14, (B) group bearer shares, representing the increased capital of TRY 8.000.000, will be offered to the public by completely restricting the rights of our current shareholders to purchase new shares.

The following is the purpose of using the fund, which will consist of a public offering of the company's shares:

Field	Percentage
Increasing the activities in R&D and software development aiming for an increase in company growth and sales.	30%
Increasing processes focused on reorganization, sales, and profitability increase	10%
Closing existing loans	10%
Expanding existing offices and opening new offices (domestic and international)	10%
Evaluation of company acquisition opportunities	15%
Meeting the working capital needs	25%

30. OTHER MATTERS THAT ARE SIGNIFICANT IN TERMS OF THEIR EFFECTS ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OR THOSE THAT ARE NECESSARY FOR ENSURING THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS' OPENNESS, INTERPRETABLE, AND UNDERSTANDABLE

None (31.12.2020: none).