MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

1 JANUARY 2022- 30 SEPTEMBER 2023 INTERIM ACCOUNTING PERIOD
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for the Fiscal Period Ended September 30, 2023

(The amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

	Footnote No	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
ASSETS			
Current Assets		**817.148.613**	**389.510.000**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	223.547.508	175.955.632
Trade Receivables	5	523.298.480	171.850.920
- Trade Accounts Receivables Due From Non-affiliated Parties		*523.298.480*	*171.850.920*
Other Receivables	7	3.262.306	2.893.143
- Other Receivables Due From Non-affiliated Parties		*3.262.306*	*2.893.143*
Inventories	8	6.127.866	7.691.260
Prepaid Expenses	14	47.079.479	30.581.975
Other Current Assets		13.832.974	537.070
Fixed Assets		**607.288.488**	**361.241.923**
Financial Investments	4	50.000	-
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	10	11.200.000	11.200.000
Tangible Fixed Assets	11	63.353.129	3.545.907
Usufructary Right Assets	9	2.238.312	2.996.655
Intangible Fixed Assets		525.633.651	340.058.857
- Capitalized Development Costs	*12*	*519.817.250*	*334.232.035*
- Other Intangible Fixed Assets	*12*	*5.816.401*	*5.826.822*
Deferred Tax Asset	15	4.813.396	3.440.504
Total Assets		**1.424.437.101**	**750.751.923**

	Footnote No	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
RESOURCES			
Short-Term Liabilities		**281.223.350**	**166.574.266**
Short Term Borrowings	6	75.528.095	58.763.096
1- Bank Loans		*74.811.859*	*58.057.756*
Lease Transactions Payables		*716.236*	*705.340*
Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings	6	37.176.584	16.036.499
Trade Payables	5	106.637.882	82.867.309
- Trade Payables to Non-Affiliated Parties		*106.637.882*	*82.867.309*
Debts Under the Scope of Employee Benefits		5.305.190	2.334.288
Other Payables	7	720.219	-
Deferred Incomes	14	53.199.226	5.391.268
Period Profit Tax Liability	15	184.474	258.456
Short-term Provisions		1.252.887	789.205
-Provisions for Employee Benefits		*1.003.128*	*539.446*
- Other Short Term Provisions		*249.759*	*249.759*
Other Short Term Liabilities		1.218.793	134.145
Long-Term Liabilities		**77.842.313**	**8.420.362**
Long Term Borrowings		69.228.541	3.558.067
1- Bank Loans	*6*	*68.087.598*	*1.258.510*
Lease Transactions Payables	*6*	*1.140.943*	*2.299.557*
Long-term Provisions		8.613.772	4.862.295
-Provisions for Employee Benefits		*8.613.772*	*4.862.295*
Equities		**1.065.371.438**	**575.757.295**
Equity Capital of the Parent		**1.065.314.119**	**575.757.295**
Paid-in Capital	16	38.000.000	38.000.000
Capital Advance		100.000.000	-
Premiums on Shares (Discounts)	16	116.667.204	116.667.204
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss		(2.106.811)	(1.584.776)
Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits/ (Losses)		*(2.106.811)*	*(1.584.776)*
Reserves on Retained Earnings	16	8.700.172	2.932.507
Past Years Profit	16	413.974.695	89.088.307
Net Profit for the Period		390.078.859	330.654.053
Non- controlling interests		**57.319**	**-**
Total Resources		**1.424.437.101**	**750.751.923**

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the Fiscal Period Ended on January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023

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

Statement of Profit and Loss	**Footnote No**	**1.01.2023 30.09.2023**	**1.01.2022 30.09.2022**	**1.07.2023 30.09.2023**	**1.07.2022 30.09.2022**
Revenue	17	784.175.453	356.867.407	332.768.448	170.564.682
Cost of Sales (-)	17	(324.217.209)	(156.454.142)	(108.865.585)	(80.576.618)
Gross Profit		**459.958.244**	**200.413.265**	**223.902.863**	**89.988.064**
General Administrative Expenses (-)	18	(64.793.070)	(14.362.270)	(12.948.337)	(6.114.793)
Other Real Operating Income		1.539.234	175.524	1.115.126	(262.681)
Other Real Operating Expenses (-)		(25.423)	(1.004.215)	1.470.362	(1.004.215)
Real Operating Profit		**396.678.985**	**185.222.304**	**213.540.014**	**82.606.375**
Revenue From Investment Activities	19	10.290.560	596.610	2.052.854	20.339
Operating Profit Before Financing Expense		**406.969.545**	**185.818.914**	**215.592.868**	**82.626.714**
Financing Income	20	15.434.581	20.978.070	(80.345)	4.445.853
Financing Expenses (-)	21	(33.172.751)	(19.393.129)	(8.971.440)	(5.343.196)
Pre-Tax Profit		**389.231.375**	**187.403.855**	**206.541.083**	**81.729.371**
Tax Expense / Income		**829.803**	**2.458.621**	**573.912**	**1.111.176**
Tax Expense / Income of the Period	15	(412.581)	(895.458)	(184.474)	(585.882)
- Deferred Tax Expense / Income	15	1.242.384	3.354.079	758.386	1.697.058
Period Net Profit/Loss		**390.061.178**	**189.862.476**	**207.114.995**	**82.840.547**
Profit/(loss) distribution for the period		390.061.178	189.862.476	207.114.995	82.840.547
Non- controlling interests		*(17.681)*	-	-	-
Parent Company Shares		*390.078.859*	*189.862.476*	*207.114.995*	*82.840.547*
Earnings per share	22	10,2652	4,9964	5,4504	2,1413

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	**1.01.2023 30.09.2023**	**1.01.2022 30.09.2022**	**1.07.2023 30.09.2023**	**1.07.2022 30.09.2022**
Period Net Profit/Loss	**390.061.178**	**189.862.476**	**207.114.995**	**82.840.547**
Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	**(522.035)**	**(251.220)**	**(101.641)**	**31.783**
Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits/Losses	(652.543)	(326.260)	(127.050)	41.276
Tax Income/Expense Related to Other Comprehensive Income Items not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	130.508	75.040	25.409	(9.493)
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	**(522.035)**	**(251.220)**	**(101.641)**	**31.783**
Total Comprehensive Income	**389.539.143**	**189.611.256**	**207.013.354**	**82.872.330**
Distribution of Total Comprehensive Income	*389.539.143*	*189.611.256*	*207.013.354*	*82.872.330*
Non- controlling interests	-	-	-	-
Parent Company Shares	*389.539.143*	*189.611.256*	*207.013.354*	*82.872.330*

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Fiscal Period Ended on January 1, 2023 – September 30, 2023

(The amounts are expressed in Turkish Lira ("TL") unless otherwise indicated.)

				Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss		Accumulated Profits				
	Paid-in Capital	Capital Increase	Share Issue Premiums/Discounts	Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits/ (Losses)	Reserves on Retained Earnings	Previous Years Profits/Losses	Net Profit/Loss For the Period	Total Equity of the Parent Company	Non-controlling interests	Total
1.01.2023	**38.000.000-**	-	**116.667.204**	**(1.584.776)**	**2.932.507**	**89.088.307**	**330.654.053**	**575.757.295**	**-**	**575.757.29**
Affiliate acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.000	75.00
Transfers	-	-	-	-	5.767.665	324.886.388	(330.654.053)	-	-	
Capital Advance	-	100.000.000	-	-	-	-	-	100.000.000	-	100.000.00
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(522.035)	-	-	390.078.859	389.556.824	(17.681)	389.539.14
30.09.2023	**38.000.000**	**100.000.000**	**116.667.204**	**(2.106.811)**	**8.700.172**	**413.974.695**	**390.078.859**	**1.065.314.119**	**57.319**	**1.065.371.43**
1.01.2022	**38.000.000**	**-**	**116.667.204**	**(1.193.437)**	**1.832.335**	**36.032.698**	**54.155.781**	**-**	**-**	**245.494.58**
Transfers	-	-	-	-	1.100.172	53.055.609	(54.155.781)	-	-	
Total Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	(251.220)	-	-	189.862.476	-	-	189.611.25
30.09.2022	**38.000.000**	**-**	**116.667.204**	**(1.444.657)**	**2.932.507**	**89.088.307**	**189.862.476**	**-**	**-**	**435.105.83**

	Notes	1.01.2023 30.09.2023	1.01.2022 30.09.2022
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**122.113.969**	**106.473.942**
Net profit (loss) of period		390.078.859	189.862.476
Adjustments Related to the Reconciliation of Net Period Profit (Loss)		**29.379.043**	**10.160.559**
Adjustments Related to the Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	11, 12	26.974.988	14.012.554
Adjustments Related to Value Impairment (Cancellation)		(981.301)	(423.941)
Adjustments Related to the Provisions for Employee Benefits (Cancellation)		4.215.159	(808.173)
Adjustments related to litigation and/or penalty provisions (cancellations)		-	(161.260)
Adjustments Related to Tax (Income) Expense		(829.803)	(2.458.621)
Changes in Operational Capital		**(296.939.858)**	**(93.549.093)**
Adjustments Related to Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables	5	(351.447.560)	(123.241.919)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Receivables Related to Operations from Affiliates		-	(850.198)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Receivables Related to Operations from Non-Affiliated Parties		(369.163)	(45.223)
Adjustments Related to Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	8	1.563.394	1.410.127
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	14	(16.497.504)	(4.047.372)
Adjustments Related to Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables	5	23.770.573	43.590.913
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities within the scope of benefits provided to employees		2.970.902	1.052.702
Adjustments related to increase/(decrease) in other operating liabilities		-	1.255.636
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Income	14	47.807.958	(8.636.119)
Adjustments related to other increase/decrease in operating capital		(4.738.458)	(4.037.640)
Cash Flow from Operations		**122.518.044**	**106.473.942**
Payments Made Within the Scope of Employee Benefits (-)		(404.075)	-
B. Cash Flows From Investment Activities		**(271.595.055)**	**(136.407.940)**
Cash inflows from sales of tangible fixed assets	11, 12	-	*576.271*
Cash Outflows from Purchase of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets		(271.595.055)	(136.984.211)
C. Cash Flows From Financing Activities		**197.072.962**	**60.346.391**
Cash Inflows Related to Capital Advances		100.000.000	-
Cash Inflows and Outflows from Borrowing (net)		97.072.962	60.346.391
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**47.591.876**	**30.412.393**
D. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period		**175.955.632**	**68.406.511**
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**223.547.508**	**98.818.904**

1. ORGANIZATION AND FIELD OF ACTIVITY OF THE GROUP

MİA Teknoloji Anonim Şirketi ("Group") was established as a Limited Company in Ankara on 16.08.2006. The company was announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated August 21, 2006 and numbered 6625. In 2017, it became a Joint Stock Company by making some kind of amendments.

The main 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 Company's head office address is registered as Gazi Üniversitesi Gölbaşı Yerleşkesi Teknoplaza Zemin Kat No: BZ-16 Gölbaşı/ANKARA

As of 30 September 2023, the Group has 124 employees (31 December 2022: 97).

The capital structure of the Group is as follows;

	30.09.2023		31.12.2022	
	Share Rate (%)	**Capital Amount**	**Share Rate (%)**	**Capital Amount**
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	12%	4.625.000	12%	4.625.000
İhsan ÜNAL	19%	7.280.000	22%	8.415.000
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	20%	7.535.000	23%	8.670.000
Public Offered Shares	49%	18.560.000	43%	16.290.000
Paid-in Capital	**100%**	**38.000.000**	**100%**	**38.000.000**

The group capital is divided into a total of 38,000,000 shares, each worth 1 TRY.

The nominal value shares of the Group of 12.500.000 TRY started to be traded on 22.11.2021 at Borsa İstanbul A.Ş.

The Consolidated financial statements for the 1 January-30 September 2023 accounting period were approved at the board meeting on 3 November 2023.

Subsidiaries

The information regarding the subsidiary included in the group and included in the consolidation on 30.09.2023 is as follows;

30 September 2023

Title of the Subsidiary	Share Rate %	Field of Activity
Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş.	100	Micromobility
Enerjey Enerji A.Ş.	70	Energy

Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş.

Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş. ("Tripy") was established on October 5, 2022 and its main field of activity is in the field of micromobility. Tripy is an "Electric vehicle sharing platform" that is sustainable and has set out to meet the last mileage needs of users. Established as a 100% subsidiary of MİA Teknoloji, Tripy provides users with electric bicycle rental for the first time in its fleet. Thus, it is the first private company in Turkey to operate an electric bicycle. The difficulty and cost of accessing energy in recent years has led people to use electric vehicles. Tripy aims to increase the types of electric vehicles to rent in its fleet with an environmentally friendly approach that will reduce traffic density and allow people to use vehicles when they need them.

Tripy, which has an electric vehicle charging station operating license, is expanding its fields of activity to expand and facilitate the use of electric vehicles. Tripy is currently running an electric bike sharing service in Eskisehir and is negotiating to operate it in other cities.

The legal headquarters of Tripy is Gazi University Gölbaşı Campus Teknoplaza Ground Floor No BZ-16 Gölbaşı/Ankara.

Enerjey Enerji A.Ş.

Enerjey Enerji A.Ş. was established as announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 26 April 2023 and numbered 10819 in partnership with MİA Teknoloji A.Ş. to operate in the field of energy and make investments in this field. The main field of activity of the Company is to provide turnkey engineering, procurement, construction and operation & maintenance services in the field of energy, as well as providing software solutions with artificial intelligence in the renewable energy sector. The main capital of the Company is 1.000.000 TRY.

Enerjey's legal address is Bahçelievler Mahallesi, 323/1 Cadde, C Blok, Gazi Üniversitesi Teknokent Binası No 10/50c İç Kapı No: 129 Gölbaşı/Ankara.

Details of the Group's ongoing and completed projects are as follows;

Facial Recognition and Matching System Created with Native Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Algorithms

Face detection and matching software, which are the most important pillars of face recognition systems, will be developed with the project. The output of the project will be facial recognition and facial recognition software for an innovative and completely local facial recognition system. Both national achievements and commercialization successes of the project will be achieved, which will serve to many different sectors such as security, personnel follow-up, statistics generation, decision support, and identification.

In addition, the system aims;

- To produce the software necessary to develop a local 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

When internet access and camera are available, the system will perform face recognition at certain intervals with the conference 1-1 method on the platform. In the absence thereof, access to the software will be available by fingerprint or face recognition according to the transaction device used (mobile, tablet, pc). In addition, with today's technology, an innovative and safe solution will be offered on issues such as distance education, remote diagnosis, online exam, in-house interviews, witness listening, and e-judgment.

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 processed, and to offer a rapid and easy solution.

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

The remote health information system, where the identification process of the patients is carried out through biometric verification, can provide a doctor-patient examination interview in an interactive environment. In this way, the physician can access all health data of the patient and make the necessary evaluation.

MİA Vehicle Identification Solutions

It is the development of a bundle 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 make-model and color recognition, under-vehicle imaging, passenger biometric face recognition on both a fixed campus and a fluid path and that is matched with the system integration authorized units. The license plate identification system is a system in which the white or black lists created by the vehicles to be added individually or collectively and the license plates coming from the cameras are checked, all transitions are recorded, transaction inquiry can be made on the basis of license plate retrospectively and the results can be reported, vehicle registration inquiry can be made with the license plate and the list and other information of the vehicle can be changed.

Vehicle make-model and color recognition system is a system for detecting make, model and color information through the images received from cameras.

Under-vehicle imaging systems are systems based on the imaging of the under-vehicle with the camera at a passage point and the comparison of this image with the source image (former or known).

Biometric facial recognition, on the other hand, shall be performed by obtaining the facial information of the user in the driver's location and pre-processing, facial identification and identification shall be performed.

Mobile Multiple Biometric Recording Unit Development

The product we plan to realize within the scope of the project is to realize a mobile unit that will enable matching on both the registration and the server for many different applications thanks to a platform structure; face recognition, iris recognition, fingerprint recognition and obtaining identity information with MRZ technology.

The project to be developed is to produce a flexible and reliable mobile solution that can work in areas where identification (especially biometric) is important, such as border security, document security, banking and insurance transactions.

With the developing unit, all this biometric and encrypted data will operate in a standard matching logic with the help of a server communication. Thanks to its mobile structure, it will be free from restrictions such as

power, data line, utilization area and will be able to work nationwide and even worldwide thanks to cloud architecture.

Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Dispenser and Hand Sterilization Point

The device rapidly performs the procedures of mask delivery, fever measurement and hands disinfection with steam without contact with card reader, barcode reader, coin etc. methods. This project, which will be produced with domestic and national resources;

- Will be able to provide services directly to the person without the need for an intermediary agency or organization.
- Upon request, will be able to work integrated with other applications (e-government, e-municipality, etc.) and
- It will be self-served, namely no need for an assistant staff.
- It will allow you to directly get masks without any intermediary contact thanks to the voice command.
- It also has integrated operation with PACS and access control system.

Areas of Use;

- Shopping Malls
- Educational institutions
- Public and Private Sector
- Airports
- Public Spaces etc.

Every patient who has a registration or appointment in HBYS can benefit from the services provided by CleanMask-Tech through the code given by the system.

The personnel registered in HBYS can also benefit from the card information.

Health data obtained from the CleanMask-Tech system (body temperature measurement, mask acquisition, hand disinfection) can be automatically transferred to the HBYS examination system.

MİA 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.), transactions between patients and 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.

Depth Analysis and Obstacle Detection with Image Processing for Aircraft

In the project, unmanned aerial vehicles will be provided with obstacle detection feature based on automation and learning. With the platform we want to develop, obstacle detection will be performed with automation and a decision support mechanism will be provided. In addition the innovative aspectas are as follows; remote mapping and virtualization with the time of flight camera, an automation that is able to learn and obtaining geographical data for special scenarios. It also provides some innovative outputs in terms of security of critical areas, border security, flight sites and object detection. Especially for GIS systems, a new method will be introduced in special and challenging fields. Another innovative aspect is the elimination of a missing system for defense industry and national aviation.

Traffic Control System Project

Within the scope of the project, a traffic control system software consisting of web-based application, decision support module and server application will be developed. TCS project is an integrated system that includes vehicle counting, license plate recognition, instantaneous speed control, red light violation detection, average speed control, safety lane violation, smart intersection system and parking systems. The software to be developed will process the data (camera, radar, infrared sensors) received from different sensors and will be able to create reports in line with the data obtained and share them in the application center. In this context, reports may have content such as date, time, scene, license plate information, number of vehicles, traffic density, traffic density direction, image and/or video.

Multi Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement

It is a system that can be integrated with remote contactless temperature measurement and mask control transition systems. It ensures that the personnel whose attendance checks are carried out in the public and private sectors are also subjected to daily temperature measurements and mask control and recorded and reported. If the detected body temperature is above a certain level, the system can give a sound alarm and warning and send an e-mail or SMS to the desired points. The innovative features of the system we have developed:

• Personnel Attendance Tracking, Face Recognition, Temperature Measurement, Mask Tracking, Alarm and Warning Mechanisms and Passage Control are the only domestic products offered together.
• Tracking 8-10 people at 30 FPS speed at the same time (up to 6 people in competing products)
• Costs 60% less compared to its overseas counterparts.

Through the system, in accordance with the COVID-19 Regulation, fever measurements are made and recorded at the entrance of the employees to the hospital.
This system, which is created to meet these and similar needs, meets the necessary security procedures.

Body temperature and mask control of the patient and personnel who want to enter the hospital are immediately detected when the person approaches the relevant limit. If the person's body temperature is within the accepted value range, the person's passage through the system is ensured. If the body temperature of the person is above the accepted values, a warning is made on behalf of the relevant person through HBYS and the position and persons to be informed are informed of the situation.

MIASOFT: Development of Multimodel Biometric Fusion Based Authentication and Identification System Software

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 with the project. The fusion to be performed in line with the data obtained from different biometrics will be performed at the attribute level (Feature Level), at the matching value level (Score Level) and at the decision stage level (Decision Level). A more effective biometric system will be revealed in line with the values of Accuracy, False Acceptance Rate (FAR) and False Rejection Rate (FRR) regarding the authentication and identification processes with biometric fusion.

The Patient Verification Interface in the Patient Kiosk Information System is used in this infrastructure.

The same infrastructure is used in HBYS Personnel Tracking Systems and Health Approval Mechanisms (Prescription doctor approval, order doctor and nurse approvals, health board examination events, etc.).

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

Great progress will be achieved on the detection and estimation-matching times of the machines through deep learning and big data. Thanks to the database created, a large amount of data will be scanned very quickly and the requested operation can be performed faster and easier. Deep learning, which supports the learning mechanism of machines, plays a major role in analyzing the acquired data and accelerating the processes. Thanks to the data volume, data diversity and data loading speed, sector needs can be scenarioized faster and solutions or innovations can be brought.

With this infrastructure, interaction controls such as drug-drug, drug-symptom, drug-diagnosis, drug-laboratory result, drug-allergy, drug-nutrient are provided in Patient Clinical Decision Support Systems. Apart from this, Smart Stock Analysis Solutions in Demand Management Systems are offered through this infrastructure (deep learning).

Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project

It is necessary to determine, supply, stock, preserve, distribute, use the needs related to the drugs and medical consumables used in the provision of services in hospitals and to use the barcode system for an effective material management of these processes and to implement it by supporting it softwareally and to improve the invoice unit service.

With the Integrated Modern Health Information Layers Project, it is aimed to develop and implement the hospital invoice and stock management system for the accurate processing of examinations, interventions, drugs and consumables into the system in order to ensure the lossless operation of the Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) and to increase income, as well as to ensure the correct operation of the statistics received by the lecturers for scientific research projects through HIMS.

Development of a Reliable System for Rapid and Secure Biometric Authentication Project

Our primary goal within the scope of this project is to introduce a new approach to the authentication methods that companies carry out during the recruitment process by integrating Optical Character Recognition (OCT) and Biometric Identification (BKT) technologies.

The Development of a Reliable System for Rapid and Secure Biometric Authentication project covers sectors that include all business profiles. Biometrics and optical character recognition activities will be used together in authentication. Recruitment and authentication activities will be based on automation, affordable and high accuracy. It will provide a different solution compared to the solutions currently used.

This infrastructure is used to prevent false identity declaration in the Authentication process, which is actively used in the HBYS Patient Registration System.

Personalized Medical Cabinet Project

With the development of software and hardware within the scope of the project, it will develop a personalized medical cabinet that can be used in all health institutions, can work fully integrated with existing hospital information management systems, and has a decision support mechanism with unique parameters. With the realization of the project, this device, which is not currently used in hospitals in Turkey, will contribute to improving patient care processes, accelerating the hospital workflow process, facilitating and recording drug follow-up, and preventing human-induced negativities in the patient care process.

The Personalized Medical Cabinet Project is offered to the right patient as an integrated solution to HBYS Clinical Order and Pharmacy Systems with the aim of making an application with the right medication, the right dose, and the right time mentality.

Automated 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 organized in SSPC (Student Selection and Placement Center), MoNE and their affiliated institutions and organizations by eliminating the human The software will be developed with natural language processing and artificial intelligence technologies and will be the first in its field in Turkey.

With the realization of the project, it is planned to benefit from the classical exams that millions of students sit every year in order to reduce the workload in the evaluation process, to reduce the costs caused by the human factor by 40% and to minimize the errors caused by human intervention.

Through the project, it allows the digitalization of the data of the patients that are not in the digital environment by using the infrastructure of this system and its transfer to the HBYS digital archive.

Contactless Kiosk Project

During the pandemic crisis, it is observed that digital infrastructure has a great importance in many areas in terms of public health management. Digital infrastructures need to be strengthened to reduce the effects of today's 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, and provide information without disturbing the environment thanks to the speaker system that provides linear audio transmission.

This project provides solutions to many issues such as identifying the patient through identification, making appointments through sensors that detect voice and hand movements, viewing laboratory results, viewing radiology reports and taking the unit order.

Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot

Thanks to the project; it will be able to be used in closed and contaminated risk areas, shopping malls, workplaces, campuses, institutions, hospitals, operating rooms, dining halls, etc. in areas where high sterilization is needed. The Sterilization Robot, which will be a fast solution partner in pandemic problems, will play an active role in managing crisis moments and sterilization measures.

The project reports the areas completed by carrying out the disinfection procedures according to the building, floor, room, operating room, unit plans in HBYS. It provides continuity by monitoring the stock level of the materials required to maintain the cleaning and warns the relevant units through HBYS.

Mia-Tech Project

The Mia-Tech project targets all works that cannot be managed by traditional methods and will also be a solution that will improve the processes of campuses, public institutions, banks, shopping centers, university and city hospitals, prisons, factories and private enterprises, which are managed inefficiently and have a high number of employees and visitors due to the manual processes.

The group will develop solutions that will increase the efficiency and profitability of the institution by combining the needs and requirements with the quality of service in the departments of the institution outside the main fields of activity and aiming to meet all the needs of many institutions end-to-end with the project.

The solution to be developed will be customer-oriented, thus ensuring that all processes that directly affect the benefits of the organization are structured and managed in the best way. MİA Tech will be the decision support mechanism for predicting the situation after the change and determining the risks by being in a structure that will allow the evaluation of the current situation.

By making use of the infrastructure of this project, it provides data to the relevant financial reports by conducting income-expense analysis for all units of the hospital with the Financing System offered through HBYS.

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

The aim of the Group with the project is to develop an adaptive image processing system that allows instantaneous, quality control, fast, contactless and remote measurement, object recognition and defect-error detection on the line and to integrate it into the quality control processes in the production line.

Remote accessibility of the system to be developed with cloud integration will ensure the secure traceability of the system data and even provide remote use and control capability. Nonconformities (dimensional,structural and tissue incompatibilities) seen in production lines for different sectors shall be detected and sorted at the part level with a generalizable production line automation tool that can perform image processing-based measurement and evaluation.

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, to make precise measurements and to bring products close to perfection together with the end consumer.

MİA HealthCare

As a Group, a project will be developed that will respond to the demands of the Ministry of Health, can perform income and expense analysis on a clinical basis, has a decision support mechanism, allows data exchange, can be integrated 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, safe, user-friendly, with all modules on a single platform, decision support mechanism and high performance.

Augmented Reality Based Mobile Application Development Project for Informative Product Content

With the project, an application will be developed to present the advertising/promotion/information stages of the product or brand through AR technology. Thus, companies will promote their brands or products with AR application.

Augmented Reality also has the potential to be used very efficiently in the field of health. Regarding this issue, the project has a potential that enables pre-modelling of surgeries and simulation of the operation to the surgeon using the Augmented Reality infrastructure and radiology visuals.

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

The V-Rex project 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 provide a solution to increase the number of online visitors by increasing awareness. The V-Rex concept will allow users to log in to the app on different platforms, buy tickets online, or directly enter the museum of their choice. Users will be able to

virtually walk around the museum with motion controls, view any item 360°, and read the written information placed next to the item with audio or AR.

Development of Mass Behavior Analysis and Reporting System for Smart Cities Concept

With the project, a system will be developed that utilizes deep learning methods that will replace standard Computer Vision and image processing techniques that are inadequate in terms of mass behavior analysis in places such as squares and temporary assembly areas where people are crowded.

Since human communities have different dynamics and psychological characteristics, behavior analysis is a challenging solution. In most GIM scenarios, there is a need to identify, count, and group community behaviors. The solution we have developed in this context is divided into five sections:

- Human counting / density estimation
- Human tracking
- Behavior understanding or anomaly detection
- Determination of mood
- Abnormal human voice detection

The system developed in this context will provide information to the security organization on the detection of the number of people in the regions where there is a density of people, the tracking of this person if there are people wanted, emotional state, anomaly and abnormal human voice detection, and possible hazards and/or threats.

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

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

Development of 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 by minimizing occupational accidents and deaths from occupational accidents. Virtual reality and Industrial Job Training applications will be implemented. Virtual reality job training will also enable interactive job training with gamification on new equipment for operators and maintenance personnel.

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

Virtual reality will also allow the simulation of dangerous situations such as equipment deterioration, chemical spread, dangerous machines, noise that may be encountered in factories or production facilities with occupational safety training and will ensure that what needs to be done is determined without putting the operators at risk. Employees who have gained virtual training experience in unexpected situations with virtual reality occupational safety training will implement actions faster by remembering what they should do in the face of situations they experience during training in real life.

Traffic Control System Project 2

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

The developed system will process the data obtained from the camera, radar and infrared sensors and produce reports depending on the decision support. The reports produced shall be able to be shared in a desired center or in more than one location.

Indoor Mapping Mobile Application Software

The project will minimize the mistakes and effort to be made by assisting people to direct to various positions by allocating manpower, and enable people to reach the positions they want to reach with a more accurate result. The project, which is intended to be developed, will be actively used in many sectors such as hospitals and hotels with high number of rooms and floors.

Depth Analysis for Aircrafts-2:

In the project, unmanned aircrafts will be provided with obstacle detection feature based on automation and learning and a decision support mechanism will be provided. In addition, it will be used in applications such as urban planning, transportation and traffic control with its object recognition and object tracking feature.

e-Sports Reaction and Accuracy Rate Measurement Software

The AIM-TEST project, which is aimed at testing and developing the skills of the players, will be able to easily monitor the development, deficiencies and performances of the players within the teams from a single platform and present this data to the teams in a reportable way. With the artificial intelligence module to be added to our AIM-TEST application, players who test their engagement skills will be offered training programs to follow and subcategories to develop. In this way, players will be able to overcome their deficiencies in an optimal way.

Metaverse Based Virtual Event Platform

In the avatar-based virtual activity, the participant will have an avatar representing him/herself, that is, a designed digital visual virtual character, while participating and interacting with the activity. In this way, there will be no need to travel to another country to participate in the event and no significant amount of time and money will be required. In the platform we will develop, the participant will be able to move an avatar in a wide range of digital activities, follow the activity and communicate with other avatars (verbally and by movement). The 3D digital event space will include open and closed spaces for participants and a variety of private spaces. In addition to ordinary participants, speakers, businesses, service and product providers, and organizers have avatars. Live and recorded video broadcasts are used with avatars or real persons that appear on the screen. It has digitized features of regular events such as virtual rooms, information desks, PowerPoint presentations on walls, etc.

Software for Passenger and Driver in Public Transportation Vehicles

Public transportation has two components related to the negative experience during the trip: the driver and the passenger. In the proposed solution, we aim to integrate the 'Artificial Intelligence Based Safe Public Transportation Management System' into public transport vehicles in order to increase the safety and security of passengers. Our aim is to analyze the driver's attitude and driving behavior and the attitude of the passengers in the vehicle, detecting anomalies with deep learning and image processing technologies and sending alarms to the headquarters. Thus, headquarters officials will provide intervention in line with the incoming alarms.

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Virtual reality will also allow the simulation of dangerous situations such as equipment deterioration, chemical spread, dangerous machines, noise that may be encountered in factories or production facilities with occupational safety training and will ensure that what needs to be done is determined without putting the operators at risk. Employees who have gained virtual training experience in unexpected situations with virtual reality occupational safety training will implement actions faster by remembering what they should do in the face of situations they experience during training in real life. In this context, the product developed will provide labor, cost and time advantage for companies that provide on-site technical support services to their products at many different points and will offer an innovative solution.

Development of Secure Payment System with Mobile and Card Payment Solution

Unlike traditional payment methods, electronic payment systems have become widespread today. Digital commerce, which has become widespread today, has been a method that every user demands for a fast and safe payment experience. Mobile and card payment solutions aim to provide a safe environment for users regarding security verification, privacy risk and violation of personal data, which are inadequate in payment transactions.

Counterfeit identity and unauthorized transactions for payments continue to create problems for banks and their users. As a biometric and mobile method, solutions are offered with different authentication technologies.

The developed Mobile and Card Payment Solution will provide the multiplicity of different cards and methods used in areas such as transportation and shopping in daily life through a single platform.

Disease Detection and Treatment Optimization from Biomedical Images with Image Processing Techniques

Today, medical imaging has been a fundamental component of all medical processes such as health screening, early diagnosis, treatment selection and follow-up. Patient triage, imaging-guided interventions, and optimization of treatment planning in both acute care and chronic disease are now integrated into routine clinical practice in all sub-specialties.

In modern medicine, the detection of bleeding in the body generally depends on the use of techniques such as Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Automatic detection of cranial injuries from images is a complex and challenging task for radiologists. Detection difficulties are usually caused by the excessive proximity and intertwining of the structures in the brain. The diversity of structures in the brain increases the complexity of detection and decomposition algorithms. Traffic accidents and falls are the two most common causes of traumatic brain injuries (TBI), and falls are slightly more common. According to the data of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, at least 1.7 million TBH cases are seen every year in the United States, and more than 45% of these cases constitute Epidural Hematoma (EH) cases. In our project, we aim to detect the EH regions from the CT images of the brain by finding the limits of bleeding and measuring its size. In our project, artificial intelligence will be used with image processing techniques during the border detection process. Professional assistance will be obtained from the specialist radiologist to determine the actual limits of bleeding. Then, the proposed algorithms will be tested on the images, the results obtained will be compared with the actual limits, and the error rates will be calculated at the end. At the other stage of our project, the treatment process determined by the doctor will be updated instantly and dynamically based on patient data by using the Process Mining method in the follow-up of the disease. Data will be used with Synthetic Data Production technique to ensure the security of data within the scope of LPPD.

MetaMALL - Metaverse Based Virtual Bazaar Application

Metaverse is a digital reality that combines features of social media, online gaming, augmented reality (AR) -, virtual reality (VR), and cryptocurrencies to enable users to interact virtually. Augmented reality places visual elements, audio, and other sensory inputs in real-world settings to enhance the user experience. In contrast, virtual reality is purely virtual and improves fictional realities. As the metadata store grows, it will create online spaces where user interactions are more multidimensional than the current technology supports. Users in the metadatabase will be able to immerse themselves in an area where digital and physical worlds converge, rather than just displaying digital content. Together with our project, it will be modeled in a meta-verse (Technopark, shopping mall, bazaar, etc.) where companies operating in various fields are together. The modeled area will be divided into specific parts and allocated to companies. Indoor modeling of the allocated areas can be done according to the demands of the companies.

Air Purifier Oxygen Point with Water Algae Support

Breathing fresh air is of great importance for all living things. Diatoms and other microscopic algae in the oceans produced two-thirds of the world's photosynthetic carbon demand. Trees play a big role in our daily lives to ensure that we breathe healthy. Algae have many different uses in the sector, and one of them is to clean the air we breathe. The replacement of green areas by reinforced concrete areas in the modernizing world negatively affects the availability of sustainable content to all living things. Although there are many contents related to air cleaning, it is important to create a sustainable model by benefiting from the opportunities offered by nature and to contribute to nature in terms of the understanding of creating a renewable environment. Since the main working principle of our project includes a systematic use based on algae, it will not only benefit from nature; it will also have the feature of mixing with nature again as it can be used as fertilizer after the algae are exhausted. Thus, it will be able to offer what it receives from nature as a contribution to nature in return. This system covers a green sustainability project to be developed for various environments by converting carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide and various particulate contaminated gases into oxygen and biomass through photosynthesis as a result of processing.

Blockchain Based Video Conferencing Application

Video conferencing systems are the communication center of the business world of the 21st century. In particular, video conferencing applications developed to reduce the travel expenses of the business world, to make time management efficient, etc. have become an integral part of social and professional life with the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it has been observed that video conference systems, which are the effective communication source of the business world that has evolved into a digital environment, are sometimes incomplete in terms of security. Security breaches such as interruption of sessions, unauthorized access to corporate data, etc., called 'Online Video Piracy', have increased with the widespread use of these systems. Video conference applications (Zoom, WebEx and Skype), which were introduced to the first global bombing violations in 2020, have started to work with intelligence officers to ensure the data and identity security of their users. However, similar violations and unauthorized data sharing events continue today and efforts to strengthen the security dimension of conference systems are gaining momentum. Although end-to-end encryption and code generation are primary security measures in conference systems, third-party violations still exist.

The areas where our Video Conference Application will take place with the features of security, cost-effective and ease of use provided by our product are as follows;

• Remote education
• Remote diagnosis
• Online exam
• Inter-agency and internal meetings
• Human resources interviews
• E-Justice systems (witness hearing, remote interrogation)
• With the application to be developed on issues such as e-examination (medical diagnosis), it will be possible to bring people together in a different location and to carry out video conference processes without security violations.

Development of Smart Public Transportation Solutions in Urban Mobility

The management of crowded populations in public transport (PT) systems is crucial both to promote sustainable mobility by increasing user comfort and satisfaction in the normal functioning of public transport systems and to cope with emergencies such as pandemic crises or disaster management situations as recently. Our project aims to increase the experience of both user, driver and smart transportation systems in different segments of the public transportation system (buses/trams/trains, railway/metro stations and bus stops). In order to achieve our mentioned goal and to convey our project idea in an open systematic perspective;

• A reference architecture will be created for crowd management using modern information and communication technologies (ICT),
• A crowd-sensitive approach will be developed to monitor and predict crowd incidents and to ensure real-time and adaptive operation control in transportation systems,
• Inform users about the crowded state of the public transport system in real time through electronic screens and/or mobile transportation applications placed inside the vehicles or at bus stops/stations,
• It can also be used in autonomous vehicles that will be a part of public transportation systems in the near future; The Sensing and Actuator Subsystem (SAAS) will be created for passenger density detection.

It is envisaged that the innovative crowd management functions provided by ICT/IoT detection technologies, which have been actively used and disseminated in crowded urban areas for the last few years, can be applied gradually as an add-on to the latest technology transportation system platforms. The most original aspect of our system architecture; thanks to the structure that allows passengers to book and pay for tickets through the mobile application, a structure that increases the experience for both public transportation system users and officials will be provided with additional time, data supply to create an alternative route and effective crowd management with real-time detection of the density at the stations and stops.

Obtaining Sectoral Productivity Estimation Using Machine Learning Techniques

Rapid advances in artificial intelligence have the potential to directly affect the economy and society at large. These innovations have significant effects on both production and the wide range of products and services in terms of product characteristics, efficiency, employment and competition.

Today, computers that have a power over human intelligence have a very strong structure in terms of examining the data that people cannot follow and the relationships between these data, overlapping these data with incidents and presenting predictions for the future. In these days when innovation and digital transformation have increased its popularity, various sectors use this power to provide various benefits is the focus of our project.

Linear regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest SVM (support vector machine) and Neural Network technique (artificial neural networks) LSTM (repetitive neural networks) methods will be used while implementing our perspective aiming to increase productivity in different sectors during our project. Regardless of the sector, the system to be developed will be able to fulfill its efficiency-oriented function perfectly with the data presented by different sectors.

Deep Learning Based Boundary Detection Project

Boundary detection is an important problem in computer vision. The edge that finds the boundaries between the light and dark pixels in an image is different from the detection. Boundary detection detects semantic boundaries between what people would consider different objects or regions of the image. For example, a zebra has many inner edges between black and white lines, but people don't see these edges as part of the zebra's boundary. A complete solution includes high-level semantic information about the scene in the image that computers do not yet have, which focuses on learning an approximate limit detection algorithm from the training data.

The project aims to ensure that the area to be examined/analyzed is determined with high accuracy by determining the boundary over the images. The project aims to accelerate the business processes of individuals and institutions operating in the relevant sector and to minimize the time spent on the subject within the scope of the project.

Some areas of use of the project output product:
• Boundary detection of the cultivated area or land by the companies/institutions operating in the field of agriculture,
• Boundary detection of the pathology in the image by the companies/institutions operating in the field of health,
• Detection of defective region in the product in the production line by companies/institutions operating in the industry,
• Determining the rise and fall of water by image processing in dams or rivers and establishing an early warning system by detecting the possibility of flooding.

The operation of the model to be developed;
1. With the growing contour analysis based on the removal of morphological properties, the boundaries of the cultivated areas will be tried to be determined.
2. Rough limitation of the areas will be ensured by the contour analysis method.
3. The results obtained from the contour analysis with the Convolutional neural networks (CNN) that we will develop will be more precise.

Development of Roof Mobile Application for Shared Systems within the Scope of Mobility

Smart city technologies and transportation systems help cities to reduce carbon emissions, cope with the growing population, overcome congestion and create sustainable futures. Mobility, an important dimension of smart cities, brings together some improvements of the public space and public, common and active travel models with a descriptive sign; parking spaces of shared bicycles, electric scooters, car sharing models as well as public transportation stations. In short, you can find a car, a bus, a scooter or bicycle or even a metro station in the mobility centers, and you can choose integrated vehicles according to the route you are going to.

Shared mobility systems, which take their place in developing technology as a sustainable, cost-effective and innovative urban transportation option that covers the first and last kilometer journeys and aims to provide short-distance travel options, cover mini vehicles such as bicycles, skateboards and electric scooters with speeds not exceeding 45 km per hour and help to alleviate urban traffic jams. According to the Electric Scooter Regulation, the speed limit is determined as 25 km/h.

The area of mobility (MaaS-Mobility as a Service), which is the creation of a single mobility service that can be reached by integrating different types of transportation services, is quite wide. It serves not only to transportation. At least four perspectives are clear. Personal use, public transportation, shared mobility services, and software for commercial uses. The MaaS system, interacts with many fields, especially information-software technologies, including transportation, communication, public, law and finance.

As a mobile device, MaaS provides the opportunity to manage the entire system from a single source by using a smartphone. The mobile phone constitutes the initial stage of MaaS. Featuring an interface that includes location-based service-connected tools, and being able to be anywhere with multiple technologies such as wireless broadband, smartphones, smart tablets, MaaS makes it easy for people to plan, book, and pay for a trip. Project output will be an application covering all public transportation lines and mobility systems within the scope of product MaaS. With this application, when the passenger wants to go from point A to point B, he/she will be able to access information such as which elements of transportation he/she can access from where, where he/she can find each element, how long he/she will use the elements, when he/she will reach the point he/she wants to reach from a single center. The application to be developed will provide access to all transportation infrastructures such as buses, taxis, rail systems, e-scooters, e-bikes, car rental platforms.

MaaS projects are generally located in developed countries in Europe, North America and Asia. There is a high concentration of projects in Europe, especially Germany leading more than one MaaS project. With the project, we aim to prevent CO2 gas emissions by ensuring the dissemination of MaaS systems in our country in the first place and creating environmental protection awareness in people.

Autonomous Flight Capability Development and Management System

Similar to self-driving vehicles, autonomous flight is characterized by aircraft equipped with technology that can travel independently in its own direction. This term covers any aircraft that does not need people in its controls, from small unmanned aerial vehicles to passenger jets. The existence of physically relevant vehicles is an undeniable fact and has a great importance and place in our lives. Modern aircraft have a variety of features to fly without a continuous pilot in the controls. In addition, many aircraft spend most of their flight time flying on their own in the air. However, there is a big difference between this and autonomous flight. Modern aircraft follow a specific flight plan placed by the pilot in the Flight Management System, thus performing a flight specific to the set configurations, adhering to the respective route. The aircraft is equipped to follow the flight plan but not to deal with problems that arise during the flight; these are events that require human reactions and are carried out by the pilot or co-pilot. The autonomous factor, in a way, includes an artificial intelligence that can react by thinking on its own when events outside the flight plan occur. Eventually, they would be able to take off and land without a runway and deal with turbulence or engine problems without a human in the cockpit.

Specific to the project, this system includes the development of autonomous flight integration to plan and regulate flight paths, as well as to enable the drone to position itself and return to the starting point when there is no GPS signal. This system, which will be developed, will make a great contribution to airway traffic; by gaining the reaction capabilities of people with the deep learning method, it will provide the quality of making the most accurate moves that will reach the most accurate results at the points where human competence will be slow or inadequate.

MİA-XR APP

Due to time constraints in healthcare education processes at the global level, intensive curricula and challenging surgical techniques put pressure on educators to help students achieve the required high levels of psychomotor skills in a short period of time. Concern that reducing surgery time in the overly busy curriculum of health care professionals could limit opportunities for interns; The emergence of simulation techniques has led to the frequent preference of digitalization in our world where digitalization is increasing as a way to increase efficiency in the provision of practical training. The latest developments are taking place in this context in the field of virtual reality (VR), which is defined as a computer-generated medical simulation of a 3D (3D) image or environment with which a student interacts seemingly real or physically. Simulation in healthcare has developed since the late 1960s, when mannequins for anesthesia training were first introduced, and in the 1990s, with the growing interest in minimally invasive surgery, the first simple laparoscopic simulators were developed.

Today, the potential applications of digital technologies in the teaching-learning process have begun to be used in many areas of medicine. Virtual reality (VR) technology, one of these new technologies, is also used in medical and dental education and the process of spreading as a teaching tool has been increasing rapidly since the beginning of the 90s. VR technology represents the artificial simulation of a real-life environment using a computer, and this technology offers a virtual reality world, abstracting the user from the real world.

MİA -VR App

The use of digital three-dimensional (3D) models to aid learning and teaching in anatomy education has become common over the past decade. There are now several commercially available computer programs and mobile applications that provide useful accolades to traditional anatomy training and allow users to interact with 3D models of human anatomy through rotation, magnification, and even virtual "dissection" (which is the process of dividing the outside into pieces to study the internal structure of any organism). In addition, several researchers and universities have created similar models for their own educational processes and tested them on various student populations with generally positive results. More recently, virtual reality (VR) has been explored by a number of institutions as a way for students to interact more with virtual models. For example, students who participated in VR simulation training, which was designed using 3D digital models to teach students heart anatomy, obtained more of the skills and knowledge they acquired in current model studies. VR simulation trainings, which are just beginning to become widespread in the medical world, are based on repeating real-life surgical situations. By providing the type of operation or limited patient visual (body only), they are taught how to use surgical operation tools, apply new techniques, and complete complex procedures. Existing applications provide a risk-free area where the virtual operating room and the patient and the user can apply the techniques and establish trust, and provide an environment that allows medical professionals to work together and work as a harmonious team.

The overall content of our project is the interaction with an artificial object or medium through computer software using an immersive hardware such as the term 'Virtual Reality' (VR), Oculus Rift and HTC Vive headsets and using a display (HMD). Bone anatomy, which is the cornerstone of medical education, was chosen as the training scenario to be created in VR environment. Bone anatomy applications developed in VR environment focus only on the anatomy of the head (temporal region). The training scenario to be developed within the scope of our project will be brought to the world of medicine and technology by approaching bone anatomy training from a holistic perspective and creating a training scenario containing 'long, short, flat and irregularly shaped bones' consisting of four main bone anatomy collections in the human body.

Deep Learning Based Image Processing Platform

Food is the most instinctive need of humankind. Ensuring food security is a strategic necessity for more than 7 billion people today. According to the estimates of the United Nations, in 2050 the world population will exceed 9 billion, and therefore it is a necessity to manage the variability in the land and obtain high yields from the unit area using many analytical tools to improve the efficiency of agricultural operations. Using digital and innovative technologies, we will achieve success and prestige in international and local market areas, bring a competitive infrastructure to our country's agricultural production and contribute significantly to GDP 'Real-Time Detection of Weeds: Implementing our 'UAV Platform Powered by Deep Learning Based Image Processing' project has become the focus of our project. Currently, agricultural monitoring is typically carried out with a variety of different approaches. Traditionally, fields and crops are manually inspected and tracked by producers who use them with various agricultural tools. With the use of agricultural machinery such as tractors, field release, planting and pre-harvest controls are carried out.

From a technological point of view; farmers use nitrogen sensors to calculate nutritional demands for fertilization while driving in the field. Although these approaches are still widely used for farmers operating in the field of agriculture, there is a need for technologies that can perform early detections with a high accuracy rate guided by autonomous systems, and the demand for technological approaches that use different and innovative technological steps together is increasing. Among these needs, satellites that can perform early pest/weed detection with image processing skills, Unmanned Land Vehicles (UAVs) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) stand out.

Development of Metaverse-Based Education Application

Rapidly developing game culture, virtual world literature, rapidly increasing personal computer ownership rates, developing computer graphics tools, then developing games, the internet reaching all over the world, developing virtual reality and augmented reality technologies, blockchain and crypto coins, developing server technologies, cloud computing and edge information technologies have now introduced the concept of metaverse into our lives. The parts of the metaverse and the technologies with which it is associated are developing rapidly, and it is thought that these technologies will enter our lives even more in the future. The positive impact and contribution of Metaverse technology on educational processes is an indisputable fact. Due to the rapidly increasing human population and the need to educate this human population and to train professional professionals in different fields, it is a necessity. This situation further reinforces the importance of virtual and augmented reality training in training processes in order to train professional professionals from many different occupational groups from the medical field to the field of education, from the production sector to mining and emergency situations. For example, it challenges nurse educators to find innovative methods to help nursing students develop and remember key skills while ensuring patient safety. Thanks to the metaverse, where we can create a digital twin of the real world, we can bring higher education institutions, a nursery or high school education to the virtual world and create its digital twin. It is stated that thanks to the VictoryXR (2021) metaverse, the door to a more robust campus can be opened for universities through virtual campuses. It is also noted that virtual world interaction was viewed positively by parents, noting that while parents don't like to pay for two-dimensional computer screen training for their students, they care about interacting on the digital twin campus with live lectures and real-time chats with professors, and they pay more motivated. In addition, thanks to the digital twin, the company can actually assign an instructor (such as mathematics, physics, chemistry teacher or professors) for each student in the virtual world, and the student activity and learning process can be improved thanks to artificial intelligence technology that records the user interaction of augmented reality according to the characteristics and characteristics of the student and applies behavior and scenarios accordingly.

MİA-ViewAR

Outdoor direction tools were not very popular in their early stages. But today this scenario has changed and many people cannot find their way without the help of these tools. Outdoor direction tools are among the applications that save time to users and are used frequently. The same applies to indoor direction tools. The answer to the question of whether indoor direction tools are important is positive. A few points are listed in the following sections that support this answer. The indoor direction that forms the basis of our project idea is a completely innovative idea and is quite suitable for the use of today's architecture, where most facilities such as offices, hospitals, campuses and shops are built in large areas. Once inside these facilities, it is a good idea not to rely on traditional paper maps, as these maps are difficult to use, there are time losses when dealing with maps, and this damages users' time management. For example, in a medium-sized facility visited for the first time, it takes 13 minutes for users to find directions from an optimistic point of view. Innovative technology that supports indoor direction provides endless possibilities.

Organizations exploring indoor direction tools envision a wide range of uses that include asset tracking in warehouses and hospitals, analytics for retail, and proximity or local marketing for retail/e-commerce. The use of these options will assist enterprises in increasing the investment incomes and being more effective. In addition, Indoor Direction tools also have useful features for disadvantaged groups. For example, it can help the visually impaired find their way in large indoor facilities. In short, almost anyone can adapt indoor direction tools to their needs.

Smart Waste Management System

Smart cities are a concept that we have frequently encountered in recent years. While transportation and energy consumption are of great importance in this regard, the steps of transformation into a smart city are accelerating with the addition of innovative infrastructures and equipment to cities with sufficient infrastructure. Especially in our metropolitan cities, making the systems smart is important in terms of both ensuring an accessible and healthy life for the residents of the city and increasing the investments with high environmental awareness. There are many examples of smart cities in our country. It is known that smart city concepts have advantages such as both raising the social level of the people and providing great savings in the costs of municipalities, etc. One of these advantages is the integration of efficient waste collection systems into the infrastructures of cities. For example, in the current situation, all of the information such as where the waste management route passes, where the containers are, how many vehicles collect the garbage is based on the experiences of the people. In addition, many municipalities do not even know how many containers they have on the site and where they are. However, as a result of the smartization of waste management systems created with experience with IoT devices, it is possible to save distance and time as well as vehicle, fuel, vehicle maintenance cost, personnel cost and depreciation by obtaining efficient route optimizations. In addition, with optimized smart waste management systems, personnel control and management mechanism can be processed more proactively and responses to public complaints can be produced more effectively.

Implementation of Smart Transportation Systems

The concept of smart city, which envisages the effective use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in order for cities to have a more effective and sustainable management approach, started to spread in the early 2000s. Especially in infrastructure renewal and development processes, which are an important part of the concept of smart transportation systems, 'smart intersection management' increases its increasing importance with its intersection density and vehicle counting, monitoring and management of the entire intersection from the central system, remote detection of fault situations and taking precautions, reducing traffic density and accidents, providing an effective traffic flow and control system, optimizing traffic waiting time and reducing carbon emissions. In today's transportation system, intersection management is one of the most difficult problems to solve. Current traffic light systems cannot cope with increasing urban mobility due to the increase in traffic volume, and depending on this situation, economic and environmental disadvantages, especially security, emerge. Smart intersection management is the new intersection management that emerged with the development of technology and communication environments. In these systems, all elements such as road users, infrastructure and traffic signal controllers have the ability to efficiently transmit and coordinate traffic flow in cooperative intersection management.

Management and End-User Software for Shared Electric Vehicles

The use of electric vehicles as a form of urban transportation has been growing in popularity around the world over the past few years. Many cities are focusing more on shared electric vehicle infrastructure to encourage increased use of mobility vehicles (electric bikes, scooters, etc.). While infrastructures for electric vehicles (charging stations, separate lanes, parking areas, etc.) continue to be established in cities, the development of sharing-based station location detection methods also adds significant advantages to users' mobility experiences. Services called shared mobility systems, which cover end mileage journeys, offer short-distance travel options, and take place in developing technology as a sustainable, cost-effective and innovative urban transportation option, cover mini vehicles such as bicycles, electric bicycles, skateboards, scooters, electric scooters whose speed does not exceed 25 km per hour and help to alleviate urban traffic congestion.

Our project proposal includes user software and administrator software for electric micromobility vehicles. The project content consists of Station Determination Model, Geo-fencing, Balancing, Virtual Station, Payment Systems and IoT technologies. In the Station Determination Model stage; depending on the configuration and size of the city and including the trends of the user audience in the process, the locations of the stations to be established with a strategic and optimal planning will be determined by route optimization. In the geo-fencing phase, it is a virtual environment for the real-world geographic region. In the Station Determination Model stage, users will not be able to go beyond the specified diameter with Geo-fencing, and they will be responsible for leaving the vehicles to the nearest station when they come out. In the balancing phase, micromobility tools will be collected from the designated areas (areas with less use) and brought to the intensive use areas and the usage rate of the tools will be increased. In addition, if the current number of bicycles of the Station is less than the optimal condition, the system will encourage the customer to another station according to the condition of the nearby stations and the walking distance. At the virtual station stage, users will be able to leave their vehicles within the specified diameter. In this way, a regular and systematic parking spaces will be obtained and image pollution will also be prevented. At the payment system stage: Mobile Application will allow online subscription, payment by credit card, the use of public transport cards used within the city. In addition, there will be a Wallet feature in the mobile Application. In the IoT phase, information such as driving routes, duration, parking places, charging status of the vehicles will be analyzed with the IoT sensors in the vehicles and this information will be transferred to the end user and management software.

Development of Care Follow-up and Analysis Application System with Radio Frequency

Quality measurement and follow-up of the work carried out in the processes for patient care services carried out in hospitals, nursing homes and individuals' homes are carried out through the forms filled out by the currently responsible personnel. The system we want to develop will be able to measure whether the patient is visited by the caregiver at the relevant time within the scope of date and time information in order to provide an objective quality measurement and business process follow-up mechanism to the current procedure. The information obtained by the measurement to be carried out over different regions will be transmitted to a single center and/or to a large number of related centers. In the database applications in the centers, business processes and service quality of many regions can be evaluated and reported through measurement information.

The system we want to develop will be able to measure the patient's current condition. In this context, movements and status information such as falling, leaving the care area, whether there is a person other than the patient in the care area, etc. can be measured. In this context, the data obtained will be transmitted to the center and the patient control facility will be provided from a distance. The system we want to realize can be used as an objective follow-up and situation analysis mechanism with machine evaluation independent of human participation. The system will facilitate the follow-up of the works that take place in a large number and different regions. The evaluation will be carried out and reported in centers with real-time data transfer. In this context, there will be no commitment to the human factor in the evaluation and reporting processes.

There will be no use or storage of personal data in the operation of the system. The system will not need a sensor such as a camera, and personal data such as photographs and video images of the officer and the relevant patients will not be obtained and stored in any way. Our hospital information management system called "MIA-MED", which we have developed as MİA Teknoloji, is currently actively used by 11 university hospitals. We plan to integrate the system we plan to obtain within the scope of this project into our hospital management system.

Mia-Clinic

The patient participation approach adopted in our project idea development steps enables the development of health services and treatment process, better health outcomes, reduction of health service costs and determination of more effective health policies by activating the role of the individual in health services.

With the development of mobile health applications, the contribution of patient participation to health processes has also increased. Thus, users can carry out processes such as instant and fast access to health information, making an appointment, and talking to the doctor remotely through the application. Within the scope of our project, users will access the personal health tracking application with the mobile application called MIA-MED Clinic.

Our application can also act as a guiding mechanism for chronic and metabolic (diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular diseases, etc.) patients, who stand out as an effective tool in preventive health services and create the highest cost burden on the health system.

Production Estimation Model Development with Artificial Neural Networks for Renewable Power Plants

Wind turbines are devices that produce electrical energy by using wind energy sources. Wind turbines have different energy generation capacities depending on wind speed, turbine blade sizes and turbine height.

Wind speed is the most important factor determining the energy given to the turbine blades. Wind turbines generate less energy at low wind speeds while generating more energy at high wind speeds. However, excessively high wind speeds can lead to undesirable consequences, such as damage or stoppage of the turbines. Estimates for wind turbines are usually based on measurements of wind speed, wind direction, and other meteorological parameters. Analyses made with meteorological data are made based on the prediction of parameters such as weather forecasts, wind speed, wind direction and air temperature. These estimates are used to optimize turbine maintenance and power generation planning. They can also be used by automated control systems, which are used to improve the efficiency of wind turbines and prevent them from being damaged.

The project output product will be a platform that will create a feasibility report for the user by performing meteorological and geophysical analysis of the region in order to model the 15-day production forecast in renewable power plants. Storage systems, which are mandatory for renewable power plants, should be planned in the direction of meteorological data and grid stability. Since the project output has the ability to predict product production, it will determine the energy storage capacity of the power plant. Thus, the stability of the network will be optimized.

Maintenance and repair activities in renewable power plants are of great importance for energy providers in terms of cost and time. Since the project output product performs 15-day production forecast modeling, it will provide planned maintenance by informing the user when maintenance and repair activities should be carried out.

Development of Care Follow-up and Analysis Application System with Radio Frequency

Quality measurement and follow-up of the work carried out in the processes for patient care services carried out in hospitals, nursing homes and individuals' homes are carried out through the forms filled out by the currently responsible personnel. The system we want to develop will be able to measure whether the patient is visited by the caregiver at the relevant time within the scope of date and time information in order to provide an objective quality measurement and business process follow-up mechanism to the current procedure. The information obtained by the measurement to be carried out over different regions will be transmitted to a

single center and/or to a large number of related centers. In the database applications in the centers, business processes and service quality of many regions can be evaluated and reported through measurement information.

The system we want to develop will be able to measure the patient's current condition. In this context, movements and status information such as falling, leaving the care area, whether there is a person other than the patient in the care area, etc. can be measured. In this context, the data obtained will be transmitted to the center and the patient control facility will be provided from a distance.

The system we want to realize can be used as an objective follow-up and situation analysis mechanism with machine evaluation independent of human participation. The system will facilitate the follow-up of the works that take place in a large number and different regions. The evaluation will be carried out and reported in centers with real-time data transfer. In this context, there will be no commitment to the human factor in the evaluation and reporting processes. There will be no use or storage of personal data in the operation of the system.

The system will not need a sensor such as a camera, and personal data such as photographs and video images of the officer and the relevant patients will not be obtained and stored in any way. Our hospital information management system called "MIA-MED", which we have developed as MİA Teknoloji, is currently actively used by 11 university hospitals. We plan to integrate the system we plan to obtain within the scope of this project into our hospital management system.

Cloud Based Energy Monitoring and Asset Management Application Development Project

Energy demand is increasing day by day due to the increasing population, industrial investments and the increasing prevalence of electric vehicles. Considering climate change and the cost increases of fossil fuels, renewable power plants are the only way to meet energy demand.

Renewable energy-based electricity production varies depending on seasonal conditions and hours during the day. In order to overcome this supply variability, the number of energy storage systems that store grid electricity and can transfer it back to the grid when needed is increasing worldwide. Considering the general problems in renewable power plants, the following results were obtained:

• The focus is only on energy production,
• Inability to evaluate the system holistically due to insufficient analysis tools,
• Inability to monitor instantaneous energy production,
• Inadequate planning of the workforce due to the lack of advanced practices for maintenance and failures.

With the "Energy Monitoring and Asset Management of Solar Power Plants and Storage Solar Power Plants with Cloud-Based Application" project, it is aimed to develop an application that will increase the power plant efficiency that will overcome the above-mentioned problems. It will be a platform that digitizes the operation and maintenance processes in solar power plants, offering real-time monitoring and management, thus minimizing production losses. The application shall have the following features;

• Provide real-time monitoring of production plants on a single platform,
• It will offer a flexible system to the user with its structure independent of the brand and model.
• It will provide the user with the opportunity to customize the alarm and warning situations and take quick action on the events in the field,
• It will ensure that the user is kept up-to-date with periodic reports.

Following the successful development of the project, architectural and software technologies that allow the identification, integration and monitoring of Wind Power Plants (WPP), Storage WPP, Hybrid Generation Plants (WPP/spp/HPP/Storage), self-contained storage facilities and energy trade modules will also be prepared in Phase-2 phase.

MİA Smart Health

Different definitions are made for hospital information management due to the way it is used and developed in countries. Until 2016, the Ministry of Health in Turkey defined all applications required by hospitals as HIMS in the guidelines it published. Hospital Information Management Systems (HIMS) is a comprehensive software system used to manage all processes of health services, monitor patients' health records and provide the necessary data for hospital management. The main goal of our project is to improve the efficiency and quality of health services by further developing HIMS.

2. PRINCIPLES RELATED TO PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation

Applicable Financial Reporting Standards

The Group's condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Capital Markets Board's ("CMB") Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting in the Capital Markets ("Communiqué") Serial II, No. 14.1, published in the Official Gazette dated June 13, 2013 and numbered 28676, on the basis of the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRs") and their annexes and interpretations in accordance with the international standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). TFR is updated through communiqués in order to ensure parallelism with the changes in International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").
The interim period condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the formats specified in the "TFRs taxonomy" published by the POA on October 4, 2022 and the Financial Statement Examples and Usage Guide published by the CMB.

The Group has prepared its condensed consolidated financial statements for the interim period ending on 30 September 2023 in accordance with TAS 34 Interim Period Financial Reporting Standard. The interim period condensed consolidated financial statements do not contain all the information that should be included in the annual financial statements and should be read together with the Group's annual financial statements as of 31 December 2022.

On January 20, 2022, the POA announced to eliminate the hesitations about whether the enterprises applying the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards (TFRs) will apply IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies in the 2021 financial reporting period. Accordingly, it has been stated that the entities applying TFRs do not need to make any corrections within the scope of Financial Reporting in TAS 29 High Inflation Economies ("TAS 29"), and no new statement has been made by the POA about the application of TAS 29. Considering that no new statement has been made as of the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements, no inflation adjustment has been made in accordance with TAS 29 while preparing the consolidated financial statements dated 30 September 2023.

Condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of investment properties.

Currency Used

Current Currency and Financial Statement Presentation Currency

The Company's financial statements are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates (functional currency). It is expressed in TRY, which is the Group's functional currency and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

As of 30 September 2023 and 31 December 2022, the exchange rates of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey are as follows:

	30.09.2023		31.12.2022	
	Buying Rate	**Selling Rate**	**Buying Rate**	**Selling Rate**
USD	27,3767	27.4260	18,6983	18.7320
EURO	29.0305	29.0828	19,9349	19,9708

Comparative Information and Adjustment of Previous Period Financial Statements

In order to make it possible to determine the financial situation and performance trends the Group's condensed consolidated financial charts are prepared in comparison with the previous term. In order to comply with the presentation of the current consolidated period financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when necessary and significant differences are disclosed.

The Group has applied consistent accounting policies in its consolidated financial statements for the periods presented and there are no significant changes in accounting policies and estimates during the current period.

Business Continuity Assumption

The Group prepares its condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with going concern principal.

Netting/Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are clearly shown if the required legal right already exists, there is an intention to pay such assets and liabilities on a net basis, or there is an intention to simultaneously perform the acquisition of assets and the fulfillment of obligations.

2.2. Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

If the changes in accounting estimates are for only one period, the change is applied in current period the change made, and if it relates to future periods, the changes are both applied prospectively and in the period the change is made. There was no significant change in the Group's accounting estimates during the current year.

2.3. New and adjusted standards and interpretations

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2018 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TAS/TFRS and TAS/TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2018. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

Amendments and interpretations to the new standards and existing previous standards in force as of September 30, 2023:

TAS 1, Notice of Implementation 2 and narrow changes in TAS 8 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and

help financial statement users distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies.

TAS 12, The amendments in deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These amendments require deferred tax accounting over transactions that cause taxable and deductible temporary differences to occur in equal amounts when they are first included in the financial statements by companies.

Standards and amendments published as of 30 September 2023 but not yet effective:

TAS 1, Amendment to long-term liabilities that are the terms of the Agreement; valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. These amendements clarify how the conditions an entity must comply with within twelve months of the reporting period affect the classification of an obligation**.**

TFRs 16, Sales and leaseback transactions are effective for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. These amendements include sale and leaseback provisions that describe how an entity recognizes a sale and leaseback transaction in TFRs 16 after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions consisting of variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are likely to be affected in part or all of the lease payments.

Amendments to supplier financing agreements in TAS 7 and TFRs 7 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These amendments require disclosure to increase transparency about supplier financing agreements and their impact on businesses' liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risks. Disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier financing agreements are not sufficiently clear and hinder investors' analysis.

TSRS 1, "General Provisions on Disclosure of Financial Information Related to Sustainability"; is valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. This is subject to approval of the standards by local laws or regulations. This standard contains the basic framework for explaining all the serious risks and opportunities a company is exposed to regarding sustainability within its value chain.

TSRS 2, "Climate-related disclosures" are valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This is subject to approval of the standards by local laws or regulations. This is the first standard for companies to set disclosure requirements about climate-related risks and opportunities.

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in the vault, deposits and other liquid investments held in banks with a maturity of three months or less.

b) Related Parties

In line with the purpose of these consolidated 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 Group has carried out transactions with related parties during the period due to ordinary activities.

c) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables arising as a result of providing a product to a buyer by the Group are shown net of unaccrued financing income. Trade receivables after unaccrued finance income are calculated by discounting the amounts of receivables recorded at the original invoice value to be obtained in the following periods with the effective interest method. Short-term receivables without a specified interest rate are shown on cost values i if the effect of the original effective interest rate is not too large.

If there is an objective finding that there is no possibility of collection, The Group allocates provision for doubtful receivables for related trade receivables. The amount of the provision in question is charged with the difference between the recording value of receivable and the recoverable 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.

In the event that all or part of the amount is collected following the allocation of the provision for doubtful receivables, the amount collected is deducted from the provision for doubtful receivables and recognized under other income from the main activities.

d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of inventories include all purchase cost of materials, conversion costs and other costs that are necessary to bring the inventories to their present condition and location. Conversion costs of inventories includes costs directly related to production such as the direct labor costs. These costs also include amounts distributed systematically from fixed and variable overheads incurred in converting the articles and materials into finished goods.

Weighted average cost method is applied in calculating the cost of inventories. Net realizable value is the deduction of the estimated cost of completion and the total of estimated costs necessary for undertaking the sales from the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

e) Trade Payables

Trade payables refer to payments to be made for goods and services provided from suppliers in ordinary activities. Trade payables are initially measured at fair value and amortized cost calculated with effective interest method in subsequent periods. Short-term debts with a maturity of one year are recorded, while those with a maturity of more than one year are recorded in long-term debts.

f) Borrowing 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. The difference between the amount remaining after deducting the transaction costs and the discounted cost value is reflected in the income statement as financing cost during the loan period. The cost of financing arising from loans is recorded in the statement of the period in which it occurs.

In the case of assets that require considerable time to be ready for use and sale, borrowing costs are included in the cost of the asset until the asset is ready for use or sale.

g) Real Estate For Investment Purposes

Rather than being used in the production of goods and services or for administrative purposes or being sold in the normal course of business, lands and buildings held for rent or for the purpose of gaining value or both are classified as investment properties.

As of the balance sheet date, the Group monitors the investment properties at their fair value.

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
Fixed Assets	3-20 years
Vehicles	5-20 years
Other tangible fixed assets	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 maintenance and repair cost provides expansion or visible improvement in the relevant asset, it is capitalised.

If the value of an asset is greater than its recoverable value, which is defined as the higher of the net sales price and the value of use after deducting the expenses to be incurred for the sale of the asset, the tangible fixed asset is allocated as a provision and reduced to its recoverable value. The profit or loss obtained in 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 cost value and

i) Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible fixed assets include acquired rights, development costs, software purchased from outside and technology and other identifiable rights owned as a result of the business mergers. These are recorded at the acquisition cost and are depreciated by the straight-line depreciation method over their estimated useful lives after the date of acquisition.

Development costs	10-15 years
Outsourced software	10-15years
Other tangible fixed assets	2-5 years

Research Expenses and Development Costs

Planned activities carried out to obtain new technological information or findings are defined as research and are recorded as expenses when the research expenses incurred at this stage are realized.

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 development and is included in the consolidated financial statements as intangible assets arising from development if all of the following conditions are present:

- It is technically possible for the intangible fixed asset to be ready for use or sale,
- The entity has the intention to complete the intangible fixed asset and to use or sell this asset,
- Possibility to use or sell intangible fixed assets,
- How the possible economic benefits of the intangible fixed asset are determined, furthermore, the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself has a market or the intangible asset is available if it is to be used within the enterprise,
- Sufficient technical, financial and other resources are available to complete the development phase and to use or sell the intangible fixed asset; and
- Expenditures on intangible fixed assets in the development process can be measured reliably.

Development costs consist of the wages of the personnel directly involved in the creation of the asset and the costs directly attributable to the creation of the intangible asset. Government incentives associated with development costs are recognized by deducting from the registered value of intangible assets.

j) Provision for Severance Pay and Severance Bonus

In accordance with the current labor law, the Group is obliged to pay a certain amount of severance pay to the personnel who retire after completing at least one year of service, whose employment relationship is terminated due to reasons other than resignation and misconduct, who are called for military service or who have passed away. Pursuant to the labor laws applicable in Turkey, pension and severance pay provisions are allocated as provisions as they are realized in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. In accordance with the updated TAS 19 "Employee Benefits" standard, such payments are defined as defined retirement benefit plans. In the consolidated financial statements, the obligation of severance pay is reflected in the consolidated financial statements as the amount found by discounting the pension compensation to be paid in the following years with the appropriate interest rate free of inflation for the purpose of calculating the value on the balance sheet date.

k) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset

Provisions are made in the consolidated financial statements if there is an existing obligation of the Group 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 in order 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 consolidated financial statements of the period in which the change in probability arises, except when a reliable estimate is made.

The Group 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 as contingent assets. 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 are 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 Shareholder's Equity Dividends distributed over ordinary shares are recorded by deducting from the accumulated profit in the period in which they are issued.

m) Revenue

Revenue from the sale of goods carried out within the scope of the main activity is measured as the fair value after deducting the amount received in return or returns of receivables, 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 collectibility 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 recognised net of revenue.

n) Lease Payments

At the beginning of a contract, the Group evaluates whether the contract is a lease or includes a lease. In the event that the contract transfers the right to control the use of the asset defined for a price for a certain period of time, this contract is a lease contract or includes a lease transaction. When assessing whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of a defined asset for a specified period of time, the Group considers the following conditions:

a) The fact that the contract contains the defined asset is generally defined by specifying an asset explicitly or implicitly in the contract.
b) A functional part of the entity is physically separate or represents nearly all of the capacity of the entity. If the supplier has an original right to substitute the asset and benefits economically from it, the asset is not defined.
c) Having the right to obtain almost all of the economic benefits to be obtained from the use of the defined asset
d) Having the right to manage the use of the identified asset. The Group considers that the asset has the right to be used if the decisions on how and for what purpose the asset will be used are predetermined.
i. The Group has the right to operate the asset during the term of use (or directs others to operate the asset in the manner it determines) and the supplier has no right to change these operating instructions; or
ii. The Group has designed the asset (or certain features of the asset) in such a way as to determine in advance how and for what purpose the asset will be used during its term of use.

The Group reflects a usufructary right asset and a lease obligation in its consolidated financial statements at the date of the actual commencement of the lease.

Usufructary Right Asset

The usufructary asset is initially accounted for using the cost method and includes the following:
a) The initial measurement amount of the lease obligation,
b) Amount obtained by deducting all lease incentives received from all lease payments made on or before the date of actual commencement of the lease,
c) all initial direct costs incurred by the Group, and
When the Group applies the cost method, the right of use shall include:
a) Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses are deducted and
b) Measured at adjusted cost of the lease obligation according to the re-measurement.

While depreciating right-of-use assets, the Group applies the depreciation provisions of TAS 16 Tangible Assets.
It applies TAS 36 Impairment of Assets standard to determine whether the usufructary right asset is impaired and to recognise any impairment loss determined.

Lease liability

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that have not been incurred at the commencement date of the lease. If the implied interest rate in the lease can be easily determined, lease payments are discounted by using this rate; if the implied interest rate cannot be easily determined, it is discounted by using the alternative borrowing interest rate of the tenant.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability of the Group and not realized at the date of the actual commencement of the lease consist of the following:

a) Amount of fixed payments,
b) Lease payments made using an index or rate on the date when the first measurement is actually started, depending on an index or rate,
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 Group measures the lease liability as follows:
a) Increases the book value to reflect the interest on the lease liability,
b) Writes down the book value of the lease payments made; and
c) Remeasures the book value to reflect any reassessments and restructurings. The Group reflects the remeasurement amount of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset in its consolidated 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 income is recognized in profit or loss on an accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income from affiliates is recorded when the right of stakeholders to receive dividends arises.

Expenses from investment activities include losses from hedging instruments and losses of ineffective portions of derivative financial hedging instruments recognised in profit or loss.

p) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The Group offers basic EPS information for ordinary shares. The basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributed to the ordinary shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in circulation during the period. There is no potential diluted share. The cash capital increases made by the Group as of the periods have been made from internal sources and the calculation for the previous years has been made based on the number of shares in the last period in order for the earnings per share to be 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 Group discloses these matters in the related footnotes.

r) Taxes Calculated on Corporate Earnings

Tax expense or income is the sum of legal and deferred tax calculated in relation to the gains or losses incurred 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 consolidated financial statements and legal tax bases and is reflected by taking into account for financial reporting purposes.

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

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

2.5. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

Preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Group's management to make evaluation, estimations and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the prospective balance sheet date and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimated. 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 considering the main sources of the estimates that exist or may occur at the balance sheet date that may have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

a) The deferred tax asset over the tax losses carried forward is recorded in the event that it is determined that it is probable that a taxable profit will occur in which the tax losses in question can be deducted in the coming years. Determining the amount of deferred tax assets to be recorded requires significant estimates and management evaluations on the amount and timing of taxable profits in future periods.
b) The Group made certain assumptions in determining the useful economic lives of tangible and intangible assets in line with the experience of technical staff.
c) In the calculation of severance pay, calculations have been made by making some important assumptions.
d) The fair value of the investment properties of the Group as of the balance sheet date was obtained according to the valuation carried out by a real estate valuation company that has no relationship with the Group .
The fair value calculated in the valuation reports made according to the International Valuation Standards has been determined by income reduction methods and various estimates and assumptions (discount rates, occupancy rates, etc.) are used in these calculations. Future changes in these estimates and assumptions may have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows;

	30.09.2023	**31.12.2022**
Cash	45.466	56.732
Banks	178.665.571	174.798.728
-Term Deposit	*50.418.492*	*125.355.697*
-Demand Deposit	*128.247.079*	*49.443.031*
Liquid Funds	44.836.471	1.100.172
-İş Portfolio Money Market TRY Fund	*25.404.076*	-
-İş Portfolio Money Market Precious Metals Fund	*14.330.488*	-
-İş Portfolio Money Market Foreign Exchange Fund	*4.000.742*	-
- Other	*1.101.166*	*1.100.172*
Total	**223.547.508**	**175.955.632**

4. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The details of financial investments are as follows;

Financial Investments(*)	**30.09.2023**	**31.12.2022**
Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	12.500	-
İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	12.500	-
Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	12.500	-
Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	12.500	-
Total	**50.000**	**-**

(*) The fully consolidated Enerjey company, which is a subsidiary of the company, has all its shares in the above-mentioned 4 companies and is the founding partner of these companies. The date of establishment of the 4 companies is 25 August 2023 and since the companies have not yet started their activities, they have been reported with cost costs in the financial statements dated 30.09.2023.

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Details of trade receivables are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Trade Receivables	508.048.480	92.287.431
Received forward notes	15.250.000	79.563.489
Doubtful Trade Receivables	1.209.948	1.209.948
Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables (-)	(1.209.948)	(1.209.948)
Total	**523.298.480**	**171.850.920**

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Provision for the period	(1.209.948)	(817.729)
Provision made during the period	-	(392,219)
Total	**(1.209.948)**	**(1.209.948)**

Details of trade payables are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Trade payables	99.593.347	15.062.838
Issued forward notes	5.882.705	67.047.524
Credit card debts	1.161.830	756.947
Total	**106.637.882**	**82.867.309**

6. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Details of short-term financial debts are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Bank Loans (**)	74.811.859	58.057.756
Operating lease payables (*)	716.236	705.340
Short-term portions of long-term bank loans (**)	37.176.584	16.036.499
Total	**112.704.679**	**74.799.595**

Details of long-term financial debts are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Long term loans (**)	68.087.598	1.258.510
Operating lease payables (*)	1.140.943	2.299.557
Total	**69.228.541**	**3.558.067**

(*) These are the amounts accrued within the scopeof TFRs-16 regarding the offices rented by the Group.

(* *) All of the Group's financial debts consist of Turkish Lira loans.

Maturity distributions related to loan and operating lease are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
0 - 3 months	23.040.065	10.134.733
3 - 12 months	89.664.614	64.664.862
1-5 years	69.228.541	3.558.067
Total	**181.933.220**	**78.357.662**

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Details of other receivables and other payables are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Deposits and Guarantees Provided	2.976.135	2.875.831
Other Miscellaneous Receivables	286.171	17.312
Total	**3.262.306**	**2.893.143**

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Payables to Shareholders	720.219	-
Total	**720.219**	**-**

8. INVENTORIES

Details of inventories are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Inventories	6.127.866	7.691.260
- Computer consumables inventories	*6.127.866*	*7.691.260*
Total	**6.127.866**	**7.691.260**

9. USUFRUCT RIGHT ASSETS

Value at Cost	**1.01.2023**	**Inflows**	**Expired assets**	**30.09.2023**
Assets subject to operating lease	4.633.881	-	-	4.633.881
Closing balance as of 30.09.2023	**4.633.881**	**-**	**-**	**4.633.881**
Accumulated Depreciations	**44.927**	**Period Expense**	**Outflows**	**45.199**
Assets subject to operating lease	(1.637.226)	(758.343)	-	(2.395.569)
Closing balance as of 30.09.2023	**(1.637.226)**	**(758.343)**	**-**	**(2.395.569)**
Closing balance as of 30.09.2023	**2.996.655**	**(758.343)**	**-**	**2.238.312**

Value at Cost	**1.01.2022**	**Inflows**	**Expired assets**	**30.09.2022**
Assets subject to operating lease	2.323.805	2.228.892	- (1.153.658)	3.399.039
Closing balance as of 30.09.2022	**2.323.805**	**2.228.892**	**(1.153.658)**	**3.399.039**
Accumulated Depreciations	**44.562**	**Period Expense**	**Outflows**	**44.834**
Assets subject to operating lease	(1.328.577)	(74.296)	1.153.658	(249.215)
Closing balance as of 30.09.2022	**(1.328.577)**	**(74.296)**	**1.153.658**	**(249.215)**
Net book value as of 30.09.2022	**995.228**	**2.154.596**	**-**	**3.149.824**

10. REAL ESTATE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES

Details of investment properties are as follows;

Value at Cost	**Investment Lands**	**Investment Buildings**	**Total**
Opening balance as of 01.01.2023	6.200.000	5.000.000	11.200.000
Closing balance as of 30.09.2023	**6.200.000**	**5.000.000**	**11.200.000**

Value at Cost	**Investment Plots***	**Investment Buildings****	**Total**
Opening balance as of 1.01.2022	2.660.000	1.665.000	4.325.000
Closing balance as of 30.09.2022	**2.660.000**	**1.665.000**	**4.325.000**
Net book value as of 30.09.2022	**2.660.000**	**1.665.000**	**4.325.000**

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Value at Cost	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures	Special Costs	Total
01.01.2023	opening balance	678.000	399.594	3.103.674	497.821	4.679.089
Purchases		54.464.330	4.366.457	1.878.266	2.134.666	62.843.719
Outflows		-	-	-	-	-
30.09.2023	**closing balance**	**55.142.330**	**4.766.051**	**4.981.940**	**2.632.487**	**67.522.808**
	Accumulated Depreciations					
01.01.2023	opening balance	(30.691)	(188.471)	(684.176)	(229.844)	(1.133.182)
Period Expense		(1.894.510)	(376.205)	(554.184)	(211.598)	(3.036.497)
Outflows		-	-	-	-	-
30.09.2023	**closing balance**	**(1.925.201)**	**(564.676)**	**(1.238.360)**	**(441.442)**	**(4.169.679)**
30.09.2023	**net book value**	**53.217.129**	**4.201.375**	**3.743.580**	**2.191.045**	**63.353.129**

	Value at Cost	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures	Special Costs	Total
1.01.2022	opening balance	28.000	581.879	969.230	187.404	1.766.513
Purchases		650.000	-	1.664.701	-	2.314.701
Outflows		-	(182.285)	-	-	(182.285)
30.09.2022	**closing balance**	**678.000**	**399.594**	**2.633.931**	**187.404**	**3.898.929**
	Accumulated Depreciations					
1.01.2022	as of	(2.608)	(263.917)	(375.872)	(160.809)	(803.206)
Period Expense		(6.192)	(93.006)	(190.368)	(5.327)	(294.893)
Outflows			182.285	-	-	182.285
30.09.2022	**closing balance**	**(8.800)**	**(174.638)**	**(566.240)**	**(166.136)**	**(915.814)**
30.09.2022	**net book value**	**669.200**	**224.956**	**2.067.691**	**21.268**	**2.983.115**

12. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Value at Cost	Rights	Development Costs	Other Intangible Fixed Assets	Total
Opening balance as of 01.01.2023	6.205.600	360.138.558	115.076	366.459.234
Inflows	-	208.444.682	306.654	208.751.336
Closing balance as of 30.09.2023	**6.205.600**	**568.583.240**	**421.730**	**575.210.570**
Opening balance as of 01.01.2023	(489.646)	(25.902.917)	(4.208)	(26.396.771)
Period Expense	(296.785)	(22.863.073)	(20.290)	(23.180.148)
Closing balance as of 30.09.2023	**(786.431)**	**(48.765.990)**	**(24.498)**	**(49.576.919)**
Net book value as of 30.09.2023	**5.419.169**	**519.817.250**	**397.232**	**525.633.651**

Value at Cost	Rights	Advanced technology and development costs	Other Intangible Fixed Assets	Total
Opening balance as of 1.01.2022	5.905.600	159.888.056	2.795	165.796.451
Inflows	-	132.328.337	112.281	132.440.618
Closing balance as of 30.09.2022	**5.905.600**	**292.216.393**	**115.076**	**298.237.069**
Opening balance as of 1.01.2022	(97.469)	(6.635.242)	(2.516)	(6.735.227)
Period Expense	(293.115)	(13.350.129)	(121)	(13.643.365)
Closing balance as of 30.09.2022	**(390.584)**	**(19.985.371)**	**(2.637)**	**(20.378.592)**
Net book value as of 30.09.2022	**5.515.016**	**272.231.022**	**112.439**	**277.858.477**

34.134.468 TRY of development costs consists of in-house personnel costs. (30 September 2022: 6.750.082 TRY)

The Group has investment incentive certificates deemed appropriate to be issued by the Official Offices regarding investment expenditures. The rights of the Group due to these incentives are as follows:

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

In accordance with the provisional second article of the General Communiqué on Corporate Tax Serial No. 6 of the Technology Development Zones Law No. 4691, the earnings of the managing companies within the scope of this law and the earnings of the income and corporate taxpayers operating in the region exclusively from the software and R&D activities in this region are exempt from income and corporate tax until 31 December 2023.

The net book value of the projects whose development process is completed and ongoing is as follows;

Net value of completed and ongoing projects	**30.09.2023**	**30.09.2022**
Facial Recognition and Matching System Created with Native Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Algorithms	511.698	600.712
Biometric Verified Video Conferencing System	850.704	998.321
Mia Vehicle Identification Solutions	895.622	1.050.658
Depth Analysis and Obstacle Detection with Image Processing for Aircraft	4.347.541	4.928.857
Mia Health Integration System	1.000.442	1.166.032
Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Dispenser and Hand Sterilization Point	2.431.333	2.787.019
Multi Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement	654.316	750.038
Traffic Control System Project	9.806.815	11.134.885
MIASOFT: Development of Multimodel Biometric Fusion Based Authentication and Identification System Software	14.683.510	16.340.457
Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Project in Big Data with Deep Learning Layers	29.187.277	32.742.458
Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project	9.910.556	11.170.715
Development of a Reliable System for Rapid and Secure Biometric Authentication Project	10.929.031	12.349.260
Personalized Medical Cabinet Project	6.209.729	6.927.310
Automatic Exam Evaluation System Project with Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing Techniques	15.345.064	15.585.154
Contactless Kiosk Project	2.010.027	2.255.151
Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot	8.409.069	9.463.439
MİA-Tech Project	15.737.005	15.904.794
Integrated Project with Cloud Integration	5.622.960	167.950
MİA HealthCare Project	57.006.993	33.220.978
Augmented Reality Based Mob. App. for Inf. Prd. Cont.Prj.	3.009.870	6.522.960
V-Rex Project	8.934.813	184.450
Dev. a Mass Behv. Anl.&Rep. Sys. for the Smart Cities Conc.	29.047.699	6.052.418
AR for Remote Field Support Activities	10.535.455	10.816.647
VR for Safe On-the-job Training Processes	6.104.127	142.744
Traffic Control System ProjectVersion-2	14.992.255	13.494.869
Indoor Mapping Mobile Application Software	5.702.079	6.359.808
Depth Analysis for Aircraft-2	4.701.014	5.266.745
eSports Reaction and Accuracy Rate Measurement Software	14.028.950	14.028.950
Metaverse Based Virtual Event Platform	13.047.378	289.818
Software for Passenger and Driver in Public Transportation Vehicles	5.917.819	346.896
Mobile and Card Payment Solution and Security	10.646.782	169.502
Biomedical Imaging with Image Processing Techniques	28.602.609	156.698
MetaMALL - Metaverse Based Virtual Bazaar Application	9.574.651	9.165.590
Air Purifier Oxygen Point with Water Algae Support	2.100.408	89.492
Blockchain Based Video Conferencing Application	1.018.343	218.063
Autonomous Flight Capability Development and Management System	5.266.369	57.455
Shared Systems within the Scope of Mobility	40.911.052	18.986.375
Deep Learning Based Boundary Detection Project	12.169.509	202.336
Development of Smart Public Transportation Solutions in Urban Mobility	5.591.617	62.892
Tracking Sectoral Efficiency Using Machine Learning Techniques	18.690.540	72.126
Smart Waste Management System	16.741.899	-
Imp. of Smart Transport. Syst.	380.701	-
Deep Learning Based Image Processing Platf.	13.020.901	-
Dev. of Metaverse-Based Education App.	29.962.740	-
MİA-ViewAR	554.624	-
MİA-XR APP	476.240	-
MİA -VR App	422.250	-
Management for Shared Electric Vehicles	10.035.984	-
Care Follow-Up and Analysis with Radio Frequency	300.693	-
MIA Clinic	137.187	-
For Renewable Power Plants	417.719	-
Cloud-Based Energy Monitoring and Asset Management Application	447.897	-
Smart Health	775.384	-
Total	**519.817.250**	**272.231.022**

13. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The details of the Collaterals, Pledges and Mortgages ("CPMs") given and received by the Group are as follows;

CPMs given by the Group	**30.09.2023**	**31.12.2022**
A. Total amount of CPMs given in the name of its own legal personality	32.593.720	26.545.859
B. Total amount of CPM given in favor of the subsidiaries included in the scope of full consolidation	-	-
C. The total amount of CPMs given for continuation of its economic activities on behalf of third parties	-	-
D. Total amount of other CPMs given	-	-
i. Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of the main shareholder	-	-
ii. Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of other Group companies that are not within the scope of Articles B and C	-	-
Total	**32.593.720**	**26.545.859**

The details of the letters of credits given by the Group are as follows;

		30.09.2023	**31.12.2022**
The Letter of Credit	TRY	9.238.169	10.438.498
The Letter of Credit	EUR	300.000	300.000
The Letter of Credit	USD	534.995	539.179

14. PRE-PAID EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED REVENUES

Details of the Group's short-term prepaid expenses are as follows;

	30.09.2023	**31.12.2022**
Advances Given for Purchase Orders	42.578.603	27.704.423
Work Advance Payments	2.411.509	2.785.955
Expenses for Upcoming Months	2.089.367	91.597
Total	**47.079.479**	**30.581.975**

Details of deferred income are as follows;

	30.09.2023	**31.12.2022**
Order Advances Received	53.199.226	5.391.268
Total	**53.199.226**	**5.391.268**

15. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Provision for corporate tax is as follows;

	01.01.2023 30.09.2023	**01.01.2022 30.09.2022**
Current Period Corporate Tax Provision	(412.581)	(895.458)
Provision for deferred taxation	1.242.384	3.354.079
Total	**829.803**	**2.458.621**

In Turkey, the corporate tax rate is 25% for 2023. With the regulation in the Corporate Tax Law, corporate tax is applied to the corporate earnings of the institutions whose shares are offered to the public for the first time in the Istanbul Stock Market with a discount of 2 points starting from the accounting period in which the shares of the institutions whose shares are offered to the public for the first time are offered to the public. This rate is applied to the taxable base of the corporation's commercial income as a result of adding non-deductible expenses in accordance with the tax laws and deducting exemptions (such as exemptions from affiliation privileges) as well as relevant reductions. No further tax is paid if the profit is not distributed.

The Group's operating tax income/(expense) for the periods is as follows;

	30.09.2023	**31.12.2022**
Allowance for taxation on current period profit and other legal liabilities	412.581	854.602
Prepaid Tax and Other Liabilities on Current Year Profit (-)	(228.107)	(596.146)
Total	**184.474**	**258.456**

Deferred tax assets, liabilities, income and expenses and temporary differences constituting the basis for deferred tax calculations are as follows;

Period Profit/Loss Recognized	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5.838.602)	(1.226.106)
Trade Receivables	(890.643)	(187.035)
Other Receivables	(5.121)	(1.075)
Prepaid Expenses	40.470	8.499
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	(1.667.026)	(350.075)
Short Term Borrowings	(2.153.000)	(452.130)
Tangible Fixed Assets	3,104,425	(292.424)
Usufruct Right	1.842.664	386,959
Intangible Fixed Assets	27.798.103	5.736.595
Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings	308.665	64.820
Trade Payables	887.370	186.348
Deferred Incomes	305.325	64.118
Provisions for Employee Benefits	6.596.965	1.385.362
Other Short Term Provisions	270.310	56.764
Net Deferred Tax	**30.599.905**	**5.380.620**

Recognized in Equity 30 September 2023	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Accumulated re-measurement profit/(loss) of undefined benefit plans	(2.701.068)	(567,224)
Total Net Tax Asset/(Liability)	**(2.701.068)**	**(567.224)**
Net Tax Asset/(Liability) Total	**27.898.837**	**4.813.396**

Recognized in Profit / Loss for the Period (31 December 2022)	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4.825.906)	(1.013.440)
Trade Receivables	3.250.346	682.572
Other Receivables	(5.121)	(1.075)
Prepaid Expenses	42.797	8.987
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	(10.212.681)	(2.144.663)
Tangible Fixed Assets	(9.007)	(1.891)
Usufruct Right	1.604.207	336.883
Intangible Fixed Assets	24.406.586	5.125.384
Short Term Borrowings	(1.244.576)	(261.361)
Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings	139.888	29.376
Trade Payables	(166.119)	(34.885)
Deferred Incomes	305.325	64.118
Provisions for Employee Benefits	4.583.986	962.637
Court Case Provisions	531.470	111.609
Other Short Term Liabilities	30.682	6.443
Net Deferred Tax	**18.431.877**	**3.870.694**

Recognized in Equity	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Accumulated re-measurement profit/(loss) of undefined benefit plans	(2.048.525)	(430.190)
Total Net Tax Asset/(Liability)	**(2.048.525)**	**(430.190)**
Net Tax Asset/(Liability) Total	**16.383.352**	**3.440.504**

16. EQUITIES

The Company implements the registered capital system granted to companies registered in the CMB and has set a ceiling for its registered capital representing its registered shares with a nominal value of 1 TRY. The Company's registered capital and issued capital are as follows:

	30.09.2023	**31.12.2022**
Registered Equity Ceiling	750.000.000	150.000.000
Approved and paid-in capital	38.000.000	38.000.000

The Group's paid-in capital distribution is as follows;

	30.09.2023		**31.12.2022**	
	Share Rate (%)	**Capital Amount**	**Share Rate (%)**	**Capital Amount**
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	12%	4.625.000	12%	4.625.000
İhsan ÜNAL	19%	7.280.000	22%	8.415.000
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	20%	7.535.000	23%	8.670.000
Public Offered Shares	49%	18.560.000	43%	16.290.000
Paid-in Capital	**100%**	**38.000.000**	**100%**	**38.000.000**

The group capital is divided into a total of 38,000,000 shares, each worth 1 TRY.

Premiums on Shares (Discounts)

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Share premium account	116.667.204	116.667.204
Total	**116.667.204**	**116.667.204**

Details of restricted reserves allocated from profit are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Special Funds (*)	1.100.172	1.100.172
Legal Reserves	7.600.000	1.832.335
Total	**8.700.172**	**2.932.507**

(*) The relevant amount consists of venture capital support separated from the previous year's profits as per the amendment made in the Law on the Implementation and Audit Regulation on Supporting Research, Development and Design Activities No. 5746.

Restricted reserves retained from profit are reserves retained from the previous period's profit due to legal or contractual obligations or for certain purposes other than profit distribution.
General Legal Reserves are retained according to Article 519of the Turkish Commercial Code and used according to the principles determined in this article. These principles are as follows;

1) 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;
a) The premium due to the issuance of new shares, issuance expenses, amortization and the unused portion of charitable contributions,
b) After the expenses of issuance of new share certificates as replacement is cut, the balance from the sum that has been paid for the value of the share certificates that has been voided,
c) After five percent of profit distribution is paid to the sharers, ten percent of the total sum to be distributed to persons as profit, shall be added to the general legal reserve.

Details of retained earnings/(losses) are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Retained Earnings	413.974.695	89.088.307
Period End	**413.974.695**	**89.088.307**

17. REVENUE AND SALES COSTS

Details of revenue and cost are as follows;

	01.01.2023 30.09.2023	01.01.2022 30.09.2022
Sales	784.641.738	377.995.163
Returns / discounts from sales (-)	(466.285)	(21.127.756)
Net Satışlar	**784.175.453**	**356.867.407**
Cost of Sales (-)	(324.217.209)	(156.454.142)
Gross Profit/Loss)	**459.958.244**	**200.413.265**

18. OPERATING EXPENSES

Details of operating expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2023 30.09.2023	01.01.2022 30.09.2022
General Administrative Expenses (-)	(64.793.070)	(14.362.270)
Total	**(64.793.070)**	**(14.362.270)**

Details of general administrative expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2023 30.09.2023	01.01.2022 30.09.2022
Notary, Tax, Duties and Charges Expenses (*)	(35.359.907)	(467.894)
Personnel Expenses	(10.907.621)	(3.822.416)
Announcement, advertising and office expenses	(7.080.062)	(641.422)
Vehicle expenses	(3.638.969)	(437.669)
Accounting, consultancy, insurance and advocacy expenses	(2.448.283)	(387.098)
Donations and Grants	(2.317.860)	(391.325)
Depreciation Expenses	(773.176)	(3.887.269)
Rental and contribution expenses	(160.423)	(679.762)
Sponsorship Expenses	-	(1.638.677)
Other Expenses	(2.106.769)	(2.008.738)
Total	**(64.793.070)**	**(14.362.270)**

(*) 34.231.166 TRY of the relevant amount consists of the taxes paid due to the entry into force of the Law No. 7440 on the Restructuring of Some Receivables and Amendments to Some Laws following the Kahramanmaraş-based earthquake on February 6, 2023.

19. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Details of income from investment activities are as follows;

	1.01.2023 30.09.2023	1.01.2022 30.09.2022
Earnings from increase in value of investment fund	10.207.043	576.271
Rental income from investment properties	83.517	20.339
Total	**10.290.560**	**596.610**

20. FINANCIAL INCOME

Details of financial income are as follows;

	1.01.2023 30.09.2023	1.01.2022 30.09.2022
Foreign Exchange Profit	7.587.201	15.299.980
Interest Income	3.870.847	2.274.828
Rediscount Interest Incomes	2.285.578	3.393.760
Commission Incomes	1.690.955	9.502
Total	**15.434.581**	**20.978.070**

21. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Details of financial expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2023 30.09.2023	01.01.2022 30.09.2022
Short-term Borrowing Expenses	(25.409.770)	(4.594.877)
Foreign Exchange Losses	(6.545.849)	(9.178.565)
Rediscount Interest Expenses	(1.217.132)	(5.619.687)
Total	**(33.172.751)**	**(19.393.129)**

22. EARNING PER SHARE

Details of earnings per share are as follows;

	1.01.2023 30.09.2023	1.01.2022 30.09.2022
Net Profit for the Period	390.061.178	189.862.476
Number of Shares	38.000.000	38.000.000
Earnings Per Share (TL)	**10,2652**	**4,9964**

23. EQUITY RISK

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

The group monitors the capital using the debt/total capital ratio. This ratio is calculated by dividing net debt by total capital. Net debt is calculated by deducting cash and cash equivalents from the total debt amount (including trade and other payables as shown in the balance sheet). The total capital is calculated by adding up the equity and net debt as shown in the balance sheet.

Details of capital risk are as follows;

	30.09.2023	31.12.2022
Total Liabilities	359.390.882	174.994.628
Cash and Cash Equivalents	223.547.508	175.955.632
Net Payable	135.843.374	(961.004)
Total Equity	1.065.371.438	575.757.295
Total Capital	**1.201.214.812**	**574.796.291**
Net Payable/Capital Ratio	**0,1131**	**(0,0017)**

24. QUALITY AND LEVEL OF RISKS THAT RESULT FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exchange rate risk

Currency Position Table - 30 September 2023	TL Equivalent (Functional currency)	US Dollars	Euro
1. Trade Receivables	1.073.468	39.211	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	521.074	11.547	7.060
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
3. Other	-	-	-
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	**1.594.542**	**50.758**	**7.060**
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)	**1.594.542**	**50.758**	**7.060**
10. Trade Payables	-	-	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	**-**	**-**	**-**
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)	**-**	**-**	**-**
19. Net assets / (liabilities) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-
19a. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Active Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
19b. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Passive Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18 +19)	**1.594.542**	**50.758**	**7.060**
Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset (Liability) Position (1 +2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**1.594.542**	**50.758**	**7.060**
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Currency Hedge	-	-	-
23. Amount of Hedged Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
24. Amount of Hedged Portion of Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
25. Export	-	-	-
26. Import	-	-	-

Foreign Currency Position Table – 31.12.2022	**TL Equivalent (Functional currency)**	**US Dollars**	**Euro**
1. Trade Receivables	198.400	10.608	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	27.249.063	1.363.776	3.737
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
3. Other	8.479.269	230.502	208.613
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	**35.926.732**	**1.604.886**	**212.350**
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)	**35.926.732**	**1.604.886**	**212.350**
10. Trade Payables	-	-	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	784.314	41.860	-
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	**784.314**	**41.860**	**-**
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)	**784.314**	**41.860**	**-**
19. Net assets / (liabilities) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-
19a. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Active Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
19b. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Passive Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18 +19)	**35.142.418**	**1.563.026**	**212.350**
Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset (Liability) Position (1 +2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**26.663.149**	**1.332.524**	**3.737**
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Currency Hedge	-	-	-
23. Amount of Hedged Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
24. Amount of Hedged Portion of Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
25. Export	-	-	-
26. Import	-	-	-

30.09.2023	**Profit/Loss**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case the US Dollar changes 20% against the TRY:		
1- US Dollars net asset / liability	277.917	(277.917)
2- US Dollars Portion hedged from risk (-)	-	-
3- US Dollar Net Effect (1 +2)	**277.917**	**(277.917)**
If the Euro changes at 20% against TRY:		
4- Euro net asset / liability	40.991	(40.991)
5- Portion protected from euro risk (-)	-	-
6- Euro Net Effect (4 + 5)	**40.991**	**(40.991)**
TOTAL (3+6)	**318.908**	**(318.908)**

31.12.2022	**Profit/Loss**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case the US Dollar changes 20% against the TRY:		
1- US Dollars net asset / liability	6.003.204	(6.003.204)
2- US Dollars Portion hedged from risk (-)	-	-
3- US Dollar Net Effect (1 +2)	**6.003.204**	**(6.003.204)**
If the Euro changes at 20% against TRY:		
4- Euro net asset / liability	848.576	(848.576)
5- Portion protected from euro risk (-)	-	-
6- Euro Net Effect (4 + 5)	**848.576**	**(848.576)**
TOTAL (3+6)	**6.851.780**	**(6.851.780)**

25. INCIDENTS OCCURED AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

The establishment and registration procedures of Nouzi Energie S.r.l., which Enerjey Enerji A.Ş., a subsidiary of the Company, applied for as a 100% Enerjey subsidiary in Bucharest, Romania, in order to develop Photovoltaic Solar Energy and Electricity Generation Plant (spp) projects, to carry out joint venture projects with equity and/or international finance and investment institutions, were completed on 11.10.2023.