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	No	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	[4]	647.952.237	264.534.024
Trade receivables	[6]	1.086.924.462	655.837.708
• Trade receivables from related parties		769.395.084	–
• Trade receivables from non-related parties		317.529.378	655.837.708
Other receivables	[8]	6.468.228	10.440.782
• Other receivables from related parties		2.358.215	5.129.687
• Other receivables from non-related parties		4.110.013	5.311.095
Inventories	[10]	7.299.670	48.789.269
Prepaid expenses	[16]	131.297.659	21.235.389
• Prepaid expenses to related parties		1.055.543	–
• Prepaid expenses to non-related parties		130.242.116	21.235.389
Current tax assets	[17]	4.219.202	–
Other current assets	[18]	14.465.467	26.355.253
• Other current assets from non-related parties		14.465.467	26.355.253
Total Current Assets		**1.898.626.925**	**1.027.192.425**
Fixed Assets			
Investments in affiliates, joint ventures and subsidiaries	[5]	55.571.863	16.693.138
Equity method investments	[3]	268.326.865	–
Investment properties	[12]	42.903.192	43.230.760
Tangible fixed assets	[13]	113.799.799	120.853.055
Use rights	[11]	4.468.906	6.240.518
Intangible fixed assets	[14]	1.801.350.031	1.646.679.459
Prepaid expenses	[16]	14.702.970	19.975.505
• Prepaid expenses to unrelated parties		14.702.970	19.975.505
Deferred tax assets	[17]	65.759.347	74.008.014
Total Fixed Assets		**2.366.882.973**	**1.927.680.449**
TOTAL ASSETS		**4.265.509.898**	**2.954.872.874**

	No	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
RESOURCES			
Current Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	[7]	497.114.957	120.854.224
Short-term portions of long-term borrowings	[7]	38.822.373	150.357.203
Other financial liabilities	[7]	1.265.882	2.489.256
Trade payables	[6]	269.966.930	173.247.745
Employee benefit obligations	[19]	8.818.415	7.689.099
Other payables	[8]	48.486.795	–
• Other payables to related parties		48.486.795	–
Derivatives	[9]	204.881	–
Deferred income	[16]	113.356.907	28.866.078
Current income tax liability	[17]	971.349	1.322.148
Short-term provisions	[20]	3.474.681	2.112.713
• Short-term provisions for employee benefits		2.918.978	1.357.733
• Other short-term provisions		555.703	754.980
Other short-term liabilities	[18]	1.980.136	1.663.075
Total Short-Term Liabilities		**984.463.306**	**488.601.541**
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	[7]	30.601.264	59.921.062
Other financial liabilities	[7]	744.992	1.674.351
Long-term provisions	[20]	7.481.839	13.649.027
• Long-term provisions for employee benefits		7.481.839	13.649.027
Total Long-Term Liabilities		**38.828.095**	**75.244.440**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1.023.291.401**	**563.845.981**
Equity			
Equity attributable to the parent company		**3.240.427.437**	**2.390.380.673**
Paid-in capital	[21]	494.000.000	494.000.000
Capital adjustment differences	[21]	363.615.493	363.615.493
Capital advances	[21]	156.485.433	156.485.433
Premiums (discounts) related to shares	[21]	351.627.264	351.627.264
Other accumulated comprehensive income (expenses) not to be reclassified to profit or loss	[21]	3.862.335	-622.171
Restricted reserves appropriated from profit	[21]	43.186.654	43.186.654
Previous years' profits or losses	[21]	982.088.000	297.368.232
Net profit or loss for the period		845.562.258	684.719.768
Non-controlling interests		**1.791.060**	**646.220**
TOTAL EQUITY		**3.242.218.497**	**2.391.026.893**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**4.265.509.898**	**2.954.872.874**

	No	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023	01.07.2024 30.09.2024	01.07.2023 30.09.2023
PROFIT OR LOSS SECTION					
Revenue	[22]	1.752.551.727	1.431.786.266	303.726.915	549.449.993
Cost of sales	[22]	-509.897.754	-660.651.124	-135.285.993	-209.780.396
GROSS PROFIT/LOSS		**1.242.653.973**	**771.135.142**	**168.440.922**	**339.669.597**
General administrative expenses	[23]	-73.753.371	-119.724.199	-26.253.520	-18.785.061
Other income from main activities	[24]	59.007.743	2.810.408	57.501.647	2.004.849
Other expenses from main activities	[24]	-6.171.084	-46.418	-4.156.603	2.753.467
PROFIT/LOSS FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES		**1.221.737.261**	**654.174.933**	**195.532.446**	**325.642.852**
Income from investment activities	[25]	205.758	15.372.552	69.409	-30.705
Expenses from investment activities	[25]	-327.568	-171.322	-109.190	-171.322
Shares of profits (losses) of investments valued by the equity method	*[3]*	11.619.391	–	11.619.391	–
PROFIT/LOSS FROM ACTIVITIES BEFORE FINANCE EXPENSE		**1.233.234.842**	**669.376.163**	**207.112.056**	**325.440.825**
Financing income	[26]	54.149.210	27.422.409	8.177.711	-3.314.326
Financing expenses	[26]	-191.017.397	-60.164.361	-45.835.384	-13.664.026
Net monetary position gains (losses)		-241.775.523	-205.136.695	-64.218.999	-88.825.795
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX		**854.591.132**	**431.497.516**	**105.235.384**	**219.636.678**
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAX	**[17]**	**-7.884.034**	**-66.396.094**	**-19.022.320**	**-66.874.362**
• *Period tax expense/income*		*-971.349*	*-616.334*	*-971.349*	*-189.996*
• *Deferred tax expense/income*		*-6.912.685*	*-65.779.760*	*-18.050.971*	*-66.684.366*
PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD		**846.707.098**	**365.101.422**	**86.213.064**	**152.762.316**
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**846.707.098**	**365.101.422**	**86.213.064**	**152.762.316**
Distribution of Profit/Loss for the Period		**846.707.098**	**365.101.422**	**86.213.064**	**152.762.316**
Non-controlling interests		1.144.840	-272.502	-895.344	-239.456
Parent partnership interests		845.562.258	365.373.924	87.108.408	153.001.772
Earnings per share					
Earnings per share from continuing operations	[27]	1,7140	9,6079	0,1745	4,0201
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss		**4.484.506**	**-779.841**	**10.170.352**	**5.886**
Defined benefit plan remeasurement gains (losses)	[21]	5.804.663	-974.801	13.188.878	7.360
Shares of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for using the equity method not to be reclassified to profit or loss		15.825	–	15.825	–
Taxes related to other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss	[21]	-1.335.982	194.960	-3.034.351	-1.474
• *Deferred tax (expense) income*		*-1.335.982*	*194.960*	*-3.034.351*	*-1.474*
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**4.484.506**	**-779.841**	**10.170.352**	**5.886**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**851.191.604**	**364.321.581**	**96.383.416**	**152.768.202**
Non-controlling interests		1.144.840	-272.502	-773.731	-379.633
Parent partnership interests		850.046.764	364.594.083	97.157.147	153.147.835

						Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Expense That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss							
	No	Paid-in Capital	Capital adjustment differences	Capital advance	Share Issuance Premiums / Discounts	Shares of Other Comprehensive Income of Investments Valued by Equity Method Not to be Classified in Profit or Loss	Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains/Losses	Restricted Reserves Separated From Profit	Previous Year's Profit/Loss	Net Profit / Loss for the Period	**Equity of the Parent Company**	Non-Controlling Interests	**EQUITY**
01.01.2023		**38.000.000**	**181.957.612**	**–**	**487.269.401**	**–**	**-876.056**	**12.240.997**	**248.555.243**	**577.119.248**	**1.544.266.445**	**–**	**1.544.266.445**
Acquisition of subsidiary		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	75.000	**75.000**
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	–	12.911.554	564.207.694	-577.119.248	–	–	**–**
Total Comprehensive Income/Expense		–	–	–	–	–	-779.841	–	–	365.373.924	364.594.083	-272.502	**364.321.581**
Profit/Loss for the Period		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*365.373.924*	*365.373.924*	-272.502	***365.101.422***
Other Comprehensive Income/Expense	*[17,20]*	–	–	–	–	–	*-779.841*	–	–	–	*-779.841*	–	***-779.841***
Capital Advance		–	–	156.485.433	–	–	–	–	–	–	156.485.433	–	**156.485.433**
30.09.2023		**38.000.000**	**181.957.612**	**156.485.433**	**487.269.401**	**–**	**-1.655.897**	**25.152.551**	**812.762.937**	**365.373.924**	**2.065.345.961**	**-197.502**	**2.065.148.459**
01.01.2024		**494.000.000**	**363.615.493**	**156.485.433**	**351.627.264**	**–**	**-622.171**	**43.186.654**	**297.368.232**	**684.719.768**	**2.390.380.673**	**646.220**	**2.391.026.893**
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	684.719.768	-684.719.768	–	–	**–**

	No	1.01.2024 30.09.2024	1.01.2023 30.09.2023
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**597.446.705**	**419.823.361**
Profit/Loss for the Period		**846.707.098**	**365.101.422**
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		846.707.098	365.101.422
Adjustments Related to Net Profit/Loss Reconciliation for the Period		**-97.242.247**	**171.995.166**
Adjustments related to depreciation and amortization expenses	*[11,12,13,14]*	172.151.664	108.231.362
Adjustments related to provisions		2.630.188	1.528.629
• Adjustments related to provisions (cancellations) for employee benefits	*[19]*	*1.198.720*	*1.299.011*
• Corrections regarding lawsuit and/or penalty provisions (cancellation)	*[20]*	*-199.277*	*-186.011*
• Corrections regarding general provisions (cancellation)	*[6,15,20]*	*1.630.745*	*415.629*
Adjustments related to interest (income) and expenses		-10.489.757	-2.637.718
• Adjustments related to interest income		*620.987*	*2.724.684*
• Adjustments related to interest expenses		*-11.110.744*	*-5.362.402*
Adjustments for fair value losses (gains)		204.881	–
• Adjustments related to fair value losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments	*[9]*	*204.881*	–
Adjustments related to undistributed profits of investments valued using the equity method		-268.311.040	–
• Adjustments related to undistributed profits of affiliates	*[3]*	*-268.311.040*	–
Adjustments related to tax (income) expense		6.561.886	64.872.893
Adjustments for losses (gains) on disposal of fixed assets		9.931	–
• Adjustments for losses (gains) arising from disposal of tangible fixed assets	*[11,12,13,14]*	*9.931*	–
Changes in Working Capital		**-282.658.257**	**-361.034.263**
Decrease (increase) in financial investments	*[5]*	-38.878.725	-74.692
Adjustments related to decrease (increase) in trade receivables	*[6]*	-433.197.859	-390.329.275
• Decrease (increase) in trade receivables from related parties		*-769.395.084*	–
• Decrease (increase) in trade receivables from non-related parties		*336.197.225*	*-390.329.275*
Adjustments related to decrease (increase) in other receivables related to activities	*[8]*	13.274.179	-16.222.822
• Decrease (increase) in other receivables from related parties related to activities		*2.771.472*	–
• Decrease (increase) in other receivables from non-related parties related to operations		*10.502.707*	*-16.222.822*
Adjustments related to decreases (increases) in stocks	*[10]*	41.489.599	8.063.623
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	*[16]*	-106.561.403	-4.502.782
Adjustments related to increase (decrease) in trade payables	*[6]*	155.278.746	-29.591.018
• Increase (decrease) in trade payables to related parties		*48.486.795*	*1.075.899*
• Increase (decrease) in trade payables to unrelated parties		*106.791.951*	*-30.666.917*
Adjustments related to increases (decreases) in other liabilities related to activities	*[8]*	85.937.206	71.622.703
Cash Flows from Operations		**466.806.594**	**176.062.325**
Net monetary position gains (losses)		130.640.111	243.761.036

	No	1.01.2024 30.09.2024	1.01.2023 30.09.2023
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		**-317.679.731**	**-493.071.591**
Cash outflows from purchases of tangible and intangible fixed assets	*[11,12,13,14,25]*	-317.679.731	-493.071.591
• *Cash outflows arising from the purchase of tangible fixed assets*		*-14.927.294*	*-104.996.614*
• *Cash outflows from the purchase of intangible fixed assets*		*-302.752.437*	*-388.074.977*
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		**234.291.350**	**254.835.562**
Cash inflows from capital advances	[21]	–	156.485.433
Cash inflows from borrowing	[7]	377.298.711	116.561.139
• *Cash inflows from loans*		*377.298.711*	*116.561.139*
Cash outflows related to debt payments	[7]	-143.007.361	-18.211.010
• *Cash outflows related to loan repayments*		-143.007.361	-18.211.010
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before the Effect of Foreign Currency Translation Differences		**514.058.324**	**181.587.332**
D. Effect of Foreign Currency Conversion Differences on Cash and Cash Equivalents		**–**	**–**
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**514.058.324**	**181.587.332**
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	**[4]**	**264.534.024**	**396.045.135**
Monetary loss impact on cash		**-130.640.111**	**-243.686.036**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period		**647.952.237**	**333.946.431**

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUBJECT OF ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

MIA Teknoloji Anonim Şirketi ("Group") was established as a Limited Company in Ankara on 16.08.2006. The establishment was announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 21 August 2006 and numbered 6625. It became a Joint Stock Company by changing its type in 2017.

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 registered its head office address as "Gazi University Gölbaşı Campus Bahçelievler Mah. 323/1 Cadde B Block N10/50- B/03 Gölbaşı/ANKARA".

The number of employees of the Group as of 30 September 2024 is 155 (31 December 2023: 119).

The Group's capital structure is as follows;

	30.09.2024		31.12.2023	
	Stock Amount	Stock Rate	Stock Amount	Stock Rate
İhsan ÜNAL	105.276.000	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	105.276.000	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	–	0%	14.818.000	3,00%
Public	283.448.000	57,38%	241.280.000	48,84%
Total	**494.000.000**	**100%**	**494.000.000**	**100%**

The issued capital of the Company consists of 65,000,000 Group A shares and 429,000,000 Group B shares, and the value of all shares is TL 1.

Group A shares have privileges in determining the members of the board of directors, electing the chairman of the board of directors and exercising the right to vote at the general assembly within the framework of Articles 7 and 10 of this Articles of Association. No special rights or privileges have been granted to Group B shares. Group A registered shares and Group B bearer shares can be freely transferred without any restriction within the framework of the Turkish Commercial Code and capital market legislation.

The Company is subject to the regulations of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB") and the Capital Markets Legislation; its shares have been traded on Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. ("BİAŞ" or "Borsa" or "BİST") with a nominal value of TL 12,500,000 since November 22, 2021. The Company's registered capital ceiling is 750,000,000 TL, each with a nominal value of "1" TL. The registered capital ceiling is valid between 2023 and 2027.

The information regarding the subsidiaries within the Group that were included in the consolidation as of 30.09.2024 is as follows;

Subsidiary Name	**Rate (%)**	**Sector**
Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş.	100	Micromobility
Enerjey Enerji A.Ş.	70	Energy

Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş.

Tripy Mobility Teknoloji Anonim Sirketi ("Tripy") was established on October 5, 2022 and operates in the field of micro mobility. Tripy is an "Electric vehicle sharing platform" that is sustainable and set out to meet the last-mile needs of users. Founded as a 100% subsidiary of MIA Teknoloji, Tripy is the first private company in Turkey to operate electric bicycles. The difficulty and cost of accessing energy that has emerged in recent years has led people to use electric vehicles. Tripy aims to increase the variety of electric vehicles it rents in its fleet with an environmentally friendly approach that will reduce traffic congestion and allow people to use vehicles when needed. Tripy, which has an electric vehicle charging station operating license, is expanding its areas of activity to popularize and facilitate the use of electric vehicles. Tripy currently continues its electric bicycle sharing service in Eskişehir and continues its negotiations to operate in other cities. Tripy's legal headquarters is Gazi University Gölbaşı Campus Tekno Plaza Ground Floor No BZ-16 Gölbaşı/Ankara.

Enerjey Enerji A.Ş.

Enerjey Enerji A.S. was established in order to operate in the field of energy and make investments in this field, as announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated April 26, 2023, numbered 10819, with a 70% partnership with MIA Teknoloji A.Ş. The main activity of the Company is to provide turnkey engineering, supply, construction and operation & maintenance services in the field of energy, as well as software solutions with artificial intelligence in the renewable energy sector. The main capital of the Company is TL 1,000,000.

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

Enerjey's legal address is Bahçelievler Mahallesi, 323/1 Cadde, C Blok, Gazi University Technopolis Building No 10/50c Interior Door No: 129 Gölbaşı/Ankara.

The joint ventures reflected in the financial statements using the equity method and their fields of activity and participation rates are as follows;

Name	Rate (&)	Sector
Vitalis Teknoloji A.Ş.	28,58	New IoT (Internet of Things)

Vitalis Teknoloji A.Ş.

Vitalis Teknoloji A.Ş. ("Company") was established in 2016. The main field of activity of the Company is to lead the digital transformation of large-scale structures such as cities, university campuses and large industrial areas by developing innovative IoT (Internet of Things) solutions, to collect data from the physical world using advanced sensor technologies and connection systems, and to enrich this data with big data (BIG DATA) analyses through centrally developed software and to share it with strategic business partners. The Company operates in the technology development zone. The capital of Vitalis Teknoloji A.Ş. is TL 5,500,000 and 28.58% of the said capital belongs to the Company.

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

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

The project will develop face detection and face recognition (matching) software, which are the most important pillars of face recognition systems. The output of the project will be face recognition and face detection software for an innovative and completely domestic face recognition system. The project, which will appeal to many different sectors such as security, personnel tracking, statistics creation, decision support, and identification, will achieve both national gains and commercialization successes.

In addition, the system;

- Produce the software required to develop a domestic face recognition system,
- Produce a quality system with limited and low resources,
- Produce a system suitable for cyber security and data security,
- Develop a system that can provide services on a national and international scale

Biometric Authenticated Video Conferencing System

When the system has internet access and camera, the conference to be held on the platform will perform facial recognition at certain intervals with the logic of 1-1. In the absence of current possibilities, access to the program will be provided with fingerprint or facial recognition depending on the processing device used (mobile, tablet, PC). In addition, an innovative and secure solution will be offered in subjects such as distance education, remote diagnosis, online exams, company and in-house meetings, witness hearing, e-judiciary, which have an increasing market share with today's technology.

With the project we plan to realize, it is aimed to reduce the cost for the following areas of use, to guarantee that the transaction is made with the right person, and to provide a fast and easy solution.

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

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

MIA Vehicle Identification Solutions

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

The vehicle brand-model and color recognition system is a system aimed at determining the brand, model and color information with the images taken from the cameras.

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

Biometric face recognition, on the other hand, will be performed by taking the facial information of the user in the driver's seat, pre-processing, face detection and identification will be performed.

Development of Mobile Multi-Biometric Registration Unit

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

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 unit to be developed, all these biometric and encrypted data will work within 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, usage area and will be able to work throughout the country and even the world thanks to the cloud architecture.

Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Distribution and Hand Sterilization Point

The device performs the operations of providing masks, measuring fever and disinfecting hands with the vapor form of disinfectant in a contactless and fast manner using methods such as card reader, barcode reader, coin, etc. This project, which will be produced with local and national resources;

- It will be able to provide service directly to the person without the need for an intermediary institution or organization.

- If desired, it will be able to work integrated with other applications (e-government, e-municipality, etc.) and easily follow up.

- It will be able to provide service on its own, no auxiliary personnel will be needed.

- It will allow you to obtain a mask directly with voice command without any intermediary contact.

- It also has the feature of working integrated with PDKS and access control system.

Areas of Use;

• Shopping Malls

• Educational Institutions

• Public and Private Sector

• Airports

• Public Areas, etc.

Every patient who is registered or has an appointment in HIMS can benefit from the services provided by CleanMask-Tech through the code given by the system.

Personnel registered in HIMS can also benefit from this through their card information. Health data obtained from the CleanMask-Tech system (body temperature measurement, mask acquisition, hand disinfection) can be automatically transferred to the HIMS examination system.

MIA Health Integration System

Hospital Information Management Systems (HIMS), which are necessary for the operation of hospitals, transactions between hospitals and other health institutions (transfer, laboratory outsourcing, appointment, etc.), transactions between health institutions and government institutions (Medula, SGK Entitlement, 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 health institutions and private companies (e-procurement, tender, stock, etc.) are presented on a single platform in an easily monitorable and reportable manner.

Obstacle Detection with Depth Analysis and Image Processing for Aircraft

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

Traffic Control System Project

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

Multi Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement Feature

It is a system that can be integrated with remote contactless fever measurement and mask control systems. It also ensures that daily fever measurements and mask checks of personnel who are checked in the public and private sectors are recorded and reported. The system also provides an alarm and a warning if the detected body temperature is above a certain level and sends an e-mail or SMS to the desired points. Innovative features of the system we developed:

• It is the only domestic product that offers Personnel Attendance Tracking, Face Recognition, Fever Measurement, Mask Tracking, Alarm and Warning Mechanisms and Passage Control together.

• It can track 8-10 people at the same time at 30 FPS speed (maximum 6 people in competing products)

• It is 60% less costly than its foreign counterparts.

Through the system, in accordance with the COVID-19 Regulation, the requirement for employees to have their fevers measured and recorded at the entrance to the hospital is met.

This system, which was created to meet these and similar needs, meets the necessary security procedures.

The body temperature and mask check of patients and personnel who want to enter the hospital is detected as soon as the person approaches the relevant limit. If the person's body temperature is within the accepted values, the person is allowed to pass through the system. If the person's body temperature is above the accepted values, a warning is made on behalf of the relevant person via HIMS and the location and people who need to be informed are informed of the situation.

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

With the project, identity verification (1:1) and identity definition (1:N) functions will be provided within the scope of the fusion to be realized in line with multimodal biometric (Face, Fingerprint, Finger Vein Trace) data. The fusion to be realized in line with the data obtained from different biometrics will be realized at the feature level, match value level (Score Level) and decision stage level (Decision Level). With biometric fusion, a more effective biometric system will be created in line with the accuracy, false acceptance (FAR) and false rejection (FRR) values regarding the identity verification and definition processes.

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

The same infrastructure is also used in HIMS 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

With deep learning and big data, great progress will be made in the perception and prediction-matching times of machines. Thanks to the database created, a large amount of data will be scanned very quickly and the desired operation can be performed more quickly and easily. 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 it will contain, sector needs can be scenario-ized more quickly 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-food 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

In order to determine the needs of medicines and medical consumables used in the provision of services in hospitals, to supply, stock, preserve, distribute, use and to ensure an effective material management of these processes, a barcode system should be put into use and this should be supported by software to improve the invoice unit service. With the Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project; it is aimed to increase income by ensuring the lossless operation of the Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) and also to develop and implement a hospital invoice and stock management system for the correct processing of examinations, interventions, medicines and consumables into the system so that the statistics received by academicians for scientific research projects via HIMS work correctly.

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

Our primary goal within the scope of this project is to bring a new approach to identity verification methods carried out by companies during the recruitment process by using Optical Character Recognition (OCT) and Biometric Identity Recognition technologies in an integrated manner.

The Development of a Reliable System for Fast and Secure Biometric Identity Verification project covers sectors that include all job profiles. Biometrics and optical character recognition activities will be used together in identity verification. Recruitment and identity verification activities will be carried out based on automation, cheaply and with high accuracy. It will provide a different solution compared to the currently used solutions.

This infrastructure is used to prevent false identity declarations in the Identity Verification process, which is actively used in the HIMS Patient Registration System.

Personalized Medical Cabinet Project

Within the scope of the project, a personalized medical cabinet will be developed with software and hardware development that can be used in all health institutions, fully automated, fully integrated with existing hospital information management systems and has its own decision support mechanism with its own parameters. With the implementation of the project, this device, which is not currently used in hospitals in Turkey, will contribute to the improvement of patient care processes, acceleration of hospital workflow processes, facilitation and recording of medication follow-up and prevention of possible negativities that may be experienced in the patient care process due to human factors. The Personalized Medical Cabinet Project is presented as an

integrated solution to HIMS Clinical Order and Pharmacy Systems with the aim of applying the right drug, right dose, right time mentality to the right patient.

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

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

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

The project enables the digitalization of patient data that is not in a digital environment using the infrastructure of this system and transferring it to the HIMS digital archive.

Contactless Kiosk Project

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

The kiosk we will develop will easily control the person's interface with sensors that detect hand movements, transfer videos, images and texts in the system to the person about the subject on which information is requested, and provide information without disturbing the environment thanks to the speaker system that provides linear sound transmission.

This project provides solutions to many issues such as patient identification through identity recognition, making appointments through sensors that detect sound and hand movements, viewing laboratory results, viewing radiology reports and being able to get the unit order.

Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot

Thanks to the project; It can be used in closed and contaminated areas with high risk rates, shopping malls, workplaces, campuses, institutions, hospitals, operating rooms, dining halls, etc. where high sterilization is needed. The Sterilization Robot, which will be a rapid solution partner in pandemic problems, will play an active role in managing crisis moments and sterilization measures. The project carries out disinfection processes according to the building, floor, room, operating room, and unit plans in HIMS and reports the completed areas. In order to maintain cleaning, it monitors the stock level of the necessary materials and ensures continuity by warning the relevant units via HIMS.

MIA-Tech Project

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

The group will develop solutions that aim to meet all the end-to-end needs of many institutions with the

project, and will increase the efficiency and profitability of the institution by combining the needs and requirements with service quality in departments outside the institution's main fields of activity and developing solutions that cover functional objectives.

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

By benefiting from the infrastructure of this project, income-expense analysis is performed for all units of the hospital with the Financing System offered through HIMS and data is provided to the relevant financial reports.

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

The Group's aim with the project is to develop an adaptable image processing system that allows instant, fast, non-contact and remote measurement, object recognition and defect-error detection for quality control purposes on the line and to integrate this into the quality control processes on the production line.

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

The project output aims to increase the use of technology in production by enabling businesses to increase capacity and efficiency in production and to provide precise measurements and bring close-to-perfect products to the end consumer.

MIA HealthCare

As a group, a project will be developed that will respond to the demands of the Ministry of Health, perform income and expense analysis on a clinical basis, have a decision support mechanism, enable data exchange, integrate with other projects and aim to improve all processes from internal management of hospital processes to resource management. The system we will develop will be fast, secure, user-friendly, have a decision support mechanism and high performance with all modules on a single platform.

Augmented Reality Based Mobile Application Development Project for Informative Product Content

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

Augmented Reality has the potential to be used very efficiently in the health field. In this regard, the project has the potential to model surgeries in advance using radiology images with the Augmented Reality infrastructure and to enable the surgeon to simulate the operation.

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

The V-REX project will provide a solution that will adapt the processes of museums that cannot use digital assets to developing technology, reduce the loss of income due to the Covid-19 outbreak, increase awareness and increase the number of online visitors. The V-REX concept will allow users to log in to the application on

different platforms, purchase online tickets or enter the museum of their choice directly. Users will be able to navigate the museum virtually with gesture controls, view any item in 360° and read written information placed next to the item by voice or AR.

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

The project will develop a system that uses deep learning methods to replace standard Computer Vision and image processing techniques that are insufficient in mass behavior analysis in places such as squares and temporary gathering areas where people are crowded.

Behavior analysis is a challenging solution due to the different dynamics and psychological characteristics of human communities. In most gim scenarios, there is a need to define, count and group community behaviors. In this context, the solution we developed is divided into five sections;

- Counting people / density estimation
- Human tracking
- Understanding behavior or anomaly detection
- Emotional state detection
- Abnormal human voice detection

In this context, the system developed will provide information to the security organization about the number of people in areas with human density, tracking of the wanted person, emotional state, anomaly and abnormal human voice detection and possible dangers 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, enabling collaboration between on-site technicians and manufacturers. The proposed system includes methods for recording installation/failure/maintenance by the end user, necessary actions by the expert to provide instructions in the Augmented Reality application for maintenance, information exchange and a platform that will allow their communication.

Development of VR (Virtual Reality) Based Training System for Safe On-the-Job Training Processes

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

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

Virtual reality occupational safety training will also allow simulation of dangerous situations such as equipment breakdown, chemical spillage, dangerous machines, and noise that may be encountered in factories or

production facilities, and will ensure that what needs to be done is determined without putting operators at risk. Employees who gain virtual training experience on unexpected situations with virtual reality occupational safety training will remember what they need to do faster and implement actions faster 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 will include vehicle counting, license plate recognition, instant speed control, red light violation detection, average speed control, emergency lane violation, smart intersection system and parking system. Especially the instant speed control and smart intersection systems that have recently started to be used in our country are completely of foreign origin. In this context, systems that will create import substitution in our country will be developed within the scope of the project. The developed system will operate within the data obtained from cameras, radars and infrared sensors and will produce reports based on decision support. The reports produced can be shared in a desired center or multiple locations.

Indoor Mapping Mobile Application Software

The project will minimize the errors and effort that can be made by allocating manpower to assist people in directing them to various locations, and will enable people to reach their desired locations with more accurate results. The project, which is intended to be developed, will be actively used in many sectors, with priority given to institutions such as hospitals and hotels with a large number of rooms and floors.

Depth Analysis for Aircraft-2

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

e-Sports Reaction and Hit Rate Measurement Software

The AIM-TEST project, which aims to test and develop players' skills, will be able to easily monitor the development, deficiencies and performances of players within teams from a single platform and present this data to teams in a reportable manner. With the artificial intelligence module to be added to our AIM-TEST application, players who test their aiming skills will be suggested training programs to follow and subcategories to develop. In this way, players will be able to optimally eliminate their deficiencies.

Metaverse Based Virtual Event Platform

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

Software for Passengers and Drivers in Public Transport Vehicles

Public transport vehicles have two components related to negative experiences during travel: the driver and the passenger. In the proposed solution, we aim to integrate the 'Artificial Intelligence Based Safe Public Transport Management System' into public transport vehicles 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, detect anomalies with deep learning and image processing technologies and send alarms to the headquarters. Thus, the headquarters authorities will intervene in line with the incoming alarms.

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

Development of Secure Payment System with Mobile and Card Payment Solution

Unlike traditional payment methods, electronic payment systems have become widespread today. Today, widespread digital commerce has become a method that every user demands for a fast and secure payment experience. Mobile and card payment solutions aim to provide a secure environment for users in terms of insufficient security verification, privacy risk and personal data violation in payment transactions.

Fake IDs and unauthorized transactions for payments continue to cause trouble for banks and their users. This is solved with different identity verification technologies as biometric and mobile methods.

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

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

Today, medical imaging has become a fundamental component of all medical processes, including 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 subspecialties. In modern medicine, the detection of bleeding in the body often relies 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 often due to the extreme proximity and intertwining of structures within the brain. The diversity of structures in the brain increases the complexity of detection and separation algorithms. Traffic accidents and falls are the two most common causes of traumatic brain injuries (TBI), with falls being slightly more common. According to the data of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, at least 1.7 million TBI cases are seen in the United States each year, and more than 45% of these cases are Epidural Hematoma (EH) cases. In our project, we aim to detect EH regions from brain CT images, by finding the boundaries of the hemorrhage and measuring its size. In our project, image processing techniques and artificial intelligence will be used in the boundary detection process. Professional help will be received from an expert radiologist to determine the real boundaries of the hemorrhage. Then, the proposed algorithms will be tested on the images, the obtained results will be compared with the real boundaries, and finally the error rates will be calculated. In the next stage of our project, the treatment process determined by the doctor will be updated instantly and dynamically based on patient data using the Process Mining method in the follow-up of the disease. Data will be used with the Synthetic Data Generation technique to ensure the security of the data within the scope of GDPR.

MetaMALL - Metaverse Based Virtual Market Application

Metaverse is a digital reality that combines the features of social media, online gaming, augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and cryptocurrencies to allow users to interact virtually. Augmented reality places visual elements, sound, and other sensory inputs into real-world settings to enhance the user experience. In contrast, virtual reality is completely virtual and enhances fictional realities. As the metadata repository grows, it will create online spaces where user interactions are more multidimensional than current technology supports. Instead of viewing only digital content, users in the metadatabase will be able to immerse themselves in a space where the digital and physical worlds merge. With our project, a collective area where companies operating in various fields come together will be modeled in the metaverse (Technopark, AVM, Bazaar, etc.). The modeled area will be divided into specific parts and allocated to companies. The interior modeling of the allocated areas can be done according to the demands of the companies.

Algae Supported Air Purifier Oxygen Point

Breathing clean air is of great importance for all living things. Diatoms and other microscopic algae in the oceans produce two-thirds of the world's photosynthetic carbon needs. Trees play a major role in ensuring that we breathe healthily in our daily lives. Algae have many different uses in the sector, and one of them is cleaning the air we breathe. The fact that green areas are replaced by reinforced concrete areas in the modernizing world has a negative impact on the availability of sustainable content for all living things. Although there is a lot of content about air cleaning, creating a sustainable model by taking advantage of the

opportunities offered by nature and contributing to nature is important in terms of creating a renewable environment. Since the main working principle of our project includes a usage system based on seaweed, it will not only benefit from nature; since the seaweed can also be used as fertilizer after it is depleted, it will have the feature of mixing with nature again. Thus, it will be able to offer what it takes 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 polluting 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 21st century business world. Video conferencing applications, which were developed especially for the purpose of reducing the travel expenses of the business world, making time management efficient, etc., have become an inseparable part of social and professional life with the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it has been observed that video conferencing systems, which are the effective communication source of the business world that has evolved into a digital environment, sometimes fall short in terms of security. Security violations such as interruption of sessions, unauthorized third-party access to corporate data, etc., called 'Online Video Piracy', have increased with the widespread use of these systems. Video conferencing applications (Zoom, WebEx and Skype), which encountered 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 incidents continue today, and efforts to strengthen the security dimension of conference systems are also gaining momentum. Although end-to-end encryption and code generation are among the primary security measures in conference systems; there are still cases of third-party violations of meetings.

- Distance education
- Remote diagnosis
- Online exam
- Inter-institutional and intra-institutional interviews
- Human resources interviews
- E-judicial systems (witness hearing, remote interrogation)
- E-examination (medical diagnosis)

Development of Smart Public Transport Solutions in Urban Mobility

The management of crowded populations in public transportation (PT-Public Transportation) systems is very important both to promote sustainable mobility by increasing the comfort and satisfaction of the user during the normal operation of public transportation systems and to cope with emergency situations such as pandemic crises or disaster management situations as it has been recently. Our project aims to increase the experience of both the user and the driver and the 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 a clear systematic perspective;

A reference architecture for crowd management using modern information and communication technologies (ICT) will be created,

A crowd-sensitive approach will be developed to monitor and predict crowd events and to provide real-time and adaptive operational control in transportation systems,

Users will be informed about the crowd status of the public transportation system in real time through electronic screens and/or mobile transportation applications placed inside vehicles or at bus stops/stations,

The Sensing and Actuator Subsystem (SAAS) will be created for passenger density detection, which can also be used in autonomous vehicles that will be part of public transportation systems in the near future.

It is anticipated that the innovative crowd management functions provided by ICT/IoT sensing technologies, which have been actively used and popularized in crowded urban areas for the last few years, can be gradually implemented as an add-on to the latest technology transportation system platforms. The most unique aspect of our system architecture is that thanks to the structure that allows passengers to book and pay for tickets via mobile application, a structure that reduces congestion at stations and stops, provides data for creating additional trips and alternative routes with real-time detection of congestion at stations and stops, and increases the experience for both public transportation system users and employees with effective crowd management.

Obtaining Sectoral Yield Forecast Using Machine Learning Techniques

Rapid advances in the field of artificial intelligence have the potential to directly affect the economy and society as a whole. These innovations have significant effects in terms of product features, efficiency, employment and competition in both production and a wide range of products and services.

Today, computers, which have a power above human intelligence, have a very powerful structure in terms of examining data that humans cannot follow and the relationships between these data, matching these data with events and providing future predictions. In these days when innovation and digital transformation are increasing their popularity, various sectors are using this power to provide various benefits and this is the focus of our project.

During our project, while implementing our perspective that aims to provide productivity increase in different sectors; linear regression, Decision Tree, Random Forest, SVM (support vector machine) and Neural Network technique (artificial neural networks) LSTM (recurrent neural networks) methods will be used. The system to be developed will be able to perfectly fulfill its productivity-oriented function with data provided by different sectors regardless of the sector.

Deep Learning Based Boundary Detection Project

Edge detection is a major problem in computer vision. It is different from edge detection, which finds the boundaries between light and dark pixels in an image. Edge detection finds semantic boundaries between what humans would consider to be different objects or regions of an image. For example, a zebra has many inner edges between black and white stripes, but humans do not see these edges as part of the zebra's border. A complete solution would include high-level semantic information about the scene in the image that computers do not yet have, which focuses on learning an approximate edge detection algorithm from training data.
The project aims to provide high-accuracy detection of the area to be examined/analyzed by performing edge detection on images. The project aims to speed up the work 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:

• Determination of the borders of cultivated areas or lands by companies/institutions operating in the field of agriculture,
• Determination of the borders of pathology in the image by companies/institutions operating in the field of health,
• Determination of faulty areas in the product in the production line by companies/institutions operating in the field of industry,
• Determination of the rise and fall of water in dams or rivers by image processing and establishment of an early warning system by determining the possibility of flood.

The working method of the model to be developed;

1. The boundaries of the cultivated areas will be tried to be determined with the growing contour analysis based on the extraction of morphological features.
2. The rough delimitation of the areas will be provided with the contour analysis method.
3. The results obtained from the contour analysis will be able to be segmented more precisely with the fully convolutional neural network (CNN) that we will develop.

Framework Mobile Application Development for Shared Systems in Mobility

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

Services called Shared mobility systems, which take their place in developing technology as a sustainable, affordable and innovative urban transport option that aims to provide short-distance travel options covering first and last kilometer journeys, include mini vehicles such as bicycles, skateboards and electric scooters that do not exceed 45 km per hour and help alleviate urban traffic congestion. According to the Electric Scooter Regulation, the speed limit is determined as 25 km/h.

The field of mobility as a service (MaaS), which is the creation of a single accessible mobility service by integrating different types of transportation services, is quite wide. It does not only serve transportation. At least four perspectives are clear. Software for personal use, public transportation, shared mobility services and commercial use. In the MaaS system, it interacts with many areas including transportation, communication, public, law and finance, especially information and software technologies. MaaS; provides the opportunity to manage the entire system from a single source by using a smartphone as a mobile device. Mobile phone is the initial stage of MaaS. MaaS, which has an interface that includes location-based service-connected vehicles and has the ability to be everywhere with multiple technologies such as wireless broadband, smartphones and smart tablets, makes it easier for people to plan, book and pay for a journey. The project output product will be an application covering all public transportation lines and mobility systems within the scope of MaaS. With this application, when a passenger wants to go from point A to point B, they will be able to access information from a single center such as which elements of transportation they can reach, where they can find each element, how long they will use the elements, and when they will reach their desired point. The application to be developed will provide access to all transportation infrastructures such as buses, taxis, rail systems, e-scooters, e-bikes, and car rental platforms. MaaS projects are generally found in developed countries in Europe, North America, and Asia. There is a high project density in Europe, especially Germany is leading more than one MaaS project. With the project, we aim to ensure that MaaS systems are widespread in our country and to prevent CO2 gas emissions by creating environmental protection awareness in people.

Ot Autonomous Flight Capability Development and Management System

Similar to self-driving vehicles, autonomous flight describes aircraft equipped with technology that can independently navigate and travel distances. This term covers any aircraft that does not require humans at the controls, from small-sized unmanned aerial vehicles to passenger jets. The existence of physically related vehicles is an undeniable fact and has great importance and place in our lives. Modern aircraft have various features to fly without a pilot at the controls. In addition, many aircraft spend most of their flight time in the air flying by themselves. However, there is a big difference between this and autonomous flight. Modern

aircraft follow a specific flight plan placed in the Flight Management System by the pilot and thus perform a flight in the configurations set by adhering to the relevant 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 think on its own and react 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. Specifically for the project, this system includes developing autonomous flight integration to plan and organize flight paths and to enable the unmanned aerial vehicle to position itself and return to its starting point when there is no GPS signal. This system to be developed will contribute greatly to air traffic; by gaining the reaction capabilities of humans with the deep learning method, it will provide the ability to make the most accurate moves at points where human competence is slow or insufficient.

MIA-XR APP

Intensive curricula and challenging surgical techniques due to time constraints in global health education processes put pressure on educators to help students achieve the required high levels of psychomotor skills in a short period of time. The concern that reducing the duration of surgery in the overly intensive curriculum of health care professionals may limit opportunities for trainees has led to the emergence of simulation techniques, which are frequently preferred in our world of increasing digitalization as a way to increase efficiency in the delivery of practical education. The most recent developments in this context are in the field of virtual reality (VR), defined as a computer-generated medical simulation of a 3-dimensional (3D) image or environment with which a student interacts, either seemingly real or physically. Simulation in health care has developed since the late 1960s, when mannequins were first introduced for anesthesia training, and the first simple laparoscopic simulators were developed in the 1990s, with the increasing interest in minimally invasive surgery. Today, the potential applications of digital technologies in the teaching-learning process have begun to be used in many areas of medicine. One of these new technologies, virtual reality (VR) technology, is also used in medical and dental education and has been rapidly becoming widespread as a teaching tool since the early 90s. VR technology represents an artificial simulation of a real-life environment using a computer, and this technology offers a virtual reality world by isolating the user from the real world.

MIA -VR App

The use of digital three-dimensional (3D) models to aid teaching and learning in anatomy education has become widespread over the last decade. There are now several commercially available computer programs and mobile applications that provide useful complements to traditional anatomy education and allow users to interact with 3D models of human anatomy through rotation, magnification, and even virtual "dissection" (cutting apart the outside of an organism to examine its internal structure). In addition, several researchers and universities have created similar models for their own educational processes and have tested them with generally positive results on a variety of student populations. 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 using 3D digital models to teach students heart anatomy have gained more of the skills and knowledge they gained from existing mock-up model studies. VR simulation training, which is just beginning to become widespread in the medical world, is designed to replicate 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, how to apply new techniques and how to complete complex procedures. Current applications provide a risk-free area where the user can practice techniques and build trust with the virtual operating room and patient, and provide an environment that allows medical professionals to work together and work as a harmonious team. The general content of our project is the term 'Virtual Reality' (VR),

which is the interaction with an artificial object or environment through computer software using immersive hardware such as Oculus Rift and HTC Vive headsets and a screen (HMD). As the educational scenario to be created in the VR environment, bone anatomy, which is the cornerstone of medical education, was selected. Bone anatomy applications developed in the VR environment focus only on the anatomy of the skull (temporal region). The training scenario to be developed within the scope of our project will approach bone anatomy education from a holistic perspective, creating a training scenario consisting of the four main bone anatomy collections in the human body, including 'long, short, flat and irregularly shaped bones', and thus bringing a product that does not yet exist to the world of medicine and technology.

Deep Learning Based Image Processing Platform

The most instinctive need of mankind is food. Today, ensuring food security for more than 7 billion people is a strategic necessity. According to the estimates of the United Nations, the world population will exceed 9 billion in 2050, and therefore, it is a necessity to manage the variability in the field and obtain high yields per unit area by using many analytical tools to increase the efficiency of agricultural operations. The focus of our project has become the implementation of our project, which will achieve success and prestige in the international and local markets by using digital and innovative technologies, and will contribute significantly to GDP by providing a competitive infrastructure for our country's agricultural production. Currently, agricultural monitoring is typically carried out with a variety of different approaches. Traditionally, fields and crops are manually inspected and monitored by producers using various agricultural tools. Field plowing, planting and pre-harvest controls are also carried out with the use of agricultural machines such as tractors. From a technological perspective; farmers use nitrogen sensors to calculate nutrient demands for fertilization while driving in the field. Although these approaches are still widely used by farmers operating in the field of agriculture, there is a need for technologies that can perform early detection with high accuracy rates driven by autonomous systems, and the demand for technological approaches that combine different and innovative technological steps is also increasing. Among these needs, satellites that can perform early pest/weed detection with image processing capabilities, Unmanned Ground Vehicles (UGVs) and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) stand out.

Development of Metaverse Based Educational Application

The 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 cryptocurrencies, developing server technologies, cloud computing and edge computing technologies have now introduced the concept of the metaverse into our lives. The parts of the metaverse and the technologies it is associated with are rapidly developing and it is thought that these technologies will become even more a part of our lives in the future. The positive impact and contribution of metaverse technology on educational processes is an indisputable fact. The rapidly increasing human population and the need to educate this human population and to train professional professionals in different fields are a necessity. This situation further reinforces the importance of virtual and augmented reality education in educational processes for training professional professionals from many different professional groups, from the field of medicine to the field of education, from the production sector to mining, and to emergencies. For example, it forces nurse educators to find innovative methods that will help nursing students develop and remember basic skills while ensuring patient safety. Thanks to the metaverse, where we can create a digital twin of the real world, we can move higher education institutions, a kindergarten or high school education to the virtual world and create its digital twin. VictoryXR (2021) stated that thanks to the metaverse, the door to a more robust campus can be opened for universities through virtual campuses. They also stated that virtual world interaction is also seen positively by parents, while parents do

not like to pay for two-dimensional computer screen education for their students, they care about interacting with live lessons and real-time chats with professors on the digital twin campus and make more motivated payments. In addition, the company stated that thanks to the digital twin, an instructor (such as a math, physics, chemistry teacher or professors) can actually be assigned to each student in the virtual world, and student activity and learning process can be improved thanks to the artificial intelligence technology that records user interaction in extended reality according to student characteristics and qualifications and applies behavior and scenarios accordingly.

MIA-ViewAR

Outdoor navigation tools were not very popular in the initial stages. However, today this scenario has changed and many people cannot find their way without the help of these tools. Outdoor navigation tools are among the frequently used applications that save users time. The same applies to indoor navigation tools. The answer to the question of whether indoor navigation tools are important is positive. Several points supporting this answer are listed in the following sections. Indoor navigation, which 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, because these maps are difficult to use, time is lost while dealing with maps and this harms users' time management. For example, finding direction in a medium-sized facility visited for the first time takes users 13 minutes from an optimistic perspective. Innovative technology supporting indoor navigation provides endless possibilities. Organizations looking into indoor navigation tools envision a wide range of solutions including asset tracking in warehouses and hospitals, analytics for retail, and proximity or local marketing for retail/e-commerce. Utilizing these options will help businesses increase their return on investment and become more efficient. Additionally, indoor navigation tools have beneficial features for disadvantaged groups. For example, they can help the visually impaired find their way in large indoor facilities. In short, almost anyone can customize indoor navigation 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 gaining momentum with the addition of innovative infrastructure and equipment to cities with sufficient infrastructure. Making systems smart, especially in our metropolitan cities, is important in terms of both ensuring an accessible and healthy life for city residents and increasing investments with high environmental awareness. There are many examples of studies on smart urbanism in our country. It is known that smart city concepts have advantages such as both increasing the social level of the public and providing great savings in municipalities' costs. One of these advantage points is the integration of efficient waste collection systems into the infrastructures of cities. For example, in the current situation, all information such as where the waste management route passes, where the containers are, how many vehicles are used to collect the garbage is based on people's experiences. In addition, many municipalities do not even know how many containers they have on the field and where they are. However, as a result of making waste management systems created with experience smart with IoT devices; By achieving efficient route optimizations, it is possible to save on distance and time as well as vehicle, fuel, vehicle maintenance costs, personnel costs and depreciation. In addition, with optimized smart waste management systems, personnel control and management mechanisms can operate more proactively and public complaints can be responded to more effectively.

Implementation of Intelligent Transportation Systems

The smart city concept, 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 become widespread in the early 2000s. Especially in the infrastructure renewal and development processes, which are an important part of the smart transportation systems concept, 'smart intersection management' is increasing its importance with its features such as intersection density and vehicle counting, monitoring and management of the entire intersection from the central system, remote detection of malfunctions and taking precautions, etc., 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. Existing traffic light systems cannot cope with the increasing urban mobility due to the growth of traffic volume, and this situation causes economic and environmental disadvantages, especially security. 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 communicate and coordinate traffic flow in collaborative intersection management.

Management and End-User Software for Shared Electric Vehicles

As a form of urban transportation, electric vehicles have been gaining popularity worldwide over the past few years. Many cities are focusing more on shared electric vehicle infrastructure to encourage increased use of mobility vehicles (e-bikes, scooters, etc.). While infrastructures for electric vehicles (charging stations, separate lanes, parking areas, etc.) continue to be created in cities, the development of sharing-based station location detection methods also adds significant benefits to users' mobility experiences. Shared mobility systems, which have taken their place in the developing technology as a sustainable, cost-effective and innovative urban transportation option that covers last-mile journeys and offers short-distance travel options, include mini vehicles such as bicycles, electric bicycles, skateboards, scooters, and electric scooters that do not exceed 25 km/h in speed, and help alleviate urban traffic congestion. Our project proposal includes user software and management software for electric micromobility vehicles. The project content consists of Station Detection Model, Geo-fencing, Balancing, Virtual Station, Payment Systems and IoT technologies. In the Station Determination Model phase; the locations of the stations to be established with a strategic and optimal planning depending on the configuration and size of the city and by including the tendencies of the user audience in the process will be determined with route optimization. In the Geo-fencing phase; it is a virtual environment for the real world geographical region. In the Station Determination Model phase, users will not be able to go outside the determined diameter with Geo-fencing, and when they do, they will be responsible for leaving the vehicles at the nearest station. In the balancing phase; micromobility vehicles will be collected from the determined regions (areas with low usage) and brought to the densely used areas and the usage rate of the vehicles will be increased. In addition, if the current number of bicycles of the station is less than the optimal situation, the system will encourage the customer to another station according to the situation of the nearby stations and the walking distance. In the virtual station phase, users will be able to leave their vehicles within the determined diameter. Thus, regular and systematic parking spaces will be obtained and visual pollution will be prevented. In the payment system phase: The Mobile Application will allow online subscription, payment by credit card, and the use of public transportation cards used in 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 spaces, and vehicle charging status will be collected and analyzed using IoT sensors in vehicles, and this information will be transferred to the end user and management software.

Development of Maintenance Tracking and Analysis Application System with Radio Frequency

In processes related to patient care services provided in hospitals, nursing homes and individual homes, quality measurement and follow-up of the work performed are currently carried out through forms filled out by responsible personnel. The system we want to develop will be able to measure whether the patient was 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 work process monitoring mechanism to the current procedure. The information obtained by the measurement to be carried out from different regions will be transmitted to a single center and/or to many related centers. In the database applications in the centers, work processes and service quality belonging to many regions can be evaluated and reported through measurement information.

The system we want to develop will be able to measure the current condition of the patient. 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 obtained data can be transmitted to the center and the patient control can be provided from a distance. The system we want to implement can be used as an objective tracking and status analysis mechanism with machine evaluation independent of human participation. The system will facilitate the tracking of tasks carried out in many different regions. The evaluation will be carried out in the centers with real-time data transfer and can be reported. In this context, there will be no dependence on 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, etc., and personal data such as photos and video images of the staff and the relevant patients will not be obtained or stored in any way. Our hospital information management system called "MIA-MED", which we developed as MIA 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 activates the role of the individual in health services, thus improving health services and treatment processes, achieving better health outcomes, reducing health service costs and determining more effective health policies.

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, creating appointments, and remote consultation with the doctor through the application. Within the scope of our project, users will access the personal health monitoring application with the mobile application called MIA-MED Clinic.

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

Development of Production Forecasting Model with Artificial Neural Networks for Renewable Energy Plants

Wind turbines are devices that produce electrical energy using wind energy sources. Wind turbines have different energy production capacities depending on wind speed, turbine blade dimensions and turbine height. Wind speed is the most important factor that determines the energy given to the turbine blades. Wind turbines produce less energy at low wind speeds and more energy at high wind speeds. However, excessively high wind speeds can cause unwanted results such as damage or shutdown of the turbines. Predictions for wind turbines are generally based on measurements of wind speed, wind direction and other meteorological

parameters. Analysis made with meteorological data are based on predictions of parameters such as weather forecasts, wind speed, wind direction and air temperature. These predictions are used to optimize turbine maintenance and energy production planning. They can also be used by automatic control systems used to increase the efficiency of wind turbines and prevent damage. 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 estimate in renewable energy plants. Storage systems that are mandatory for renewable energy plants must be planned in line with meteorological data and grid stability. Since the project output product has the ability to predict production, it will determine the energy storage capacity of the plant. Thus, the stability optimization of the network will be ensured. Maintenance and repair activities in renewable energy plants are of great importance to energy providers in terms of cost and time. Since the project output product performs 15-day production estimate modeling, it will provide planned maintenance by informing the user when maintenance and repair activities should be performed.

Cloud Based Energy Monitoring and Asset Management Application Development Project

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

Electricity production based on renewable energy varies depending on seasonal conditions and hours of 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. When the general problems in renewable energy plants are examined, the following results are obtained:

The focus is only on energy production,

Inability to evaluate the system holistically due to insufficient analysis tools,

Inability to monitor instant energy production,

Inability to plan the workforce adequately due to lack of advanced applications for maintenance and malfunctions.

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

• It will provide real-time monitoring of production plants on a single platform,

• It will offer the user a flexible system with its structure independent of brand and model.

• It will provide the user with the opportunity to customize alarm and warning situations, allowing rapid action to be taken for incidents in the field,

• It will keep the user up to date with periodic reports.

After the successful development of the project, architectural and software technologies that enable the definition, integration and monitoring of Wind Power Plants (WPP), Storage WPP, Hybrid Production Plants (WPP/SPP/HPP/Storage), independent storage facilities and energy trading modules will also be prepared in Phase-2.

MIA Smart Health

There are different definitions for hospital information management due to the way it is used and developed in different countries. In Turkey, until 2016, the Ministry of Health defined all applications needed by hospitals as HIMS in the guidelines it published. Hospital Information Management Systems (HIMS) are comprehensive software systems used to manage all processes of health services, track patient health records and provide necessary data for hospital management. The main goal of our project is to further develop HIMS and increase efficiency and quality in health services.

Eco-mob

The route optimization software project, which was developed to optimize mobility services and increase environmental sustainability, includes basic goals such as increasing customer satisfaction, increasing operational efficiency and reducing costs. The main goal of the project is to provide a better customer experience by simplifying battery replacement processes and maintenance/repair processes. It is also aimed to reduce environmental impacts by increasing the company's energy efficiency. The route optimization software facilitates data-based operational management, improves decision-making processes and supports long-term corporate sustainability goals. The project is seen as a comprehensive initiative that allows mobility vehicles to be responsible towards the environment and at the same time increase their competitiveness.

KarDest

This project that we will implement is planned as a decision support software that will enable us to examine the social, economic and environmental benefits that mobility sharing systems can provide on a city and country scale. This software will have features that will enable us to perform economic, health, environmental and public benefit analyses of bicycle sharing system applications on a city and country scale, and to analyze user behaviors. The aim of the system to be developed is to increase the use of sustainable transportation modes with the right investments. The basic framework of the project has been determined as being able to predict with high accuracy rates the benefit analysis of investment outputs in the integration processes of transportation systems on a city scale with mobility vehicles while they are still in the planning phase. In this context, it is aimed to develop a decision support system based on big data with a multi-dimensional and holistic approach.

Mobi-Tek

In order to promote sustainable transportation in cities, a project will be developed to manage mobility systems more effectively. The project will respond to the need for efficient use and monitoring of these systems at a time when vehicles are becoming increasingly widespread as an environmentally friendly means of transportation. The project will enable all electric vehicles to be connected to each other under a central control system. This system will provide better management to users by monitoring the location, charge status, mileage data, lock data, sensor data, driving data, charging station data, emission data, availability and maintenance requirements of the vehicles in real time. All electric vehicles will be equipped with MobilityGPS and various sensors. These telemetry systems will monitor the current location and activity of the vehicles. Users will be able to easily find the nearest vehicles and make reservations through the application or online. The user experience will be enhanced within the scope of the project and this data will be integrated into the mobile application. Users will be able to easily rent a vehicle, check the status of the vehicles and plan their trips. The telemetry data collected during the project will be analyzed, allowing for more efficient distribution of vehicles and management of maintenance needs. This will help in more efficient use of resources. The project will aim to promote sustainable transportation in cities and reduce traffic congestion. It will also increase

the reliability and usability of car sharing systems, encouraging users to use more environmentally friendly transportation options. New work will be carried out to make mobility systems more efficient and user-friendly. It will use a central control system and telemetry systems to track the location and status of vehicles in real time. It will also develop a mobile application that will make it easier for users to find and rent vehicles. The aim of the project is to promote sustainable transportation and reduce traffic congestion. This will be achieved by making vehicles more attractive as an environmentally friendly means of transportation.

Stream Soft

Today, the rapid growth of cities and the increasing popularity of online shopping have increased the importance and complexity of parcel delivery. Therefore, our new project, which focuses on existing shared electric vehicles, aims to overcome these challenges. The project aims to create a delivery system with many two-wheeled and four-wheeled electric vehicle modes.

The main steps of the project are as follows:

Vehicle Modification: Existing shared electric vehicles already have an integrated basket or trunk, but if necessary, other modifications are made to increase carrying capacity and durability. White Label Mobile Application Development: Bringing users and service providers together via mobile application, integrating existing shared car rental platforms into the system, and implementing a mobile application where all processes related to delivery stages will be carried out.

Distribution Monitoring and Management: Creating a monitoring system for parcel delivery distributors to track the location of vehicles and manage them efficiently. Control of parcel deliveries. Monitoring of inspection and monitoring processes.

Warehouse Optimization: Organizing parcel warehouses and increasing the efficiency of warehouse processes by using automation technologies.

Collaboration Network: Creating a collaboration network with restaurants, markets and other businesses to make urban takeaway delivery more efficient.

Sustainability and Environmental Impact: Reducing carbon footprint, reducing air pollution and contributing to cities' environmental sustainability goals through the use of electric vehicles.

The project will greatly benefit both businesses and our cities by making urban takeaway delivery more environmentally friendly and efficient. Furthermore, the success of this project could lead to the development of future delivery methods and has the potential to set a standard in this area. The project is being carefully evaluated and implemented in terms of feasibility, cost-effectiveness and environmental impact.

Tripy Soft

The project is a health software that combines multiple biometric data including facial recognition, fingerprint and finger vein scanning to provide authentication and identification capabilities. Features that combine data from different biometric sources will occur at various levels including scores and decision making. These biometric processes will create a more efficient system for many institutions and companies with improved accuracy, reduced false acceptance rates and lower false rejection rates. This project will be produced to optimize security and transitions in various environments such as fleets, production facilities, dealers, technical units. The project will also include driver identification processes for shared mobility vehicles in the future.

Tripy Link

Today, rapid urban growth and population growth pose major challenges for the transport and logistics sector, necessitating the development of sustainable and efficient transport and storage systems. This project aims to effectively integrate electric vehicles and other electric transport vehicles into logistics and storage processes. In addition, energy storage solutions, such as lithium-ion batteries, will be used to increase energy efficiency.

Tripy Tech

Innovative solutions are needed in response to evolving and changing customer needs as well as the need for manual processes or inadequate use of technology. These solutions should be able to respond to demands, bring all functions together, and offer speed, reliability and high efficiency in addition to developing technology. The Tripy - tech project aims to target all tasks that cannot be managed effectively with traditional methods. It is also aimed to improve processes that are currently managed manually and involve a large number of employees or visitors. This solution will benefit many institutions from mobility operators to local governments, public institutions to banks, shopping malls to universities, city hospitals to prisons, factories to private enterprises. Our company aims to develop solutions that will increase the efficiency and profitability of organizations by combining the needs and requirements of different departments outside the main activities of the institution with service quality.

AI Based Secure and Safe Framework for Public Transportation

The aim of the project is to apply the "Artificial Intelligence Based Safe and Secure Public Transport Management System" to public transport to increase the safety and security of passengers and drivers. The objectives include monitoring the driver's attitude and driving behavior, monitoring the safety in public transport and public transport vehicles, and monitoring the health status of the shuttle vehicle or public transport bus, and sending alerts for adverse events such as weather and natural disasters (floods, etc.) as well as face tracking and anomaly detection with deep learning and image processing. In the proposed system; the driver's behavior analysis will be performed by an AI-based software by analyzing the daily driving behaviors of the driver on the same route and in almost similar traffic conditions. The driver will also be monitored and evaluated with the 'Driver Monitoring and Risk Assessment Device' to be installed in the driver's cabin. Service doors for passengers during entry and exit will be monitored and recorded in the system database for instant and future analysis. The target users are public transport operators and drivers of the vehicles in question. Transportation users, including vulnerable groups, will benefit from this technology.

VR Speaking Club

It is anticipated that Virtual Reality applications can contribute to language learning in communicative contexts and more entertaining learning compared to traditional models. On the other hand, it is stated that virtual reality applications are more advantageous than all other teaching technologies in terms of multimedia content and learning by doing, and that this will have a positive effect on reading-comprehension activities, learning new words and the permanence of the new words learned. Our project, which brings language learning to the virtual reality environment, aims to enable users to interact with their environment by practicing speaking around certain scenarios. Virtual reality will offer an interactive learning experience that will encourage users to develop their language skills in real-life scenarios. For example, scenarios focusing on daily life situations such as ordering at a restaurant or exchanging information at the airport will make the learning process more effective by simulating the practical use of the language. In addition, environmental interactions and social scenarios in the virtual environment will strengthen users' language skills while also allowing them

to increase their cultural awareness. This project aims to strengthen users' language skills by supporting language learning in an interactive, entertaining and effective way.

Fully Automatıc Medicine Labeling Device

The increasing cost of medicines in Turkey and around the world is both a major burden on health budgets and a threat to patient safety. In this context, various strategies and technological solutions have been developed to control medicine costs and increase patient safety. In particular, electronic monitoring of medicine management in hospitals is a subject where significant developments are experienced in these areas. Electronic monitoring of medicine movement is of critical importance for stock management and patient safety.

The software and hardware solutions developed are designed to detect and prevent incompatibilities and errors between prescribed medicines and those administered to patients. These systems perform the functions of recording, storing and analyzing prescriptions electronically, ensuring that medicines are administered to the right patient, at the right time and in the right dose. In addition, thanks to these technologies, it has become possible to manage medicine stocks in hospitals more effectively, thus aiming to both reduce costs and prevent medicine waste.

The "Fully Automatic Drug Labeling Device" planned to be developed within the scope of this project aims to develop the design and prototype of the device that will automatically label drugs in ampoules, vials and ready-made syringes for use in pharmacies within health institutions.

2. BASIS FOR PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basic Principles Regarding Presentation

2.1.1. Declaration of Conformity

The Group's condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the "Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting in Capital Markets" ("Communiqué"), Series II, No. 14.1, published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676, and in accordance with the international standards published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK"), based on the Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRS") and the related annexes and interpretations. TFRS is updated through communiqués in order to ensure parallelism with the changes in the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

In addition, the financial statements have been presented in accordance with the formats determined in the "Announcement on TFRS Taxonomy" published by the KGK on 4 October 2022 and the Financial Statement Samples and User Guide published by the CMB.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle, except for financial investments measured at fair value. In determining historical cost, the fair value of the amount paid for the assets is generally taken as basis. The Group has prepared its financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2024 in accordance with the CMB Communiqué No. II-14.1 and the announcements explaining this Communiqué. The financial statements and notes are presented in accordance with the formats recommended by the CMB and by including the mandatory information. The Company keeps its accounting records in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts, the Turkish Commercial Code and the Turkish Tax Laws and prepares its statutory financial statements in TL accordingly.

2.1.2. Approval of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's attached financial statements were approved by the Group's board of directors on 05.11.2024. The Group's general assembly and/or legal authorities have the authority to change the attached financial statements.

2.1.3. Monetary Measurement Unit and Reporting Unit

The currency used in the consolidated financial statements and footnotes is "TL" (Turkish Lira).

2.1.4. Netting/Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are shown clearly when there is a necessary legal right, when there is an intention to evaluate the assets and liabilities clearly, or when the acquisition of assets and the fulfillment of liabilities follow each other.

2.1.5. Preparation of Financial Statements in an Inflationary Environment

With the statement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (KGK) on November 23, 2023, businesses applying TFRS have started to apply inflation accounting in accordance with TAS 29 Financial Reporting Standard in Hyperinflationary Economies (TAS 29) starting from their financial statements for periods ending on or after December 31, 2023. TAS 29 is applied to the financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements, of businesses whose functional currency is the currency of a hyperinflationary economy.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared according to the historical cost principle, except for biological assets measured at fair value before inflation adjustment.

The financial statements in question and all comparative amounts from previous periods have been adjusted according to the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira in accordance with TAS 29 and are ultimately expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish lira on September 30, 2024.

The adjustments made according to inflation are calculated based on the coefficients found using the Consumer Price Index in Turkey published by TÜİK. The adjustment coefficients corresponding to the CPI for the current and previous periods since January 1, 2005, when the Turkish lira was no longer defined as the currency of a high inflation economy, are as follows:

Date	CPI	Correction Coefficient
2022	1128,45	2,24
2023	1859,38	1,36
30.09.2024	2526,16	1,00

The Company's adjustments made in accordance with TAS 29 are essentially as follows;

• Monetary assets and liabilities are not adjusted because they are expressed in terms of current purchasing power at the date of the statement of financial position. Comparative amounts for previous periods are expressed according to the current measurement unit at the end of the reporting period.

• Non-monetary assets and liabilities and equity items are adjusted using the relevant adjustment coefficients.

• The effect of inflation on the Company's net monetary asset position in the current period is recorded in the net monetary position loss account in the income statement.

• Income and expense accounts are adjusted by indexing them as of the date they are created.

• The effect of inflation on the Company's net monetary asset position in the current period is recorded in the net monetary position gain-loss account in the income statement.

2.1.6. Principles of Consolidation

Control is assumed to exist when the parent company directly or indirectly controls more than half of the voting rights in a partnership and has the authority to manage the financial and operating policies of the company.

In the consolidation of financial statements, all profits and losses, including intercompany balances, transactions and unrealized profits and losses, are eliminated. Financial statements are prepared by applying consistent accounting policies for similar transactions and accounts.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same accounting period as the parent company.

Consolidation Method

- The consolidated partnerships' financial position statement and comprehensive income statement items are consolidated by adding them to each other. The book value of the shares owned by the Parent Company in the consolidated subsidiaries is mutually offset with the subsidiary's equity accounts.
- The receivables and payables of the partnerships within the scope of consolidation from each other, and the sales of goods and services made by the partnerships within the scope of consolidation from each other, and the income and expense items arising from their transactions with each other are mutually offset.
- The current and fixed assets purchased by the partnerships subject to the consolidation method from each other are shown in the consolidated financial position statement based on their amounts found by making adjustments to ensure that these assets are shown at their acquisition costs to the partnerships within the scope of consolidation.
- The amounts corresponding to the shares other than the parent company and subsidiaries are deducted from all equity account group items including paid/issued capital of the subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation and are shown under the name of the "Non-Controlling Interests" account group before the equity account group of the consolidated financial position statement.

- As of the date when the partnership within the scope of consolidation becomes a subsidiary and in subsequent share purchases, the acquisition cost of the shares owned by the parent company in the capital of the subsidiary is deducted from the value of these shares in the equity of the subsidiary in the financial position statement valued at fair value as of the acquisition date.
- Acquisitions by the Company are accounted for using the purchase method. In this method, the acquisition is reflected in the records based on cost. As of the acquisition date, the Company includes the operating results of the acquired business in the consolidated comprehensive income statement and includes each identifiable asset and liability of the acquired company in the financial position statement, as well as the goodwill or negative goodwill, if any, arising from the acquisition, in the financial position statement.

2.1.7. Comparative Information and Preparation of Prior Period Financial Statements

Comparative information is reclassified when necessary to ensure consistency with the presentation of current period financial statements.

2.1.8. Continuity of Business

The Group has prepared its financial statements in accordance with the going concern principle.

2.1.9. Financial Statements of Subsidiaries Operating in Foreign Countries

The financial statements of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures operating in foreign countries have been prepared in accordance with the legislation in force in the countries in which they operate and have been prepared by reflecting the necessary adjustments and classifications in terms of compliance with the Company's accounting policies. If the functional currency of the Company's companies is different from the reporting currency, it is translated into the reporting currency as follows;

- All assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position are translated using the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.
- Income and expenses in the comprehensive income statement are translated using the exchange rate on the transaction date and the resulting exchange rate translation differences are shown as a separate item (foreign currency translation differences) in equity and the comprehensive income statement.

2.1.10. Changes in Turkish Reporting Standards

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the accounting period ending as of September 30, 2024 have been applied consistently with those used in the previous year, except for the new and amended Turkish Accounting Standards TMS/TFRS and TMS/TFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2023, which are summarized below. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and performance are explained in the relevant paragraphs.

The new standards effective as of September 30, 2024 and the amendments and interpretations to the existing previous standards:

- Narrow-scope amendments to TMS 1, Application Statement 2 and TMS 8; are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 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. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.
- TMS 12, Amendment regarding deferred tax on assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction; is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. These amendments require companies to recognize deferred tax on transactions that result in equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences when initially recognized in the financial statements. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.
- Amendment to TMS 12, International tax reform; The temporary exemption is effective for the December 2023 year-end, with disclosure requirements effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early application permitted. These amendments provide temporary relief to companies in accounting for deferred taxes resulting from the Minimum Tax Application Guide international tax reform. The amendments also include disclosure requirements for affected companies. This amendment does not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

Standards, amendments and interpretations published as of September 30, 2024 but not yet effective:

• TMS 1, Amendment regarding long-term liabilities with contractual terms; effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments clarify how the conditions that an entity must comply with within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve the information provided by the entity regarding liabilities subject to these conditions. This amendment has no effect on the Company's financial position and performance. This amendment has no significant effect on the Company's financial position and performance.

• TFRS 16, Sale and leaseback transactions; effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments include the sale and leaseback provisions that explain how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback transaction in TFRS 16 after the transaction date. It is possible that sale and leaseback transactions, some or all of which consist of variable lease payments that are not linked to an index or rate, will be affected. This change does not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

• Amendments to supplier financing agreements in TMS 7 and TFRS 7; are valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments require disclosure to increase transparency regarding supplier financing agreements and their effects on the liabilities, cash flows and liquidity risks of businesses. Disclosure requirements are the IASB's (International Accounting Standards Board) response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier financing agreements are not sufficiently clear and hinder investors' analysis. This change does not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

• TMS 21 Lack of Amendability; is valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2025. An entity is affected by these changes when it has a transaction or activity in a foreign currency that cannot be converted into another currency at a specified measurement date for a specified purpose. A currency can be exchanged for another currency when the opportunity to obtain it is available (with a normal administrative delay) and the transaction is effected through a market or clearing mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. This change does not have a significant impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

• TSRS 1, "General Requirements for Disclosure of Financial Information Related to Sustainability"; effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. This standard includes the basic framework for disclosure of all significant sustainability-related risks and opportunities that a company is exposed to in its value chain.

• TSRS 2, "Climate-related disclosures"; effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. This standard is the first standard to specify disclosure requirements for companies about climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Company has not yet determined the effects that may occur on its financial statements as a result of the application of these standards, other than those stated above, and does not expect such differences to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

2.2. Changes and Errors in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

2.2.1. Changes in Accounting Policies

An entity may change its accounting policies only in the following cases:

a) If it is required by a TMS/TFRS or

b) If it is of a nature that will provide a more appropriate and reliable presentation of the effects of transactions and events on the entity's financial position, performance or cash flows in the financial statements.

When an accounting policy is changed, the total amount of adjustments related to periods prior to those presented in the financial statements is included in the retained earnings of the next period. Other information related to previous periods is also rearranged. When changes in accounting policies affect the current period, previous periods or the results of operations of successive periods; the reasons for the change, the amount of adjustments related to the current period and previous periods, the amounts of adjustments related to periods prior to those presented and the fact that comparative information has been rearranged or that this application has not been made because it requires excessive cost are disclosed to the public.

2.2.2. Changes in Accounting Estimates

Many financial statement items cannot be measured precisely because of the uncertainties inherent in business operations, but they can be estimated. Estimates are made based on the most current and reliable information. Changes in an accounting estimate are applied prospectively in the current period and in future periods when the change is made.

2.2.3. Errors

Errors that occur during the recognition, measurement, presentation and explanation of financial statement items are corrected retrospectively in the first set of financial statements to be approved after they are noticed.

The correction process should be corrected:

a) By rearranging the comparative amounts of the period in which the error was made, or

b) If the error occurred before the oldest financial statement period presented, by rearranging the asset, foreign resource and equity opening amounts of the relevant previous period.

In cases where the cumulative effect of all previous periods related to the error cannot be calculated for the beginning of the current period, the enterprise shall rearrange its comparative information prospectively from the beginning of the closest period to which it is possible to apply it.

2.3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.3.1. Revenue

The Company records revenue in its financial statements when it fulfills or performs its performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to its customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the control of an asset is transferred to the customer. The Company records revenue in its financial statements in accordance with the following basic principles:

a) Determining contracts with customers

b) Determining the performance obligations in the contract

c) Determining the transaction price in the contract

d) Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

e) Recognizing revenue when each performance obligation is fulfilled

Accordingly, first of all, the goods or services promised in each contract made with customers are evaluated and each commitment given to transfer the goods or services in question is determined as a separate performance obligation. Then, it is determined whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled over time or at a specific time. If the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore fulfills its performance obligations related to the relevant sales over time, it measures the progress towards the complete fulfillment of such performance obligations and recognizes the revenue over time in the financial statements. Revenue related to performance obligations that are in the nature of a commitment to transfer goods or services is recognized when control of the goods or services is acquired by the customer.

The Company recognizes a contract with its customer as revenue if all of the following conditions are met:

a) The parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, verbally or in accordance with other commercial practices) and are committed to performing their own performances,

b) The Company can define the rights of each party regarding the goods or services to be transferred,

c) The Company can define the payment terms regarding the goods or services to be transferred,

d) The contract is commercial in nature,

e) It is likely that the Company will collect a fee for the goods or services to be transferred to the customer. When assessing whether a consideration is likely to be collectible, the entity only considers the customer's ability to pay the consideration on time and his/her intention to do so.

If there is an uncertainty about the collectibility of the revenue amount previously recognized in the financial statements, the amount that cannot be collected or whose collection probability ceases to be probable is reflected in the financial statements as an expense instead of adjusting the revenue initially recognized.

2.3.2. Stocks;

The cost of inventories includes all purchase costs, conversion costs and other costs incurred to bring the inventories to their current condition and location. In forward inventory purchases, the differences between the cash value and forward value are recognized as financial expenses in the period they occur.

Inventory costs are the weighted average cost method.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value refers to the amount obtained by deducting the total of the estimated completion cost and the estimated sales expenses required to make the sale from the estimated sales price in the normal course of business.

2.3.3. Tangible Fixed Assets;

Tangible assets that are estimated to be used in the business for more than one year are initially recorded at cost. Fixed assets are also valued based on the cost model. Assets are adjusted according to TMS 29 using the month index of the date they are purchased.

The Company calculates short-term depreciation for its fixed assets according to the straight-line depreciation method.

The Company takes the useful life of the asset as basis when determining the depreciation lives of tangible fixed assets.

The useful lives used by the Company for its fixed assets are as follows;

Buildings	50 years
Machinery, plant and equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Fixed assets	2 – 15 years
Other intangible fixed assets	3 – 15 years.

2.3.4. Intangible Fixed Assets;

Intangible assets that are expected to be used in the business for more than one year are initially recorded at cost. In subsequent periods, they are valued based on the cost model. Assets are adjusted according to TMS 29 using the month index of the date they were acquired.

The Group takes the useful life of the asset as a basis when determining the depreciation life of intangible assets.

2.3.5. Impairment of Assets

If it is determined that the carrying values of fixed assets fall below the realizable/future value of that asset in

the face of various events and situations, tangible and intangible fixed assets are tested for value loss. If the book value of a tangible and intangible fixed asset remains above the realizable or future value of that asset, a fixed asset value loss provision is set aside.

2.3.6. Borrowing Costs

Bank loans received in return for interest are recorded on the basis of the net amount received after the purchase cost is deducted. Income or expenses arising during the redemption process or during the recording of liabilities are associated with the income statement. Borrowing costs are also recognized on the accrual basis and classified in loans if they do not mature in the period in which they occur.

2.3.7. Leases

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease. If the contract transfers the right to control the use of the identified asset for a specified period in return for consideration, then the contract is a lease or contains a lease. In assessing whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a specified period, the Group considers the following conditions:

a) The contract contains an identified asset. An asset is usually identified by explicit or implicit reference in the contract.

b) A functional part of the asset is physically separate or represents substantially all of the asset's capacity. If the supplier has a primary right to substitute the asset and obtains economic benefits from this, then the asset is not identified.

c) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits to be derived from the use of the identified asset,

d) The right to direct the use of the identified asset. The Group assesses that it has the right to use the asset if decisions on how and for what purposes the asset will be used are predetermined. The Group has the right to manage the use of an asset when:

i. The Group has the right to operate the asset (or directs others to operate the asset in the manner it determines) throughout the period of use and the supplier does not have the right to change these operating instructions; or

ii. The Group has designed the asset (or certain features of the asset) in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose the asset will be used throughout the period of use.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in its financial statements at the date the lease commences.

Existence of right of use

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

a) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability,

b) The amount obtained by deducting all lease payments made on or before the effective date of the lease, less all lease incentives received,

c) All initial direct costs incurred by the Group, and

d) Costs incurred by the Group in restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease (excluding costs incurred for inventory production).

When applying the cost method, the Group measures the right-of-use asset at:

a) Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses deducted, and

b) Adjusted cost based on the remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Group applies the depreciation provisions in TAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment" standard when depreciating the right-of-use asset.

It applies IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Lease obligation

On the effective date of the lease, the Group measures the lease obligation based on the present value of the lease payments that have not occurred at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the implicit interest rate in the lease, if it can be easily determined; and if it cannot be easily determined, using the lessee's alternative borrowing interest cost. The alternative borrowing cost is determined by taking into account the borrowing rates of the Group companies at the contract dates.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the Group's lease obligation that have not occurred at the effective date of the lease consist of the following:

a) The amount obtained by deducting any lease incentive receivables from the fixed payments,

b) Lease payments based on an index or rate, the first measurement of which is made using an index or rate at the effective date of the lease,

c) Penalty payments related to the termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the lessee will exercise an option to terminate the lease.

After the effective date of the lease, the Group measures the lease liability as follows:

a) Increase the carrying amount to reflect the interest on the lease liability,

b) Decrease the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made, and

c) Re-measure the carrying amount to reflect any reassessments and restructurings. The Group reflects the remeasurement amount of the lease liability in its financial statements as an adjustment to the right of use asset.

2.3.8. Taxation

The general Corporate Tax rate in Turkey is 25%. With the "Law on the Establishment of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax for the Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes Occurring on 6/2/2023 and Amendment of Certain Laws and Legislative Decree No. 375" dated July 14, 2023, this rate was increased to 25%.

Taxable profit is the profit calculated after adding expenses not legally accepted to the profit in legal records and deducting tax exemptions (investment income exemptions) and tax deductions (investment incentive

deductions). No other tax is paid unless there is profit distribution.

Advanced tax is calculated for income obtained in three-month periods. The calculated and paid amounts can be offset against the final tax amount at the end of the year, or the Corporate Tax paid before accrual can be offset against other debts to the state.

25% of the profits obtained from the sale of fixed assets and financial assets held for two years or more are exempt from this corporate tax.

Temporary articles were added to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 dated 13.06.2006 with Law No. 7316 dated 22 April 2021. Accordingly; The 20% tax rate in the Corporate Tax Law will be applied as 25% for the corporate earnings of the 2021 taxation period of the corporations and 23% for the corporate earnings of the 2022 taxation period. The said rates will be applied to the corporate earnings of the accounting periods starting in the relevant year for the corporations with a special accounting period.

According to the Turkish tax legislation, financial losses shown on the declaration can be deducted from the corporate earnings for the period provided that they do not exceed 5 years. However, financial losses cannot be offset from the profits of the previous years.

2.3.9. Deferred Tax

Deferred taxes are calculated based on temporary differences between the deductible tax base of assets and liabilities and their recorded amounts in the financial statements. Temporary differences arise from the recognition of income and expenses in different financial statement periods according to tax laws. While deferred tax liabilities are calculated for all temporary differences subject to tax, deferred tax receivables consisting of temporary differences to be deducted are calculated assuming that there will be taxable income in the future periods. The Group has adopted a 23% rate in its deferred tax application.

2.3.10. Financial Instruments

Current Values;

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and deposits in banks. Cash and cash equivalents are shown as the sum of the costs of obtaining cash and cash equivalents and accrued interests. Cash in hand consists of Turkish Lira and foreign currency balances. Turkish Lira balances are recorded with their recorded value, while foreign currency balances are recorded with the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey foreign exchange buying rate on the balance sheet date.

Bank deposits consist of time and demand deposits and the interests of these deposits. Turkish Lira deposits are recorded with their cost values, while foreign currency deposit accounts are recorded with their values converted to Turkish Lira using the Central Bank foreign exchange buying rate on the balance sheet date.

Since foreign currency liquid assets are converted to Turkish Lira at the exchange rates valid on the balance sheet date, it is assumed that the fair values of these assets are equivalent to their recorded values.

Bank deposits are assumed to be the same as their fair values since these assets are disposed of in short terms and there is no risk of impairment.

Fair value is the amount that would occur if an asset were to change hands or a debt were to be settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in a mutually beneficial market environment.

Receivables and Payables

Trade receivables and trade payables arising from the provision of a product or service to a buyer or the receipt of a product or service from a seller by the Group are shown as netted from deferred financing income and expenses. After the net of deferred financing income and expenses, trade receivables and trade payables are calculated by discounting the amounts to be obtained in subsequent periods of receivables and payables recorded at the original invoice value using the effective interest method. Short-term receivables without a specified interest rate are shown at their invoice values, provided that the effect of the original effective interest rate is not too significant. The period for the conversion of trade receivables/payables into cash is accepted as part of the normal operating cycle of the company, even if it is longer than 12 months, and such receivables are classified as current assets. In calculating expected credit losses, the Company takes into account past credit loss experiences as well as future estimates.

Provision for Doubtful Receivables

The Group sets aside a provision for doubtful receivables for the relevant trade receivables if there is an objective finding that there is no possibility of collection. The amount of this provision is the amount remaining after the guarantees and collateral received from the recorded value of the receivable are deducted.

Following the provision for doubtful receivables, if all or part of the doubtful receivable amount is collected, the collected amount is deducted from the provision for doubtful receivables and recorded in other income.

2.3.11. Employee Benefits / Severance Pay

Defined benefit plan:

According to the laws in force, the Group is obliged to pay severance pay to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or reasons other than resignation and behaviors specified in the Labor Law. The severance pay provision is calculated according to the net present value of the expected future liability amounts due to the retirement of all employees and reflected in the financial statements. Actuarial gains / losses determined in relation to defined benefit plans are recognized in the other comprehensive income statement within the scope of the amendments made to the TAS 19 "Employee benefits" standard.

Defined contribution plans:

The Group pays social security premiums to the Social Security Institution as a mandatory requirement. The Group has no other obligations as long as it pays these premiums. These premiums are reflected in personnel expenses in the period in which they are accrued.

2.3.12. Earnings / (Loss) Per Share

Earnings/(loss) per share stated in the Profit or Loss statement is found by dividing net profit/(loss) by the weighted average number of shares in the market during the period.

The weighted average number of shares refers to the number of ordinary shares issued during the period and adjusted by the time weighting factor (the ratio found by dividing the number of days the shares were in existence by the total number of days in the period) and the number of ordinary shares at the beginning of the period.

In Turkey, companies can increase their capital by distributing "free shares" from their previous year profits to their shareholders. Such "free shares" distributions are considered as issued shares in earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations is found by taking into account the retrospective effects of the said share distributions.

2.3.13. Other Balance Sheet Items

Other balance sheet items are reflected essentially at their book values.

2.3.14. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

If an event requiring corrections occurs in the financial statements between the balance sheet date and the balance sheet authorization date, the necessary corrections are made to the financial statements, and in cases that do not require corrections, the relevant event is explained in the balance sheet footnotes.

2.3.15. Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the current exchange rates on the transaction date. Active and passive accounts recorded in foreign currency are subject to evaluation based on the exchange rates at the end of the period.

Exchange rate differences arising from the evaluation process are reflected in the income statement as exchange gain or loss. The exchange rates used at the end of the period are as follows:

	30.09.2024		31.12.2023	
Currency	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
USD	34,1210	34,1825	29,4382	29,4913
EUR	38,1714	38,2402	32,5739	32,6326

2.3.16. Accounting Estimates

Preparation of financial statements requires management to make decisions, estimates and assumptions that affect the implementation of policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and the assumptions underlying the estimates are constantly reviewed.

a) Useful lives of tangible and intangible fixed assets,

b) Discount rates applied to trade receivables and payables,

c) Provision rates set aside for receivables from the Social Security Institution,

d) Regarding the benefits provided to employees; retirement period, raise rate, discount rate, severance pay non-receipt rate,

e) Rates used in deferred tax calculation,

f) Accounting for assets subject to operating leases.

2.3.17. Related Parties

For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, partners, senior executives and members of the Board of Directors, their families and companies, affiliates and partnerships controlled by them or affiliated with them are considered and expressed as related parties. The Group has carried out transactions with related parties during the period due to its ordinary activities.

Information on the Company's related party transactions is provided in footnote 28.

3. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS VALUED BY EQUITY METHOD

Vitalis Teknoloji A.Ş.

	30.09.2024	30.06.2024 (Purchase Date)
Current Assets	79.621.257	92.780.351
Fixed Assets	307.096.385	263.673.724
Short Term Liabilities	8.027.955	18.399.478
Long Term Liabilities	99.297	172.004
Equities	378.590.390	337.882.593
Profit / Loss for the Period	138.648.560	97.995.476
Cost Value (Inflation indexed value)	256.691.649	
Participation Rate	28,58%	
Share of Profit/Loss for the Period (*)	11.619.391	
Share of Other Comprehensive Income (*)	15.825	
Adjusted Value	**268.326.865**	

(*) It represents the shares taken from the change between 30.06.2024 and 30.09.2024.

The Company, with the decision of the Board of Directors taken on June 5, 2024, decided to purchase 28.58% of the capital of Vitalis Teknoloji Anonim Şirketi for TL 228,654,545 and signed a Share Purchase and Sale Agreement accordingly. The application made to the Competition Board for the completion of the transaction was concluded positively on July 4, 2024.

The Company initially accounts for its subsidiaries at acquisition cost. In subsequent measurements, its share in the profit or loss of its subsidiaries is reflected in the financial statements by increasing or decreasing the book value of the investment.

If the Company's share of the losses of its subsidiary is equal to or exceeds its total share in the subsidiary, the enterprise does not reflect the amount of loss above its share in the financial statements ("Unrecognized Losses"). After the company's share decreases to zero, additional loss provision and accounting of debt amounts can only be possible if the company has been exposed to a legal or constructive liability or has made payments on behalf of an affiliate or joint venture. If affiliates make a profit in subsequent periods, the company can reflect its share of the profit in the financial statements only after its share of the affiliate's profit is equalized to its share of the losses not reflected in the financial statements.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Details of cash and equivalents are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Cash	83.214	53.461
Banks	497.521.198	253.961.442
Funds	150.347.825	10.519.121
Total	**647.952.237**	**264.534.024**

The maturity structure of bank accounts is as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Demand deposit	255.887.253	197.013.852
Term deposit	241.633.945	56.947.590
Total	**497.521.198**	**253.961.442**

5. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Details of financial investments are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Diltekin Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	22.957.271	6.983.895
İkihan Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	25.819.801	7.850.005
Censan Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	5.746.713	1.787.237
Ketendil Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	72.001	72.001
MIA Tech Co.	976.077	–
Total	**55.571.863**	**16.693.138**

Since financial investments have not yet started their operations, they are reported at cost in the financial statements dated 30.09.2024.

6. TRADE RECEIVABLES / TRADE PAYABLES

Details regarding trade receivables are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Trade Receivables	1.071.009.821	556.255.008
• *Trade receivables from related parties*	*769.395.084*	–
• *Trade receivables from unrelated parties*	*301.614.737*	*556.255.008*
Checks and promissory notes received	16.535.628	99.582.700
• *Checks and promissory notes received from unrelated parties*	*16.535.628*	*99.582.700*
Deferred interest income (reeskont) (-)	-620.987	–
• *Deferred interest income from unrelated parties*	*-620.987*	–
Doubtful trade receivables	2.474.256	*843.511*
Provisions for doubtful trade receivables (-)	-2.474.256	*-843.511*
Total	**1.086.924.462**	**655.837.708**

A discount rate of 57% was used in the calculation of rediscount for trade receivables (31.12.2023: 52.73%).

The changes in doubtful receivables during the period are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Beginning of the term	620.866	1.209.948
Collections / cancellations	–	-589.082
Additions	1.853.390	–
Current period TMS 29 presentation effect	–	222.645
End of term	**2.474.256**	**843.511**
Unreserved part	–	–
Total	**2.474.256**	**843.511**

Details of trade payables are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Trade payables	103.590.011	*22.710.564*
• *Trade payables to unrelated parties*	*103.590.011*	*22.710.564*
Issued checks and promissory notes	175.134.721	148.904.199
• *Checks and promissory notes issued to unrelated parties*	*175.134.721*	*148.904.199*
Deferred interest expenses (-)	-10.072.766	–
• *Deferred interest expenses from unrelated parties*	*-10.072.766*	–
Credit card debts	1.314.964	*1.632.982*
Total	**269.966.930**	**173.247.745**

A discount rate of 57% was used in the calculation of rediscounts for commercial payables (31.12.2023: 52.73%).

7. FINANCIAL DEBTS

Details of short-term financial liabilities are as follows:;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Bank loans (**)	497.114.957	120.854.224
Operating lease payables (*)	1.265.882	2.489.256
Short-term portions of long-term bank loans	38.822.373	150.357.203
Total	**537.203.212**	**273.700.683**

Details of long-term financial liabilities are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Bank loans (**)	30.601.264	59.921.062
Operating lease payables (*)	744.992	1.674.351
Total	**31.346.256**	**61.595.413**

(*) These are the amounts accrued within the scope of TFRS-16 for the offices rented by the Group.

(**) The Group's financial liabilities consist entirely of Turkish Lira loans.

The maturity distributions for loans are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
• 0-3 months	*166.741.872*	*81.889.792*
• 3-12 months	*361.256.331*	*193.411.899*
• 1-5 months	*40.551.265*	*59.994.405*
Total	**568.549.468**	**335.296.096**

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES/OTHER PAYABLES

Details of other receivables are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Deposits and guarantees given	4.093.458	4.234.085
MIATech USA	–	5.129.687
Receivables from affiliated companies	2.358.215	–
Other miscellaneous receivables	*16.555*	1.077.010
Total	**6.468.228**	**10.440.782**

Details of other debts are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Debts to partners	72	–
Payables to subsidiaries	48.486.723	–
Total	**48.486.795**	**–**

9. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Details of derivative instruments are as follows

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Forward valuation differences	204.881	–
Total	**204.881**	**–**

10. STOCKS

Details of the stocks are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Computer consumables stocks	7.299.670	48.789.269
Total	**7.299.670**	**48.789.269**

11. USE RIGHTS

Details regarding usage rights are given belov

Fixed assets	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Assets subject to operating lease	21.218.464	–	–	–	21.218.464
Total	**21.218.464**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21.218.464**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Assets subject to operating lease	-14.977.946	-1.771.612	–	–	-16.749.558
Total	**-14.977.946**	**-1.771.612**	**–**	**–**	**-16.749.558**
Net Book Value	**6.240.518**	**-1.771.612**	**–**	**–**	**4.468.906**

Fixed assets	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Assets subject to operating lease	21.218.464	–	–	–	21.218.464
Total	**21.218.464**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**21.218.464**

Accumulated depreciation (-)	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Assets subject to operating lease	-12.615.800	-2.362.146	–	–	-14.977.946
Total	**-12.615.800**	**-2.362.146**	**–**	**–**	**-14.977.946**
Net Book Value	**8.602.664**	**-2.362.146**	**–**	**–**	**6.240.518**

12. REAL ESTATE FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES

Details regarding investment properties are as follows;

Investment Property	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Plots and lands	21.829.666	–	–	–	21.829.666
Buildings	21.401.094	–	–	–	21.401.094
Total	**43.230.760**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**43.230.760**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Buildings	–	-327.568	–	–	-327.568
Total	**–**	**-327.568**	**–**	**–**	**-327.568**
Net Book Value	**43.230.760**	**-327.568**	**–**	**–**	**42.903.192**

Investment Property	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Plots and lands	11.193.053	–	–	10.636.613	21.829.666
Buildings	13.879.385	–	–	7.521.709	21.401.094
Total	**25.072.438**	**–**	**–**	**18.158.322**	**43.230.760**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Buildings	–	-223.861		223.861	–
Total	**–**	**-223.861**	**–**	**223.861**	**–**
Net Book Value	**25.072.438**	**-223.861**	**–**	**18.382.183**	**43.230.760**

The Group requested a Valuation report from the CMB authorized Valuation company to determine the fair value of its investment properties. The Sales Comparison Method approach was used in the valuation process.

13. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Details of tangible fixed assets are as follows;

Tangible Fixed Assets	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Machines	108.985.834	10.470.058	–	–	119.455.892
Vehicles	10.437.324	1.161.844	–	–	11.599.168
Fixtures	15.802.549	3.186.625	-11.918	–	18.977.256
Special Costs	7.774.833	108.767	–	–	7.883.600
Total	**143.000.540**	**14.927.294**	**-11.918**	**–**	**157.915.916**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Machines	-9.991.930	-17.435.618	–	–	-27.427.548
Vehicles	-2.543.018	-1.605.162	–	–	-4.148.180
Fixtures	-7.043.979	-2.024.103	1.987	–	-9.066.095
Special Costs	-2.568.558	-905.736	–	–	-3.474.294
Total	**-22.147.485**	**-21.970.619**	**1.987**	**–**	**-44.116.117**
Net Book Value	**120.853.055**	**-7.043.325**	**-9.931**	**–**	**113.799.799**

Tangible Fixed Assets	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Machines	1.695.365	107.290.469	–	–	108.985.834
Vehicles	2.368.872	8.068.452	–	–	10.437.324
Fixtures	12.076.328	3.726.221	–	–	15.802.549
Special Costs	2.798.193	4.976.640	–	–	7.774.833
Total	**18.938.758**	**124.061.782**	**–**	**–**	**143.000.540**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Machines	-142.636	-9.849.294	–	–	-9.991.930
Vehicles	-1.144.180	-1.398.838	–	–	-2.543.018
Fixtures	-4.930.601	-2.113.378	–	–	-7.043.979
Special Costs	-1.794.530	-774.028	–	–	-2.568.558
Total	**-8.011.947**	**-14.135.538**	**–**	**–**	**-22.147.485**
Net Book Value	**10.926.811**	**109.926.244**	**–**	**–**	**120.853.055**

14. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Details of intangible fixed assets are as follows;

Intangible Fixed Assets	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Rights	25.576.951	–	–	–	25.576.951
Other intangible assets	1.018.165	47.029	–	–	1.065.194
Development costs	1.882.033.403	302.705.408	–	–	2.184.738.811
Total	**1.908.628.519**	**302.752.437**	**–**	**–**	**2.211.380.956**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2024	IN	OUT	Valuation	30.09.2024
Rights	-3.937.028	-1.234.058	–	–	-5.171.086
Other intangible assets	-100.440	-92.934	–	–	-193.374
Development costs	-257.911.592	-146.754.873	–	–	-404.666.465
Total	**-261.949.060**	**-148.081.865**	**–**	**–**	**-410.030.925**
Net Book Value	**1.646.679.459**	**154.670.572**	**–**	**–**	**1.801.350.031**

Intangible Fixed Assets	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Rights	25.576.951	–	–	–	25.576.951
Other intangible assets	294.491	723.674	–	–	1.018.165
Development costs	1.172.434.323	709.599.080	–	–	1.882.033.403
Total	**1.198.305.765**	**710.322.754**	**–**	**–**	**1.908.628.519**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2023	IN	OUT	Valuation	31.12.2023
Rights	-2.291.618	-1.645.410	–	–	-3.937.028
Other intangible assets	-28.573	-71.867	–	–	-100.440
Development costs	-118.428.319	-139.483.273	–	–	-257.911.592
Total	**-120.748.510**	**-141.200.550**	**–**	**–**	**-261.949.060**
Net Book Value	**1.077.557.255**	**569.122.204**	**–**	**–**	**1.646.679.459**

The Group has investment incentive certificates approved by official authorities regarding its investment expenditures. The Group's rights 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 the Research and Development Law (Social Security Institution incentives etc.),

c) TUBITAK European Union Projects supports in return for research and development expenditures.

The Group's income to be obtained as a result of research and development activities is exempt from corporate tax in accordance with the provisional second article of the Technology Development Zones Law No. 4691 amended by Article 8 of the Corporate Tax General Communiqué No. 6, and the income of income and corporate taxpayers operating in the region, exclusively from software and R&D activities in this region, until 31 December 2023.

15. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Details of the Collateral, Pledge and Mortgage ("CPM") given and received by the Group are as follows;

Contingent Liabilities	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Letters of guarantee issued	26.575.719 TL	35.224.271 TL
Letters of guarantee issued	942.549 $	684.747 $
Letters of guarantee issued	3.700.000 €	300.000 €
Total TRY Equivalent	**199.970.613**	**65.154.160**

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
A GPMs given on behalf of own company legal entity	199.970.613	65.154.160
B GPMs given in favor of partnerships included in the scope of full consolidation	–	–
C GPMs given to secure the debts of other third parties for the purpose of carrying out ordinary commercial activities.		
D Other given GPMs	–	–
• *GPMs given in favor of the main partner*	–	–
• *B GPMs given in favor of other group companies that are not included in the scope of articles B and C.*	–	–
• *GPMs given in favor of third parties not included in the scope of Article C*		–
Total	**199.970.613**	**65.154.160**

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
The ratio of other CPMs to the company's equity	0%	0%

The Group has no contingent assets.

16. PREPAID EXPENSES / DEFERRED REVENUES

Details of short-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Order advances given	125.136.825	16.101.380
Order advances given to related parties	1.055.543	–
Business advances	1.442.224	3.213.892
Other expenses for the coming months	3.663.067	1.920.117
Total	**131.297.659**	**21.235.389**

Details of long-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Order advances given	14.702.970	19.975.505
Total	**14.702.970**	**19.975.505**

The details of deferred revenues are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Order advances received	113.356.907	28.866.078
Total	**113.356.907**	**28.866.078**

17. TAXATION

Details of assets related to current period tax are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Withholding payments	4.219.202	–
Total	**4.219.202**	**–**

Corporate tax;

The corporate tax rate is 25%, which is applied to the legal tax base to be found by adding expenses that are not accepted as deductible according to tax laws to the commercial income of the corporations and deducting the exemptions included in the tax laws.

The Company has revalued its tangible and intangible fixed assets in its legal records by indexing them according to the rates determined by the Ministry of Finance based on the Temporary Article 31 added to the Tax Procedure Law with Article 11 of the Law on Restructuring of Certain Receivables and Amendment of Certain Laws numbered 7326, Temporary Article 32 of the Tax Procedure Law added with Article 52 of Law numbered 7338 and Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law added with Article 31 of Law numbered 7338. Valuation made according to the Tax Procedure Law differs from the fair TFRS value of the assets based on the market approach. The deferred tax has been calculated on the difference between the tax value and the accounting value due to the revaluation transactions made by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Procedure Law.

There is a withholding tax liability on dividend distributions, and this withholding tax liability is accrued in the period when the dividend payment is made. Dividend payments other than those made to limited taxpayer institutions that earn income through a workplace or permanent representative in Turkey and institutions resident in Turkey are subject to 10% withholding tax.

In the application of withholding tax rates regarding profit distributions made to limited taxpayer institutions and individuals, the withholding tax rates included in the relevant Double Taxation Agreements are also taken into account. The allocation of previous years' profits to capital is not considered as profit distribution, and therefore is not subject to income tax.

The provisions regarding transfer pricing are specified in Article 13 of the Corporate Tax Law, under the title "Disguised Profit Distribution through Transfer Pricing". The general circular dated 18 November 2007 regarding concealed profit distribution through transfer includes provisions regarding implementation. If a taxpayer engages in the purchase and sale of goods or services with related entities and the prices are not determined in a manner where both parties are independent and do not dominate each other, it is assumed that the relevant profits are distributed in a concealed manner through transfer pricing. Such concealed profit distributions cannot be deducted from tax in the calculation of corporate tax.

According to Turkish tax legislation, financial losses can be carried forward for a period of five years to be offset against future corporate profits. However, financial losses cannot be offset against previous year profits.

According to the regulation in the Corporate Tax Law, corporate tax is applied to corporate profits of institutions whose shares are offered to the public for the first time at least 20% of their shares, starting from the accounting period in which they are offered to the public for the first time, with a 2 point discount for the corporate income for 5 accounting periods, starting from the accounting period in which they are offered to the public for the first time. This rate is applied to the tax base found by adding expenses that are not deductible according to tax laws to the commercial income of the corporations and deducting the exemptions (such as the affiliate earnings exemption) and discounts included in the tax laws. No other tax is paid if the profit is not distributed.

Deferred Tax

The details of tax income/expense are as follows;

Tax Income / Expense	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Current Period Tax Provision	-971.349	-616.334
Deferred Tax	-6.912.685	-65.779.760
• Deferred Tax at the Beginning of the Period	*-74.008.014*	*60.258.095*
• End of Term Deferred Tax	*65.759.347*	*-126.232.815*
• Deferred Tax Accounted in Equity	*1.335.982*	*194.960*
Total	**-7.884.034**	**-66.396.094**

The Group has based its deferred tax application on a rate of 23% (31.12.2023: 23%). The deferred tax calculation details are as follows;

30.09.2024	Temporary Difference	Asset	Obligation
Adjustments to trade receivables provisions	-2.474.256	569.079	–
Fixed asset adjustments	-342.135.065	78.691.065	–
Property Investment Valuation	13.530.206	–	3.111.947
Adjustments related to stocks	-642.422	147.757	–
Financial investments	6.490.825	–	1.492.890
Financial debt adjustments	9.147.409	2.103.904	–
Adjustment of litigation provisions	555.703	127.812	–
Correction of leave provisions	2.918.978	671.365	–
Deferred interest expenses	-620.987	142.827	–
Deferred interest income	-10.072.766	–	2.316.736
Severance pay provisions adjustment	7.481.839	1.720.823	–
Financial investments valued using the equity method (*)	32.655.975	–	1.877.719
Exchange Rate Valuations	41.829.327	–	9.620.745
Other corrections	-20.663	4.752	–
Total		**84.179.384**	**18.420.037**
NET		**65.759.347**	**–**

31.12.2023	Temporary Difference	Asset	Obligation
Adjustments to trade receivables provisions	-843.511	194.008	–
Fixed asset adjustments	-338.717.714	77.905.076	–
Property Investment Adjustments	18.382.184	–	4.227.902
Adjustments related to stocks	5.544.295	–	1.275.188
Other corrections	-4.139.640	952.117	–
Financial investments	-6.065.542	–	1.395.075
Financial debt adjustments	-7.592.656	–	1.746.311
Adjustment of litigation provisions	754.980	173.645	–
Correction of leave provisions	1.357.733	312.279	–
Severance pay provisions adjustment	13.545.067	3.115.365	–
Total		**82.652.490**	**8.644.476**
NET		**74.008.014**	**–**

(*) The company has calculated the deferred tax of the increases and decreases in value of its subsidiaries after they were valued using the equity method, assuming that it will benefit from the 75% exemption specified in Article 5 of the Corporate Tax Law.

The conditions for benefiting from this exemption are as follows;

a) The subsidiaries will be included in the company's assets for at least 2 years

b) The profits arising from the sale of the subsidiaries will be kept in a special fund account in the liabilities for 5 years.

c) The sales price will be collected by the end of the second year following the year the sale is made.

18. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS / OTHER LIABILITIES

Details of other current assets are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Transferred VAT	14.465.467	26.355.253
Total	**14.465.467**	**26.355.253**

Details of other liabilities are as follows:;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Taxes and funds to be paid	1.980.136	1.663.075
Total	**1.980.136**	**1.663.075**

19. DEBTS UNDER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Details of payables under employee benefits are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Personnel wage debts	6.285.003	4.664.944
Social security deductions to be paid	2.533.412	3.024.155
Total	**8.818.415**	**7.689.099**

20. PROVISIONS

Details of short-term provisions are as follows:;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Staff leave wage provisions	2.918.978	1.357.733
Provisions for lawsuits	555.703	754.980
Total	**3.474.681**	**2.112.713**

Details of long-term provisions are as follows:;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Severance pay provisions	7.481.839	13.649.027
Total	**7.481.839**	**13.649.027**

The Group assumes that all of its personnel will leave work on the actual retirement date. It assumes that the severance pay earned as of the balance sheet date will increase by 54% annually (the increase to be made to the employees' wages) until the date of retirement. Thus, when it retires, it finds the portion of the severance pay it will receive that is appropriate to its seniority on the balance sheet date. This amount is discounted at a rate of 57.00% in accordance with the time remaining until retirement, and its net present value is found. The rate of those who leave without receiving severance pay is taken as 0%. The assumptions used in calculating the severance pay liability are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Total Time	Retirement Date	Retirement Date
Increase Rate	54,00%	33,00%
Percentage of people leaving without receiving compensation	–	–
Discount Rate	57,00%	23,20%
Severance pay ceiling	41.828	35.059

Changes in severance pay provisions during the period are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Severance pay at the beginning of the term	10.046.366	4.862.295
Payments made to those leaving work	-243.070	-417.043
Current service cost	2.120.884	4.306.939
Interest cost	1.373.365	1.202.441
Actuarial gains and losses (*)	-5.815.706	91.734
Current period TMS 29 presentation effect	–	3.602.661
End of Term Severance Pay	**7.481.839**	**13.649.027**

(*) Actuarial gains/losses are reported in the statement of other comprehensive income.

21. EQUITY

The company applies the registered capital system granted to companies registered with the CMB and has set a ceiling for its registered capital representing registered shares with a nominal value of 1 TL. The registered capital and issued capital of the company are as follows:

	30.09.2024	**31.12.2023**
Registered capital ceiling	750.000.000	750.000.000
Approved and paid-in capital	494.000.000	494.000.000

The shareholders of the company and their share percentages are as follows:

	30.09.2024		31.12.2023	
	Share	Rate	Share	Rate
İhsan ÜNAL	105.276.000	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	105.276.000	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	–	0%	14.818.000	3,00%
Halka Açık Kısım	283.448.000	57,38%	241.280.000	48,84%
Total	**494.000.000**	**100%**	**494.000.000**	**100%**

The Company's capital has been fully paid.

The inflation adjustment differences of the Company's capital are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Capital adjustment differences(*) / Book Value	391.939.234	284.794.424
TMS/TFRS differences	-28.323.741	78.821.069
Total	**363.615.493**	**363.615.493**

Capital adjustment differences represent the difference between the total amounts of cash and cash equivalent additions to capital adjusted according to CMB Financial Reporting Standards and the amounts before the adjustment. Capital adjustment differences have no other use than being added to capital.

According to the circular dated January 1, 2008 Serial: XI No: 29 and the relevant announcements of CMB, "Paid-in Capital", "Restricted Reserves Separated from Profit" and "Share Premiums" should be shown based on their amounts in legal records. However, the differences that occur in Valuations during the implementation of this circular (for example, differences arising from inflation adjustment) should be examined in detail.

The details of the Company's premium or discount on shares are as follows:;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Share premium/book value	83.849.564	90.734.471
TMS/TFRS differences	267.777.700	260.892.793
Total	**351.627.264**	**351.627.264**

Details regarding restricted reserves allocated from profit are as follows:;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Legal reserves/Saved Value	11.073.850	11.983.127
Legal Reserves/TMS/TFRS differences	11.007.038	10.097.761
Special funds/Store Value	10.324.963	11.172.748
Special funds/TMS/TFRS differences	10.780.803	9.933.018
Total	**43.186.654**	**43.186.654**

The relevant amount for special funds consists of venture capital support allocated from previous year profits as per the amendment made to the Law No. 5746 on the Implementation and Supervision Regulation on Support for Research, Development and Design Activities.

Restricted reserves allocated from profits are reserves allocated from the previous period's profits due to obligations arising from the law or contract or for certain purposes other than profit distribution.

General Legal Reserves are allocated according to Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code and are used according to the principles specified in this article. These principles are as follows;

1) Five percent of the annual profit is allocated to the general legal reserve fund until it reaches twenty percent of the paid-in capital.

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

a) The portion of the premium provided for the issuance of new shares that has not been used for issuance expenses, redemption provisions and charitable payments,

b) The portion remaining after deducting the expenses of issuing new shares to be issued in their place from the amount paid for the share certificates cancelled due to cancellation,

c) After the five percent dividend is paid to the shareholders, ten percent of the total amount to be distributed to the persons who will receive a share of the profit is added to the general legal reserve fund.

Details regarding capital advance are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Capital advance/Book Value	100.000.000	135.860.341
Capital advance/TMS/TFRS Differences	56.485.433	20.625.092
Total	**156.485.433**	**156.485.433**

Details regarding previous year profits/losses are as follows:;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Extraordinary reserves/Recorded Value	183.844	198.940
Extraordinary reserves/TMS/TFRS Adjustments	-59.843	-74.939
Retained earnings / losses / book value	1.346.383.724	702.543.004
Previous years' profits / losses / TMS / TFRS Adjustments	-364.419.725	-405.298.773
Total	**982.088.000**	**297.368.232**

Details of accumulated other comprehensive income and expenses that cannot be classified as profit or loss are as follows;

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains or losses	4.996.647	-808.016
Deferred tax effects of remeasurement gains or losses of defined benefit plans	-1.149.227	185.845
Shares of other comprehensive income of investments valued using the equity method that will not be classified as profit or loss	15.825	–
Shares of other comprehensive income of investments valued using the equity method that will not be classified as profit or loss [deferred tax effect]	-910	–
Total	**3.862.335**	**-622.171**

22. REVENUE COST OF SALES

Details of revenue and cost of sales are as follows;

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Domestic sales	847.627.604	1.396.847.877
Overseas sales (*)	920.204.335	35.789.755
Returns from sales (-)	-15.280.212	-851.366
Gross Sales	**1.752.551.727**	**1.431.786.266**
Cost of sales (-)	-509.897.754	-660.651.124
Gross Sales Profit/Loss	**1.242.653.973**	**771.135.142**

(*) The amount of 913,483,132 TL in foreign sales originates from software exports to MIA Tech Co America.

23. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Details of general administrative expenses are as follows:

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Personnel expenses	-26.386.477	-19.915.674
Notary, tax, duty and fee expenses	-2.736.234	-64.561.864
Advertisement, advertising and office expenses	-12.293.029	-12.927.126
Tax base increase expenses within the scope of law no. 7440	-1.009.752	–
Travel and accommodation expenses	-1.514.977	–
Donations and aid	-4.645.031	-4.232.063
Accounting, consultancy, insurance and attorney expenses	-6.092.198	-4.470.197
Rent and dues expenses	-4.243.610	-292.908
Depreciation expenses	-4.473.518	-2.576.821
Vehicle expenses	-5.234.198	-6.644.208
Penalty and late payment interest expenses	-79.375	–
Other Expenses	-5.044.972	-4.103.338
Total	**-73.753.371**	**-119.724.199**

24. OTHER INCOME FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES OTHER EXPENSES FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES

Details of other income from main activities are as follows:

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Promotional income	3.412.617	–
Incentive and bonus income	199.023	49.091
Tübitak	331.383	1.925.834
Exchange rate difference income	55.048.816	–
Various incomes	15.904	835.483
Total	**59.007.743**	**2.810.408**

Details of other expenses from main activities are as follows:

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Exchange rate difference expenses	-4.716.592	–
Provision expenses	-1.450.610	–
Miscellaneous expenses	-3.882	-46.418
Total	**-6.171.084**	**-46.418**

25. INCOME/EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Details of income from investment activities are as follows:

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Rental income from investment properties	205.758	124.761
Investment fund capital appreciation	–	15.247.791
Total	**205.758**	**15.372.552**

Details of expenses from investment activities are as follows:

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Investment property depreciation expenses	-327.568	-171.322
Total	**-327.568**	**-171.322**

26. FINANCE INCOME / FINANCE EXPENSES

Details of financing revenues are as follows:

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Interest income	22.387.048	7.067.583
Profit from sale of securities	18.162.581	3.087.429
Exchange profit	3.526.815	13.853.086
Rediscount interest income	10.072.766	3.414.311
Total	**54.149.210**	**27.422.409**

Details of financing expenses are as follows:

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Exchange losses	-20.387.492	-11.951.735
Rediscount interest expenses	-620.987	-1.818.213
Short-term borrowing expenses	-170.008.918	-46.394.413
Total	**-191.017.397**	**-60.164.361**

27. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Earnings/loss per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares held by ordinary shareholders in the current period.

	01.01.2024 30.09.2024	01.01.2023 30.09.2023
Net profit/loss for the period	846.707.098	365.101.422
1 Share Value (TRY)	1	1
Number of shares (pieces)	494.000.000	38.000.000
Earnings / losses per share	1,71	9,61

28. RELATED PARTIES

Details of receivables and payables from related parties are as follows:

	30.09.2024	31.12.2023
Trade Receivables	769.395.084	–
• *MIA Tech Co America*	*769.395.084*	–
Other receivables	3.413.758	5.129.687
• *MIA Tech Co America*	–	*5.129.687*
• *İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*25.600*	–
• *Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*25.600*	–
• *Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*25.600*	–
• *Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*25.600*	–
• *Nouzı Energıe SRL*	*365.453*	–
• *Renawell Energıe Srl*	*1.890.362*	–
• *Vitalis Teknoloji A.Ş.*	*1.055.543*	–
Other debts (-)	48.486.795	–
• *İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*23.002.682*	–
• *Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*5.037.235*	–
• *Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*10.000*	–
• *Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş*	*20.436.806*	–
• Other debts	*72*	–
Total (Net)	**821.295.637**	**5.129.687**

29. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit Risk:

The Company's credit risk may mainly arise from its trade receivables. The Company's management evaluates its trade receivables by taking into consideration past experience and current economic conditions. The Company's management does not foresee any additional risk related to its trade receivables.

30.09.2024	Receivables				Banks	Other
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Related	Other	Related	Other		
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	**769.395.084**	**317.529.378**	**2.358.215**	**18.812.983**	**497.521.198**	**150.431.039**
- Portion of maximum risk secured by collateral, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Net book value of financial assets that are not overdue or impaired	769.395.084	317.529.378	2.358.215	18.812.983	497.521.198	150.431.039
B. Book value of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, otherwise considered overdue or impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. Net book value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–
- Portion secured by collateral, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–
D. Net book value of assets that are impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–
- Overdue (gross book value)	–	2.474.256	–	–	–	–
- Impairment (-)	–	-2.474.256	–	–	–	–
- Portion of net value secured by collateral, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–

31.12.2023	Receivables				Banks	Other
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Related	Other	Related	Other		
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	**–**	**655.837.708**	**5.129.687**	**25.286.600**	**253.961.442**	**10.572.582**
- Portion of maximum risk secured by collateral, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. Net book value of financial assets that are not overdue or impaired	–	655.837.708	5.129.687	25.286.600	253.961.442	10.572.582
B. Book value of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, otherwise considered overdue or impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. Net book value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–
- Portion secured by collateral, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–
D. Net book value of assets that are impaired	–	–	–	–	–	–
- Overdue (gross book value)	–	843.511	–	–	–	–
- Impairment (-)	–	-843.511	–	–	–	–
- Portion of net value secured by collateral, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the possibility that the Group will not fulfill its net funding obligations. The occurrence of events that result in a decrease in funding sources, such as disruptions in the markets or a decrease in credit scores, causes liquidity risk to occur. The Company management manages liquidity risk by distributing funding sources and maintaining sufficient cash and similar resources to fulfill its current and potential obligations. The table below shows the Company's liquidity risk as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023;

30.09.2024						
Maturities According to the Contract	**Book Value**	**Cash Total**	**Less than 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1*5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**568.549.468**	**568.549.468**	**168.007.754**	**361.256.331**	**41.296.257**	**–**
Financial Debts	566.538.594	566.538.594	166.741.872	361.256.331	40.551.265	–
Other Financial Liabilities	2.010.874	2.010.874	1.265.882	–	744.992	
Derivative Financial Liabilities	**204.881**	**204.881**	**204.881**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Derivative Instruments for Hedging Purposes	204.881	204.881	204.881	–	–	–
Expected Maturities	**Book Value**	**Cash Total**	**Less than 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1*5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**318.453.725**	**318.453.725**	**269.966.930**	**48.486.795**	**–**	**–**
Trade Payables	269.966.930	269.966.930	269.966.930	–	–	–
Other Debts	48.486.795	48.486.795	–	48.486.795	–	–

31.12.2023						
Maturities According to the Contract	**Book Value**	**Cash Total**	**Less than 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1*5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**335.296.096**	**335.296.096**	**84.379.048**	**193.411.899**	**61.668.756**	**–**
Financial Debts	331.132.489	335.296.096	81.889.792	193.411.899	59.994.405	–
Other Financial Liabilities	4.163.607	–	2.489.256	–	1.674.351	–
Expected Maturities	**Book Value**	**Cash Total**	**Less than 3 months**	**3-12 months**	**1*5 years**	**More than 5 years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**173.247.745**	**173.247.745**	**173.247.745**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Trade Payables	173.247.745	173.247.745	173.247.745	–	–	–
Other Debts	–	–	–	–	–	–

Currency Risk

As of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, the Company's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are as follows;

30.09.2024	**30.09.2024 Purchasing Power**	**TRY Equivalent (Functional currency)**	**USD**	**EUR**
1. Trade Receivables	818.657.244	818.657.244	22.555.733	1.284.550
2. Monetary Financial Assets (including Cash, Bank Accounts)	182.379.208	182.379.208	5.177.050	150.193
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	19.749.554	19.749.554	251.870	292.247
3. Other Assets	–	–	–	–
4. Total Assets	**1.020.786.006**	**1.020.786.006**	**27.984.653**	**1.726.991**
5. Trade Payables	–	–	–	–
6. Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–
7. Other Monetary Liabilities	–	–	–	–
9. Total Liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
10. Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	**1.020.786.006**	**1.020.786.006**	**27.984.653**	**1.726.991**
11. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	**1.020.786.006**	**1.020.786.006**	**27.984.653**	**1.726.991**

31.12.2023	**30.09.2024 Purchasing Power**	**TRY Equivalent (Functional currency)**	**USD**	**EUR**
1. Trade Receivables	444.943	327.500	11.125	–
2. Monetary Financial Assets (including Cash, Bank Accounts)	9.126.593	6.717.628	5.668	201.105
2b. Non-Monetary Financial Assets	104.387	76.834	2.610	–
3. Other Assets	–	–	–	–
4. Total Assets	**9.675.922**	**7.121.962**	**19.403**	**201.105**
5. Trade Payables	–	–	–	–
6. Financial Liabilities	–	–	–	–
7. Other Monetary Liabilities	–	–	–	–
9. Total Liabilities	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
10. Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	**9.675.922**	**7.121.962**	**19.403**	**201.105**
11. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	**9.675.922**	**7.121.962**	**19.403**	**201.105**

Sensitivity Analysis

It is made on the assumption that the Turkish Lira will lose 10% and gain 10% against the exchange rates as of September 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023, and that all variables, including interest rates, are constant.

30.09.2024	**Profit / Loss**	
	Gaining Value	Loss of Value
If the USD exchange rate changes by 10% 1- USD net asset / liability 2- Part protected from USD risk (-)	95.486.436	-95.486.436
3- USD Net Effect (1+2)	**95.486.436**	**-95.486.436**
If the EUR exchange rate changes by 10% 4- EUR net asset / liability 5- Part protected from EUR risk (-)	6.592.165	-6.592.165
6- EUR Net Effect (4+5)	**6.592.165**	**-6.592.165**
TOTAL	**102.078.601**	**-102.078.601**

31.12.2023	**Profit / Loss**	
	Gaining Value	Loss of Value
If the USD exchange rate changes by 10% 1- USD net asset / liability 1- 2- Part protected from USD risk (-)	57.119	-57.119
3- USD Net Effect (1+2)	**57.119**	**-57.119**
If the EUR exchange rate changes by 10% 4- EUR net asset / liability 4- 5- Part protected from EUR risk (-)	655.077	-655.077
6- EUR Net Effect (4+5)	**655.077**	**-655.077**
TOTAL	**712.196**	**-712.196**

30. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

There are no significant events that occurred in the Group after the balance sheet date.