

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

01 January 2024 – 30 June 2024 Period

Consolidated Independent Audit Report



LIMITED AUDIT REPORT ON INTERIM SUMMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT**TO THE CONCERN OF MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ**

Board of Directors

Introduction

We have conducted a limited audit of the attached summary consolidated statement of financial position of MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ (the "Company") dated 30 June 2024 and the summary consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended on the same date, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated cash flow statement and other explanatory consolidated footnotes ("interim summary financial information"). The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of such interim summary financial information in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" Standard ("TAS 34") published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("POA"). Our responsibility is to report a result regarding such interim financial information based on our limited audit.

Scope of Limited Audit

Our limited audit was conducted in accordance with the Limited Independent Audit Standard (SBDS) 2410 "Limited Independent Audit of Interim Financial Information by the Auditor Conducting the Independent Audit of the Annual Financial Statements of the Enterprise. The limited audit of interim summary financial information consists of questioning the relevant persons, especially those responsible for finance and accounting matters, and the implementation of analytical procedures and other limited audit procedures. The scope of the limited audit of interim summary financial information is significantly narrow compared to the scope of the independent audit, which is conducted in accordance with the Independent Auditing Standards and whose purpose is to express an opinion on the financial statements. As a result, the limited audit of interim summary financial information does not provide any assurance that the audit company may have all the important matters that can be determined in an independent audit. For this reason, we do not provide an independent audit opinion.

Conclusion

According to our limited audit, we have not drawn our attention to any issue that may lead us to believe that the attached interim summary financial information is not prepared in accordance with TAS 34 in all important aspects.

Ankara, 24 August 2024

KARAR BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE DANIŞMANLIK A.Ş.
Member Firm Of Abacus Worldwide

ALİ OSMAN EFLATUN
Cap Auditor

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MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position dated 30 June 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

	Footnote	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	No		
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	[3]	521.724.572	242.871.044
Trade Receivables	[5]	1.031.561.057	602.130.443
• Trade Account Receivables Due From Affiliated Parties		740.198.614	–
• Trade account receivables due from non-affiliated parties		291.362.443	602.130.443
Other Receivables	[7]	6.036.734	9.585.774
• Other accounts receivables due from affiliated parties		1.953.538	4.709.611
• Other accounts receivables due from non-affiliated parties		4.083.196	4.876.163
Inventories	[8]	22.404.298	44.793.862
Prepaid Expenses	[14]	97.055.912	19.496.399
• Pre-paid expenses to the non-affiliated parties		97.055.912	19.496.399
Current Period Income Tax Assets	[15]	1.304.884	–
Other Current Assets	[16]	13.966.699	24.196.992
* Other current assets from non-affiliated parties		13.966.699	24.196.992
Total Current Assets		1.694.054.156	943.074.514
Fixed Assets			
Investments in affiliates, joint ventures and subsidiaries	[4]	55.493.702	15.326.119
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	[10]	39.490.051	39.690.546
Tangible Fixed Assets	[11]	107.759.158	110.956.269
Rights of Usage	[9]	4.645.119	5.729.475
Intangible Fixed Assets	[12]	1.629.029.985	1.511.831.082
Prepaid Expenses	[14]	14.702.970	18.339.689
• Pre-paid expenses to the non-affiliated parties		14.702.970	18.339.689
Deferred Tax Asset	[15]	79.735.978	67.947.417
Total Fixed Assets		1.930.856.963	1.769.820.597
TOTAL ASSETS		3.624.911.119	2.712.895.111

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position dated 30 June 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

	Footnote	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
	No		
RESOURCES			
Short-Term Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowings	[6]	388.243.943	110.957.339
Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings	[6]	29.860.678	138.044.287
Other Financial Liabilities	[6]	1.226.786	2.285.409
Trade payables	[5]	123.686.372	159.060.298
• Trade Payables to Non-affiliated Parties		123.686.372	159.060.298
Payables Under the Scope of Employee Benefits	[17]	9.841.222	7.059.431
Other Payables	[7]	48.486.795	–
• Other Payables to Affiliated Parties		48.486.795	–
Deferred Incomes	[14]	95.392.952	26.502.203
• * Deferred income from non-affiliated parties		95.392.952	26.502.203
Period Profit Tax Liability	[15]	–	1.213.876
Short-term Provisions	[18]	3.728.561	1.939.700
• Short term provisions for benefits provided to employees		3.172.858	1.246.546
• Other Short Term Provisions		555.703	693.154
Other Short Term Liabilities	[16]	1.712.852	1.526.883
<u>* Other Short Term Liabilities to non-affiliated parties</u>		<u>1.712.852</u>	<u>1.526.883</u>
Total Short-Term Liabilities		702.180.161	448.589.426
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	[6]	29.219.672	55.014.061
Other Financial Liabilities	[6]	1.042.439	1.537.237
Long-term Provisions	[18]	4.954.587	12.531.293
<u>* Long-term provisions for employee benefits</u>		<u>4.954.587</u>	<u>12.531.293</u>
Total Long-Term Liabilities		35.216.698	69.082.591
TOTAL LIABILITIES		737.396.859	517.672.017
Equities			
Equity Capital of the Parent			
Paid-in Capital	[19]	494.000.000	494.000.000
Distinction from share capital adjustment	[19]	293.384.424	293.384.424
Capital Advance	[19]	143.670.670	143.670.670
Premiums on shares (discounts)	[19]	322.832.123	322.832.123
Other accumulated comprehensive income and (expenses) not to be reclassified in profit or loss	[19]	-5.791.446	-571.220
Reserves on retained earnings	[19]	39.650.052	39.650.052
Previous Years earnings or losses	[19]	901.663.745	273.076.517
Net Profit or Loss for the Period		696.343.235	628.587.228
Non- controlling interests		1.761.457	593.300
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		2.887.514.260	2.195.223.094
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		3.624.911.119	2.712.895.111

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement for the Period of 01 January – 30 June 2024
(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

	Footnote	01.01.2024	01.01.2023	01.04.2024	01.04.2023
	No	30.06.2024	30.06.2023	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
PROFIT OR LOSS PART					
Revenue	[20]	1.330.178.966	810.080.792	305.922.930	449.758.396
Cost of Sales	[20]	-343.934.395	-413.948.432	-207.213.128	-246.627.856
GROSS PROFIT / LOSS		986.244.571	396.132.360	98.709.802	203.130.540
General Administrative Expenses	[21]	-43.610.036	-92.673.123	-23.633.654	-77.088.939
Other Real Operating Income	[22]	1.382.760	739.590	1.107.250	65.409
Other Expenses from Real Operations	[22]	-1.849.513	-2.570.599	-1.637.211	-2.522.988
REAL OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		942.167.782	301.628.228	74.546.187	123.584.022
Revenue From Investment Activities	[23]	125.183	14.141.867	45.369	14.086.142
Expenses from Investment Activities	[23]	-200.495	–	-200.495	–
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE FINANCING EXPENSES		942.092.470	315.770.095	74.391.061	137.670.164
Financing Income	[24]	42.206.843	28.219.671	26.635.331	19.623.498
Financing expenses	[24]	-133.292.900	-42.692.372	-80.026.595	-25.245.105
Net monetary position gains (losses)		-163.016.227	-106.786.074	-103.045.706	-58.085.000
PRE-TAX PROFIT/LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		687.990.186	194.511.320	-82.045.909	73.963.557
Tax Expense / Income From Continuing Operations	[15]	10.226.160	439.102	53.564.666	35.801.427
• Tax Expense / Income of the Period		–	-391.425	–	-391.425
• Deferred Tax Expense / Income		10.226.160	830.527	53.564.666	36.192.852
PROFIT/LOSS FOR THE PERIOD FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		698.216.346	194.950.422	-28.481.243	109.764.984
PERIOD PROFIT / LOSS		698.216.346	194.950.422	-28.481.243	109.764.984
Profit/Loss Distribution for the Period		698.216.346	194.950.422	-28.481.243	109.764.984
Non- controlling interests		1.873.111	-30.340	1.506.302	-30.340
Parent company shares		696.343.235	194.980.762	-29.987.545	109.795.324
Earnings Per Share					
Earnings per share from continuing operations	[25]	1.4134	5.1303	-0,0577	2,8886
Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		-5.220.226	-721.384	-11.722.981	1.781.169
Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits (Losses)	[19]	-6.779.514	-901.731	-15.224.654	2.226.459
Tax on Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income Not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss	[19]	1.559.288	180.347	3.501.673	-445.290
• Deferred Tax Expense / Income		1.559.288	180.347	3.501.673	-445.290
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-5.220.226	-721.384	-11.722.981	1.781.169
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		692.996.120	194.229.038	-40.204.224	111.546.153
Non- controlling interests		1.761.457	98.358	1.394.648	98.358
Parent company shares		691.234.663	194.130.680	-41.598.872	111.447.795

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period 01 January – 30 June 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

	Footnote No	Paid-in Capital	Capital adjustment differences	Capital Advance	Share Issue Premiums/ Discounts	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss Expenses	Reserves on retained earnings	Previous Years Profits / Losses	Net Profit/Loss for the Period	Main Equities of Partnership	Control Non- Controllin g Shares	EQUITIES
01.01.2023		38.000.000	163.945.044	–	447.366.378	-804.314	11.238.569	228.200.783	529.858.318	1.417.804.778	–	1.417.804.778
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	11.854.213	518.004.105	-529.858.318	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/expense		–	–	–	–	-721.384	–	–	194.980.762	194.259.378	98.358	194.357.736
Profit/Loss for the Period		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	194.980.762	194.980.762	-30.340	194.950.422
Other Comprehensive Income / Expense	[13,15]	–	–	–	–	-721.384	–	–	–	-721.384	128.698	-592.686
30.06.2023		38.000.000	163.945.044	–	447.366.378	-1.525.698	23.092.782	746.204.888	194.980.762	1.612.064.156	98.358	1.612.162.514
01.01.2024		494.000.000	293.384.424	143.670.670	322.832.123	-571.220	39.650.052	273.076.517	628.587.228	2.194.629.794	593.300	2.195.223.094
Transfers		–	–	–	–	–	–	628.587.228	-628.587.228	–	–	–
Total comprehensive income/expense		–	–	–	–	-5.220.226	–	–	696.343.235	691.123.009	1.168.157	692.291.166
Profit/Loss for the Period		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	696.343.235	696.343.235	1.873.111	698.216.346

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the period January 01 – June 30, 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated)

	Footnote No	1.01.2024 <u>30.06.202</u> 4	1.01.2023 <u>30.06.202</u> 3
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		<u>351.299.97</u>	
		<u>2</u>	<u>3 3 4 . 6 4 8</u>
			<u>. 6 2 5</u>
Profit/Loss for the Period		<u>6 9 6 . 3 4 3</u>	<u>194.980.76</u>
		<u>2 3 5</u>	<u>2</u>
Profit (loss) for the period from continuing operations		696.343.235	194.980.762
Adjustments Related to the Reconciliation of Net Period Profit/Loss		<u>58.300.23</u>	<u>96.266.81</u>
		<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
<i>Adjustments Related to the Depreciation and Amortization Expenses</i>	[10,11,12]	102.616.803	63.274.593
<i>Adjustments related to the provisions</i>		-12.567.359	6.030.894
• <i>Adjustments related to provisions (cancellation) related to the employee benefits</i>	[17]	-12.429.908	2.997.089
• <i>Adjustments related to litigation and/or penalty provisions (cancellations)</i>	[18]	-137.451	-84.748
• <i>Adjustments related to general provisions (cancellation)</i>	[5,18,15]	-	3.118.553
<i>Adjustments related to interest (incomes) and expenses</i>		-20.306.059	4.790.636
• <i>Adjustments Related o Interest Income</i>	[6,24]	214.904	5.163.319
• <i>Adjustments Related o Interest Expense</i>	[6,24]	-20.520.963	-372.683
<i>Adjustments Related to Tax (Income) Expense</i>		-11.443.149	22.170.692
Changes in Operational Capital		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>4 2 5 . 5 9 2 . 8</u>	<u>1 7 7 . 9 3 5 .</u>
		<u>8 4</u>	<u>4 7 4</u>
<i>Decrease / (increase) in financial investments</i>		-40.167.583	-
<i>Adjustments Related to Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables</i>	[5]	-431.517.188	-304.478.079
• <i>Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables From Affiliates</i>		-740.198.614	-118.308
• <i>Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables From Non-Affiliated Parties</i>		308.681.426	-304.359.771
<i>Adjustments related to decrease (increase) in other operating receivables</i>	[7]	12.636.922	-8.539.825
• <i>Decrease (increase) in other receivables related to the operation affiliated parties</i>		2.756.073	-15.910
• <i>Decrease (Increase) in Other Receivables Related to Operations from Non-Affiliated Parties</i>		9.880.849	-8.523.915
<i>Adjustments Related to Decrease (Increase) in Inventories</i>	[8]	22.389.564	-7.433.325
<i>Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses</i>	[14]	-73.905.977	4.975.270
<i>Adjustments Related to Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables</i>	[5]	13.112.869	56.634.709
• <i>Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables to Affiliated Parties</i>		48.486.795	21.577
• <i>Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables to Non-Affiliated Parties</i>		-35.373.926	56.613.132
<i>Adjustments related to increase/(decrease) in other operating payables</i>		71.858.509	80.905.776
• <i>Increase (Decrease) in Other Payables Related to Operations from Non-Affiliated Parties</i>	[7]	71.858.509	80.905.776
Cash Flow from Operations		<u>329.050.587</u>	<u>113.312.103</u>
Net monetary position gains		22.249.385	221.336.522

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the period January 01 – June 30, 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated)

	Footnote	1.01.2024	1.01.2023
	No	30.06.202	30.06.202
		4	3
B. Cash Flows From Investment Activities		-	-
		215.343.	317.312.
		675	042
Cash Outflows from Purchase of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets	[11,12,23]	-215.343.675	-317.312.042
• Cash Outflows from the acquisition of tangible fixed assets	[11,12,23]	-10.142.030	-317.312.042
• Cash outflows from the acquisition of intangible fixed assets		-205.201.645	-
C. Cash Flows From Financing Activities		179.482.41	29.947.47
		0	1
Cash Inflows Arising from Borrowing		361.336.599	274.062.697
• Cash inflows from loans	[6]	361.336.599	274.062.697
Cash outflows related to debt payments		-181.854.189	-244.115.226
• *Cash outflows related to loan repayments	[6]	-181.854.189	-244.115.226
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before Foreign Currency Conversion Differences		315.438.707	47.284.054
D. Effect Of Foreign Currency Exchange Differences On Cash And Cash Equivalents		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		315.438.707	47.284.054
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period		242.871.044	363.612.567
Effect of monetary loss on cash		-36.585.179	-249.057.784
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		521.724.572	161.838.837

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Explanatory Footnotes to the Consolidated Financial Statements dated 30 June 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUBJECT OF ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

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

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

The head office address of the company has been registered as "Gazi Üniv. Gölbaşı Yerleşkesi Bahçelievler Mah. 323/1 Cadde B Blok N10/50- B/03 Gölbaşı/ANKARA".

As of 30 June 2024, the Group had 131 employees (31 December 2023: 119).

The capital structure of the Group is as follows;

	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Share Amount	Share Rate	Share Amount	Share Rate
İhsan ÜNAL	105.271.400	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	105.271.400	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	–	0%	14.818.000	3,00%
Public Offered Shares	283.457.200	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 1 TL.

Group A shares have the privilege of determining the members of the board of directors, electing the chairman of the board of directors and exercising the right to vote in the general assembly within the framework of Articles 7 and 10 of this articles of association. No special rights or privileges have been entitled 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; as of 22 November 2021, its shares are traded in Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. ("BİAŞ" or "Borsa" or "BİST") with a nominal value of 12.500.000 TL. The Company's registered capital ceiling is 750.000.000 TL and each of them has a nominal value of "1" TL. The registered capital ceiling is valid between 2023-2027.

The information regarding the subsidiary included in the group and included in the consolidation on 30.06.2024 is as follows;

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

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(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş.

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

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

The legal center of Tripy is Gazi University Gölbaşı Campus Tekno Plaza Ground Floor No BZ-16 Gölbaşı/Ankara.

Enerjey Enerji A.Ş.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, the system aims;

- To produce the software necessary to develop a local facial recognition system,
- To produce a quality system with limited and low resources,

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Explanatory Footnotes to the Consolidated Financial Statements dated 30 June 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

- To produce a system suitable for cyber security and data security,
- To develop a system that can serve nationally and internationally.

Biometric Verified Video Conferencing System

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

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

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

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

MİA Vehicle Identification Solutions

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

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

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

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

Mobile Multiple Biometric Recording Unit Development

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

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

With the developing unit, all this biometric and encrypted data will operate in a standard matching logic with the help of a server communication. Thanks to its mobile structure, it will be free from restrictions such as power, data line, utilization area and will be able to work nationwide and even worldwide thanks to cloud architecture.

Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Dispenser and Hand Sterilization Point

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

- Will be able to provide services directly to the person without the need for an intermediary agency or organization.

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

- It will be self-served, namely no need for an assistant staff.

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

- It also has integrated operation with PACS and access control system. Areas of Use;

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

Every patient who has a registration or appointment in HBYS can benefit from the services provided by CleanMask-

Tech through the code given by the system.

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

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

MİA Health Integration System

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

Depth Analysis and Obstacle Detection with Image Processing for Aircraft

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

Traffic Control System Project

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

Multi Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement

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

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

Through the system, in accordance with the COVID-19 Regulation, fever measurements are made and recorded at the entrance of the employees to the hospital.

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

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

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

Authentication (1: 1) and identification (1:N) functions will be provided within the scope of fusion to be realized in line with multimodal biometric (Face, Fingerprint, Finger Vein Print) data with the project. The fusion to be performed in line with the data obtained from different biometrics will be performed at the attribute level (Feature Level), at the matching value level (Score Level) and at the decision stage level (Decision Level). A more effective biometric system will be revealed in line with the values of Accuracy, False Acceptance Rate (FAR) and False Rejection Rate (FRR) regarding the authentication and identification processes with biometric fusion.

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

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

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

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

With this infrastructure, interaction controls such as drug-drug, drug-symptom, drug-diagnosis, drug-laboratory result, drug-allergy, drug-nutrient are provided in Patient Clinical Decision Support Systems. Besides that

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Smart Stock Analysis Solutions in Demand Management Systems are offered through this infrastructure (deep learning).

Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personalized Medical Cabinet Project

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

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

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

The project is the development of a software system that automatically evaluates and scores the classical exams organized in SSPC (Student Selection and Placement Center), MoNE and their affiliated institutions and organizations by eliminating the human. The software will be developed with natural language processing and artificial intelligence technologies and will be the first in its field in Türkiye.

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

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

Contactless Kiosk Project

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

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

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

Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot

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

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

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Mia-Tech Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With the project output product, it is aimed to increase the use of technology in production by enabling enterprises to increase capacity and efficiency in production, to make precise measurements and to bring products close to perfection together with the end consumer.

MIA HealthCare

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

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Augmented Reality Based Mobile Application Development Project for Informative Product Content; Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Traffic Control System Project 2

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

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

Indoor Mapping Mobile Application Software

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

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Depth Analysis for Aircrafts-2:

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

e-Sports Reaction and Accuracy Rate Measurement Software

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

Metaverse Based Virtual Event Platform

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

Software for Passenger and Driver in Public Transportation Vehicles

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

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

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

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

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

Development of Secure Payment System with Mobile and Card Payment Solution

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

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

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

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

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

In modern medicine, the detection of bleeding in the body generally depends on the use of techniques such as Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Automatic detection of cranial injuries from images is a complex and challenging task for radiologists. Detection difficulties are usually caused by the excessive proximity and intertwining of the structures in the brain. The diversity of structures in the brain increases the complexity of detection and decomposition algorithms. Traffic accidents and falls are the two most common causes of traumatic brain injuries (TBI), and falls are slightly more common. According to the data of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, at least 1.7 million TBH cases are seen every year in the United States, and more than 45% of these cases constitute Epidural Hematoma (EH) cases. In our project, we aim to detect the EH regions from the CT images of the brain by finding the limits of bleeding and measuring its size. In our project, artificial

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intelligence will be used with image processing techniques during the border detection process. Professional assistance will be obtained from the specialist radiologist to determine the actual limits of bleeding. Then, the proposed algorithms will be tested on the images, the results obtained will be compared with the actual limits, and the error rates will be calculated at the end. At the other stage of our project, the treatment process determined by the doctor will be updated instantly and dynamically based on patient data by using the Process Mining method in the follow-up of the disease. Data will be used with Synthetic Data Production technique to ensure the security of data within the scope of LPPD.

MetaMALL - Metaverse Based Virtual Bazaar Application

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

Air Purifier Oxygen Point with Water Algae Support

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

Blockchain Based Video Conferencing Application

Video conferencing systems are the communication center of the business world of the 21st century. In particular, video conferencing applications developed to reduce the travel expenses of the business world, to make time management efficient, etc. have become an integral part of social and professional

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

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

- Distance Education
- Remote diagnostics
- Online exam
- Inter-agency and internal meetings
- Human Resources Interviews,
- E-Judicial Systems, (Witness Hearing, Remote Interrogation)
- With the application to be developed on issues such as e-examination (medical diagnosis), it will be possible to bring people together in a different location and to carry out video conference processes without security violations.

Development of Smart Public Transportation Solutions in Urban Mobility

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

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

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

Obtaining Sectoral Productivity Estimation Using Machine Learning Techniques

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

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

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

Deep Learning Based Boundary Detection Project

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

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

Some areas of use of the project output product:

- Boundary determination of the cultivated area or land by the companies/institutions operating in the field of agriculture,

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- Boundary determination of the pathology in the image by companies/institutions operating in the field of health,
- Determining the defective region in the product in the production line by the companies/institutions operating in the industry,
- Determining the rise and fall of water by image processing in dams or rivers and establishing an early warning system by detecting the possibility of flooding.

The operation of the model to be developed;

1. With the growing contour analysis based on the extraction of morphological features, the boundaries of the cultivated areas will be tried to be determined.
2. The rough delimitation of the areas will be ensured by the contour analysis method.
3. The results obtained from the contour analysis with the full convolutional neural networks (CNN) we will develop will be able to segment more precisely.

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

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

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

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

As a mobile device, MaaS provides the opportunity to manage the entire system from a single source by using a smartphone. The mobile phone constitutes the initial stage of MaaS. Featuring an interface that includes location-based service-connected tools, and being able to be anywhere with multiple technologies such as wireless broadband, smartphones, smart tablets, MaaS makes it easy for people to plan, book, and pay for a trip. Project output will be an application covering all public transportation lines and mobility systems within the scope of product MaaS. With this application, when the passenger wants to go from point A to point B, he/she

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will be able to access information such as which elements of transportation he/she can access from where, where he/she can find each element, how long he/she will use the elements, when he/she will reach the point he/she wants to reach from a single center. The application to be developed will provide access to all transportation infrastructures such as buses, taxis, rail systems, e-scooters, e-bikes, car rental platforms.

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

Autonomous Flight Capability Development and Management System

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

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

MİA-XR APP

Due to time constraints in healthcare education processes at the global level, intensive curricula and challenging surgical techniques put pressure on educators to help students achieve the required high levels of psychomotor skills in a short period of time. Concern that reducing surgery time in the overly busy curriculum of health care professionals could limit opportunities for interns; The emergence of simulation techniques has led to the frequent preference of digitalization in our world where digitalization is increasing as a way to increase efficiency in the provision of practical training. The latest developments are taking place in this context in the field of virtual reality (VR), which is defined as a computer-generated medical simulation of a 3D (3D) image

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or environment with which a student interacts seemingly real or physically. Simulation in healthcare has developed since the late 1960s, when mannequins for anesthesia training were first introduced, and in the 1990s, with the growing interest in minimally invasive surgery, the first simple laparoscopic simulators were developed.

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

MİA -VR App

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

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

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Deep Learning Based Image Processing Platform

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

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

Development of Metaverse-Based Education Application

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

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thanks to the digital twin, the company can actually assign an instructor (such as mathematics, physics, chemistry teacher or professors) for each student in the virtual world, and the student activity and learning process can be improved thanks to artificial intelligence technology that records the user interaction of augmented reality according to the characteristics and characteristics of the student and applies behavior and scenarios accordingly.

MİA-ViewAR

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

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

Smart Waste Management System

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

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it is possible to save distance and time as well as vehicle, fuel, vehicle maintenance cost, personnel cost and depreciation by obtaining efficient route optimizations. In addition, with optimized smart waste management systems, personnel control and management mechanism can be processed more proactively and responses to public complaints can be produced more effectively.

Implementation of Smart Transportation Systems

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

Management and End-User Software for Shared Electric Vehicles

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

Our project proposal includes user software and administrator software for electric micromobility vehicles. The project content consists of Station Determination Model, Geo-fencing, Balancing, Virtual Station, Payment Systems and IoT technologies. In the Station Determination Model stage; depending on the configuration and size of the city and including the trends of the user audience in the process, the locations of the stations to be established with a strategic and optimal planning will be determined by route optimization. In the geo-fencing phase, it is a virtual environment for the real-world geographic region. In the Station Determination Model stage, users will not be able to go beyond the specified diameter with Geo-fencing, and they will be responsible for leaving the vehicles to the nearest station when they come out. During the balancing phase; micromobility tools will

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be collected from the designated areas (areas with less use) and brought to the intensive use areas and the usage rate of the tools will be increased. In addition, if the current number of bicycles of the Station is less than the optimal condition, the system will encourage the customer to another station according to the condition of the nearby stations and the walking distance. At the virtual station stage, users will be able to leave their vehicles within the specified diameter. In this way, a regular and systematic parking spaces will be obtained and image pollution will also be prevented. At the payment system stage: Mobile Application will allow online subscription, payment by credit card, the use of public transport cards used within the city. In addition, there will be a Wallet feature in the mobile Application. In the IoT phase, information such as driving routes, duration, parking places, charging status of the vehicles will be analyzed with the IoT sensors in the vehicles and this information will be transferred to the end user and management software.

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

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

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

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

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MIA-Klinik

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Cloud Based Energy Monitoring and Asset Management Application Development Project

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

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

- The focus is only on energy production,
- Inability to evaluate the system holistically due to insufficient analysis tools,
- Inability to monitor instantaneous energy production,
- Maintenance and malfunctions are the lack of advanced practices and the power cannot be planned in the world.

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

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

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

MİA Smart Health

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

Ekomob

The route optimization software project, developed to optimize mobility services and increase their environmental sustainability, includes main objectives such as increasing customer satisfaction, increasing

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The main objective of the project is to provide a better customer experience by simplifying battery replacement and maintenance/repair operations. At the same time, it is aimed to reduce environmental impacts by increasing the energy efficiency of the company. Route optimization software streamlines data-driven operations 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 carry responsibility towards the environment and at the same time increase their competitiveness.

KarDest

This project is planned as a decision support software where we can examine the social, economic and environmental benefits that mobility sharing systems can provide at the scale of cities and countries. This software will have features that will enable us to analyze economic, health, environmental and public benefit analyzes of bicycle sharing system applications at the city and country scale, and analyze user behavior. With the system to be developed, it is aimed to increase the use of sustainable transportation modes with the right investments. The basic framework of the project is to predict the benefit analysis of investment outputs in the integration processes of city-scale transportation systems with mobility vehicles with high accuracy rates while they are in the current and still planning stages. In this context, it is aimed to develop a big data-based decision support system with a multidimensional and holistic approach.

Mobitek

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 to efficiently use and monitor these systems at a time when vehicles are becoming more and more common as an environmentally friendly means of transport. The project will ensure that all electric vehicles are connected to each other under a central control system. This system will provide users with better management by monitoring the location of vehicles, state of charge, mileage data, lock data, sensor data, driving data, charging station data, emission data, availability, and maintenance requirements 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 vehicles. Users will be able to easily find and book the nearest vehicles through the app or online. Within the scope of the project, the user experience will be increased and this data will be integrated into the mobile application. Users will be able to easily rent a car, check the status of the vehicles, and plan their trips. Telemetry data collected during the project process will be analyzed, allowing for more efficient distribution of vehicles and management of maintenance needs. This will help to use resources more efficiently. The project will aim to promote sustainable transport in cities and reduce traffic congestion. It will also improve the reliability and availability of ride-sharing systems, encouraging users to use more environmentally friendly transportation options. New studies 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 app that will make it easier for users to find and rent vehicles. The aim of the project is to promote sustainable transport and reduce traffic congestion. This will be achieved by making vehicles more attractive as an environmentally friendly means of transport.

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Stream Soft

Nowadays, the rapid growth of cities and the growing popularity of online shopping have increased the importance and complexity of takeaway 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:

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

Distribution Monitoring and Management: Creation of a tracking system so that takeaway distributors can track and efficiently manage the location of vehicles. Control of parcel deliveries. Follow-up of audit and monitoring processes.

Warehouse Optimization: Increasing the efficiency of warehouse processes by organizing package warehouses and using automation technologies.

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

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 distribution 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 field. The project is carefully evaluated and implemented in terms of feasibility, cost-effectiveness and environmental impact.

Tripy Soft

The project is a healthcare software that involves combining multiple biometric data, including facial recognition, fingerprint and finger vein scanning, to provide authentication and identification capabilities. Combining data from different biometric sources, features will take place at various levels, including scores and decision-making. These biometric transactions; With improved accuracy, reduced false acceptance rates, and lower false rejection rates, it will result in a more efficient system for many institutions, organizations, and companies. This project; will be produced to optimize safety 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 transportation and logistics sector, necessitating the development of sustainable and efficient transportation and storage systems. This project aims to effectively integrate electric vehicles and other electric transportation

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vehicles into logistics and warehousing processes. Besides this, energy storage solutions, such as lithium-ion batteries, will be used to improve 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 together all functions, offer speed, reliability and high efficiency as well as developing technology. The Tripy-tech project aims to target all tasks that cannot be effectively managed by 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, from public institutions to banks, from shopping malls to universities, from city hospitals to prisons, from factories to private enterprises. Apart from the main activities of the institution, our company aims to develop solutions that will increase the efficiency and profitability of organizations by combining the needs and requirements of different departments 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 Transportation Management System" to public transportation in order to increase the safety and security of passengers and drivers. Targets include monitoring the driver's attitude and driving behavior, monitoring safety on 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 (flooding, etc.), as well as for deep learning and image processing and face tracking and anomaly detection. In the proposed system; the driver's behavior analysis will be carried out by an AI-based software by analyzing the daily driving attitudes of the driver in the same route and 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. During entry and exit, service doors for passengers will be monitored and recorded in the system database for instant and future analysis. Target users are public transport operators and drivers of the vehicles in question. Transport users, including vulnerable groups, will benefit from this technology.

VR Speaking Club

Recent developments in the field of foreign language learning have led to virtual reality applications adding a new dimension to language learning. It is predicted that Virtual Reality applications can contribute to more fun learning in the communicative contexts of language learning and 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 this will positively affect reading-comprehension activities, learning new words and the permanence of 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 provide an interactive learning experience that will encourage users to improve their language skills in real-life scenarios. For example, scenarios that focus on everyday life situations, such as placing an order in a restaurant or exchanging information at the airport, will simulate

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the practical use of language, making the learning process more effective. In addition, environmental interactions and social scenarios in the virtual environment will enable users to strengthen their language skills while at the same time increasing their cultural awareness. With this project, it is aimed to strengthen the language skills of users by supporting language learning in an interactive, fun and effective way.

Fully Automatic Drug Labeling Device

The increasing costs of medicines in Türkiye and the world both create a great burden on health budgets and threaten patient safety. In this context, various strategies and technological solutions have been developed to control drug costs and increase patient safety. Electronic monitoring of drug management, especially in hospitals, is an issue where significant developments are experienced in these areas. Electronic monitoring of drug mobility is critical for stock management and ensuring patient safety.

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

With the "Fully Automatic Drug Labeling Device" planned to be developed within the scope of this project, it is aimed to develop the design and prototype of the device that will fulfill the function of automatic labeling of drugs in the form of ampoules, vials, pre-filled syringes for use in pharmacies within health institutions.

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2. PRINCIPLES RELATED TO PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation

2.1.1. Declaration of Conformity

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

In addition, the consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with the formats specified in the "Announcement on TMS Taxonomy" published by the KGK on April 15, 2019 and the Financial Statement Examples and User Guide published by the SPK.

The financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial investments measured at fair value. In determining the historical cost, the sound value of the amount generally paid for the assets is taken as the basis.

The Group presented its financial statements for the period ended 30 June 2024 in accordance with the CMB's Serial: II-14.communiqué numbered II-14.1 and within the framework of the announcements explaining this communiqué. The financial statements and notes are presented in accordance with the formats recommended by the CMB and with the information required. The company keeps its accounting records in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts, Turkish Commercial Code and Turkish Tax Laws and prepares its legal financial statements in TL accordingly.

2.1.2. Approval of Consolidated Financial Statements

The Group's accompanying financial statements were approved by the Group's board of directors on 24.08.2024. The general assembly and legal authorities of the Company have the authority to change the accompanying financial statements.

2.1.3. Measurement Currency and Reporting Currency

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

2.1.4. Netting/Offsetting

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

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2.1.5. Preparation of Financial Statements in an Inflationary Environment

With the announcement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority (POA) on 23 November 2023, the enterprises applying TFRs have started to apply inflation accounting according to TAS 29 Financial Reporting Standard in High Inflation Economies (TAS 29) as of the financial statements for the periods ending on or after 31 December 2023. TAS 29 is applied in the financial statements of entities whose functional currency is the currency of a high inflation economy, including the consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for living assets measured at fair value before inflation adjustment.

The aforementioned financial statements and all comparative amounts of previous periods have been adjusted according to the changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira in accordance with TAS 29 and finally expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira on 30 June 2024.

Adjustments made according to inflation are calculated based on the coefficients found using the Consumer Price Index in Türkiye published by TURKSTAT. The correction coefficients corresponding to the CPI for the current and previous periods since 1 January 2005, when the definition of the Turkish lira as the currency of a high-inflation economy was terminated, are as follows:

Date	CPI	Adjustment Coefficient
2004	113,86	20,37
2005	122,65	18,91
2006	134,49	17,25
2007	145,77	15,91
2008	160,44	14,46
2009	170,91	13,57
2010	181,85	12,75
2011	200,85	11,55
2012	213,23	10,88
2013	229,01	10,13
2014	247,72	9,36
2015	269,54	8,60
2016	292,54	7,93
2017	327,41	7,08
2018	393,88	5,89
2019	440,5	5,27
2020	504,81	4,59
2021	686,95	3,38
2022	1128,45	2,06
2023	1859,38	1,25
30.06.2024	2.319,29	1,00

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The Company's adjustment made in accordance with TAS 29 is essentially as follows;

- Monetary assets and liabilities are not adjusted because they are expressed in 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 indexed and corrected 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

If 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 entity, the control is deemed to exist.

In the consolidation of the 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 the subsidiaries have been prepared for the same accounting period as the parent company.

Consolidation Method

- The financial position statement and comprehensive income statement items of the consolidated partnerships have been consolidated by adding them to each other. The book value of the shares held by the Parent Company in the consolidated subsidiaries is mutually offset with the equity accounts of the subsidiary.
- 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 and the income and expense items arising from their transactions with each other are mutually deducted.
- The current and non-current assets purchased by the partnerships subject to the consolidation method from each other are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position over the amounts found by making adjustments that will enable these assets to be shown over the 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 of the subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation, including the paid/issued capital, and are shown under the name of the "Non-Controlling Shares" account group before the equity account group of the consolidated statement of financial position.

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- The acquisition cost of the shares of the Parent Company is set off on the equity of the valued financial statement table of the Affiliate at fair value of these shares for only one time, as of the date when the partnership becomes the affiliate in terms of the consolidation and for the purchase of subsequent shares.
- Acquisitions are accounted for by the company by the purchase method. In this method, the acquisition is reflected in the records on the basis of cost. As of the acquisition date, the Company includes the operating results of the acquired entity in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and includes each identifiable asset and liability of the acquired entity in the statement of financial position on that date, as well as the goodwill or negative goodwill arising from the acquisition, if any, in the statement of financial position.

2.1.7. Comparative Information and Preparation of Previous Period Financial Statements

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

2.1.8. Business Continuity

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

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 applicable in the countries where 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 is different from the reporting currency of its companies, it is converted into the reporting currency as follows;

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

2.1.10. Amendments in Türkiye Reporting Standards

The accounting policies adopted in preparation of the consolidated financial statements as at June 30, 2024 are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except for the adoption of new and amended TAS/IFRS and TAS/IFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2023. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and performance have been disclosed in the related paragraphs.

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Amendments and interpretations to the new standards and existing previous standards in force as of 30 June 2024:

- **Narrow changes in TAS 1, Implementation Statement 2 and TAS 8** are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. These amendments aim to improve accounting policy disclosures and help financial statement users distinguish between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.
- **TAS 12, Amendment in deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction;** Valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2023. These amendments require deferred tax accounting over transactions that cause taxable and deductible temporary differences to occur in equal amounts when they are first included in the financial statements by companies. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.
- **Amendment to TAS 12, International tax reform;** The temporary exception is valid for the end of December 2023 and the disclosure requirements are valid for accounting periods starting from 1 January 2023 and early application is allowed. These amendments provide a temporary convenience for companies to account for deferred taxes resulting from the Minimum Tax Practice Guide international tax reform. The amendments also include disclosure requirements for affected companies. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

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

- **TAS 1, Amendment to long-term liabilities that are the terms of the Agreement;** valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments clarify how the conditions an entity must comply with within twelve months of the reporting period affect the classification of an obligation. The amendments also aim to improve the information provided by the entity regarding the obligations subject to these conditions. This amendment has no effect on the financial position and performance of the Company. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.
- **TFRs 16, Sales and leaseback transactions** are effective for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments include sale and leaseback provisions that describe how an entity recognizes a sale and leaseback transaction in TFRs 16 after the date of the transaction. Sale and leaseback transactions consisting of variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are likely to be affected in part or all of the lease payments. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.

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- **Amendments to supplier financing agreements in TAS 7 and TFRs 7** are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. These amendments require disclosure to increase transparency about supplier financing agreements and their impact on businesses' liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risks. Disclosure requirements are the IASB's response to investors' concerns that some companies' supplier financing agreements are not sufficiently clear and hinder investors' analysis. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.
- **TAS 21 Lack of Interchangeability** is valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. An entity is affected by these amendments when it has a transaction or activity in a foreign currency that cannot be converted into another currency on a specific measurement date for a specific purpose. A currency can be exchanged when there is an opportunity to obtain another currency (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction takes place through a market or clearing mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations. This amendment does not have a significant impact on the financial position and performance of the Company.
- **TSRS 1, "General Provisions on Disclosure of Financial Information Related to Sustainability";** is valid for annual reporting periods starting on or after January 1, 2024. This standard contains the basic framework for explaining all the serious risks and opportunities a company is exposed to regarding sustainability within its value chain.
- **TSRS 2, "Climate-related disclosures"** are valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. This is the first standard for companies to set disclosure requirements about climate-related risks and opportunities.

The Company has not yet determined the effects that may occur in its financial statements as a result of the application of these standards, except for the above-mentioned ones, and does not expect these differences to have a significant effect on its financial statements.

2.2. Changes and Errors in Accounting Policies, Accounting Estimates

2.2.1. Change in Accounting Policies

An entity may change its accounting policies only if:

- a) Is required by a TAS/TFRs; or
- b) If the financial position of the entity reflects the performance or the transactions of the cash flows and impacts of the incidents on the TFRS more appropriate and securely.

When an accounting policy is changed, the total amount of adjustments for periods earlier than those presented in the financial statements is included in retained earnings for the following period. Other information about previous periods is also rearranged. When changes in accounting policies have an effect on the current period, previous periods or the operating results of successive periods, the reasons for the change, the adjustment amount for the current period and previous periods, the adjustment amounts

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for the periods earlier than the presented period and the fact that the comparative information has been rearranged or requires an excessive cost is disclosed to the public.

2.2.2. Changes in Accounting Estimates

Many financial statement items cannot be measured precisely due to the current uncertainties in operating activities, but they can be estimated. Estimates are made based on the most up-to-date and reliable information.

Changes in an accounting estimate are applied prospectively in the current period in which the change is made and in the future period.

2.2.3. Failures

It is corrected retrospectively in the first set of financial statements to be approved after the errors that occur during the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of the financial statement items are noticed.

Correction:

- a) By rearranging the comparative amounts for the period in which the error was made, or
- b) If the error occurred earlier than the oldest financial statement period presented, it should be corrected by rearranging the opening amounts of the assets, liabilities and equity of the 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 entity shall be rearranged prospectively from the beginning of the closest period in which it is possible to apply its comparative information.

2.3. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.3.1. Revenue

The Company transfers the committed goods or services to its customers and records the revenue in its financial statements as it fulfils the performance obligation. When an asset is checked (or passed) by the customer, the asset is transferred. The Company records the revenues in accordance with the following basic principles:

- a) Determination of contracts with customers
- b) Determination of performance obligations in the contract
- c) Determination of the transaction price in the contract
- d) Split of the transaction price into performance obligations in the contract
- e) Revenue recognition when each performance obligation is met

According to this model, first of all, the goods or services committed in each contract with the customers are evaluated and each commitment to transfer the said goods or services is determined as a separate performance obligation. Then, it is determined whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled over time or at a certain moment. If the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore fulfills its performance obligations regarding the relevant sales over time,

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it measures the progress towards the full fulfillment of the said performance obligations and takes the revenue into the consolidated financial statements over time. Revenue related to performance obligations that are commitments for the transfer of goods or services is recognized when the control of the goods or services is in the hands of the customers.

In the event that all of the following conditions are met, the Company recognises a contract with its customer as revenue:

- a) The parties to the Convention have ratified the contract (in accordance with written, oral or other commercial practices) and undertakes to perform their acts,
- b) The company can define the rights related to the goods or services to be transferred by each party,
- c) The company may define payment terms related to the goods or services to be transferred,
- d) The contract is essentially commercial,
- e) It is probable that the Company will be charged for the goods or services to be transferred to the customer. When evaluating whether the collectability of a price is probable, the entity shall consider only the customer's ability to pay the price at the due date and its intent.

In the event that an uncertainty arises about the collectability of the revenue amount previously recognized in the financial statements, the amount that cannot be collected or is unlikely to be collected is reflected in the financial statements as an expense instead of correcting the initially recognized revenue.

2.3.2. Inventories;

The cost of inventories include all purchase cost of materials, conversion costs and other costs that are necessary to bring the inventories to their present condition and location. The differences between forward value and advance value in forward stock purchases are recognized as the financing expense in the period of composition.

Inventory costs are 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 sum of the estimated completion cost and estimated sales expenses required to realize 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 recorded for the first time with cost costs. It is valued based on the cost model in fixed assets. Assets are adjusted in accordance with TAS 29 by using the month index of the date of receipt.

The Company calculates amortization of its fixed assets in accordance with the normal depreciation method.

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The Company determines the depreciation life of tangible fixed assets based on the useful life of the asset.

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

Buildings	50 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Fixtures	2 – 15 years
Other tangible fixed assets	3-15 years

2.3.4. Intangible Fixed Assets

Intangible assets that are estimated to be used in the business for more than one year are recorded for the first time with cost costs. In later periods, it is valued based on the cost model. Assets are adjusted in accordance with TAS 29 by using the month index of the date of receipt.

The Group determines the depreciation lives of intangible fixed assets based on the useful life of the asset.

2.3.5. Impairment of Assets

If it is determined that the carrying values of fixed assets in the face of various events and situations may be realized /fall below the values that can be obtained from that asset in the future, tangible and intangible fixed assets are tested in terms of value loss. If the book value of the tangible and intangible fixed asset is realizable or exceeds the value that can be obtained from the acquisition of that asset in the future, the provision for impairment of the fixed asset is allocated.

2.3.6. Borrowing Costs

Bank loans received in return for interest are reflected in the records on the basis of the net amount received after deducting the purchase cost. Income or expenses incurred in the redemption process or during the recognition of liabilities are associated with the income statement. Borrowing costs are also recognized on an accrual basis and classified in loans if they are not due in the period in which they arise.

2.3.7. Leases

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

- The contract contains the defined asset. An asset is usually defined by stating it explicitly or implicitly in the contract.

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

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

Usufructuary Right Asset

The usufructuary asset is initially accounted for using the cost method and includes the following:

- a) The initial measurement amount of the lease obligation,
- b) Amount obtained by deducting all lease incentives received from all lease payments made on or before the date of actual commencement of the lease,
- c) All initial direct costs incurred by the Group and
- 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 stock production).

When the Group applies the cost method, the right of use shall include:

- a) Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses are deducted and
- b) Measured at adjusted cost of the lease obligation according to the re-measurement.

While the Group depreciates the right of use asset, it applies the depreciation provisions in TAS 16, "Tangible Fixed Assets" standard.

It applies TAS 36 Impairment of Assets standard to determine whether the usufructuary right asset is impaired and to recognize any impairment loss determined.

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Lease liability

The Group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that have not been incurred at the commencement date of the lease. Lease payments are discounted using that rate if the implied interest rate on the lease can be easily determined; if the implied interest rate cannot be easily determined, it is discounted using the lessee's alternative borrowing rate. The cost of alternative borrowing was determined by taking into account the borrowing rates of the Group companies on the contract dates.

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

- a) Amount obtained by deducting all kinds of lease incentive receivables from fixed payments,
- b) Lease payments made using an index or rate on the date when the first measurement is actually started, depending on an index or rate,
- c) Penalty payments related to the termination of the lease, if the lease term indicates that the lessee will use an option to terminate the lease.

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

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

2.3.8. Taxation

The general Corporate Tax rate in Türkiye is 25%. This rate, which is 20% as of the balance sheet date, has been increased to 25% with the "Law on the Amendment of Additional Motor Vehicles Tax and Certain Laws and Decree Law No. 375 for the Compensation of Economic Losses Caused by Earthquakes on 6/2/2023" dated 14 July 2023 .

Taxable profit is the profit calculated after adding non-deductible expenses to the profit in the legal records and deducting tax exemptions (investment income exemption) and tax deductions (investment incentive deductions). No other tax is paid unless there is a profit distribution.

Provisional tax is calculated for the revenues obtained in quarterly periods. The calculated and paid amounts may be offset against the final tax amount at the end of the year or the Corporate Tax paid before accrual may be offset against other debts to the state.

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

Temporary articles have been added to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 dated 13.06.2006 with the Law No. 7316 dated 22 April 2021. Accordingly, the 20% tax rate in the Corporate Tax Law will be applied as 25%

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for the corporate earnings of the corporations for the 2021 taxation period and 23% for the corporate earnings for the 2022 taxation period. These rates shall be applied to the corporate earnings for the accounting periods starting within the relevant year for the institutions designated for the special accounting period.

Financial losses can be deducted from the taxable profits for a period not exceeding 5 years according to the Turkish tax legislation. However, financial losses cannot be deducted from retained earnings.

2.3.9. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values in the financial statements. The main temporary differences arise from the recognition of income and expenses in different financial statement periods in accordance with TMS/IFRS and tax laws. While deferred tax liability is calculated for all temporary differences subject to tax, deferred tax receivables consisting of temporary differences to be deducted are calculated on the assumption that they will have taxable gains in future periods.

The Group based its deferred tax treatment on 23%.

2.3.10. Financial

Instruments Liquid

Assets;

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in cash and deposits in banks. Cash and cash equivalents are presented with the total of acquisition costs and accrued interest. The cash in the vault consists of Turkish Lira and foreign currency balances. Turkish Lira balances are valued at their registered value and foreign currency balances are valued at the foreign exchange buying rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye on the balance sheet date and shown in the records.

Bank deposits consist of term and demand deposits and the interest rates of these deposits. Turkish Lira deposits are stated at cost values, and foreign currency accounts are converted into Turkish Lira at the foreign currency rates issued by the Central Bank at the reporting date.

Since the foreign currency-denominated liquid assets have been converted into Turkish Lira at the prevailing exchange rates at the balance sheet date, it is accepted that the fair values of these assets are equivalent to their carrying amounts.

Bank deposits, cash equivalents and checks received are assumed to be the same as their fair values since these assets are disposed of in the short term and there is no risk of impairment.

Fair value: the amount that is required to arise if an asset is exchanged or a debt is paid between knowledgeable and willing groups in a mutual bargaining environment.

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Receivables and Payables

Trade account receivables and trade account payables arising as a result of the provision of products or services by the Group to a buyer or the purchase of products or services from a seller are shown net of deferred financing income and expenses. Trade account receivables and trade account payables after offsetting deferred finance income and expenses are calculated by discounting the amounts of receivables and payables to be obtained in the following periods from the original invoice value with the effective interest method. Short-term receivables without a specified interest rate are shown on the invoice values if the effect of the original effective interest rate is not too great.

Even if the period for converting trade account receivables and liabilities into money is longer than 12 months, it is accepted with normal operation cycle of the entity and such receivables are classified in the current assets. Prospective estimates should be considered together with the experiences of past credit loss in calculation of expected credit losses by the Company.

Provision For Doubtful Receivables

If there is an objective finding that there is no possibility of collection, The Group allocates provision for doubtful receivables for related trade receivables. The amount of this provision is the amount remaining after deducting the guarantees and assurances received from the registered value of the receivable.

In case of doubtful receivable amount, the amount collected is deducted from the provisioned doubtful receivable provision and recognized in income.

2.3.11. Employee Benefits / Severance Pay Defined benefit

plan:

The Group is obliged to pay severance pay to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than the behaviors specified in the Labor Law. The severance pay liability recognized in the balance sheet is calculated according to the net present value of the liabilities expected to arise in the future due to the retirement of all employees and is reflected in the consolidated financial statements. The actuarial gain / loss determined in relation to the defined benefit plans is recognized in the other comprehensive income statement within the scope of the amendments made in TAS 19 "Employee benefits" standard.

Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company compulsorily pays social insurance premiums to the Social Security Institution. The Group has no other obligations as long as it pays these premiums. These premiums are reflected in the personnel expenses in the period they accrue.

2.3.12. Earnings / (loss) per share

The earning / (loss) per share stated in the statement of profit or loss is found by dividing the net profit / (loss) by the weighted average number of stocks available in the market during the period.

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The weighted average number of shares refers to the number of ordinary shares issued during the period, adjusted for the number of ordinary shares at the beginning of the period, multiplied by the time weight factor (the ratio found by dividing the number of days on which the shares are available by the total number of days of the period).

Companies in Türkiye, are able to pass on their capital to the shareholders through "bonus shares" distributed from the previous years' earnings. This type of bonus share distributions are considered as issued shares in earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations has been found taking into account the retrospective effects of such share distribution.

2.3.13. Other Balance Sheet Items

Other balance sheet items are mainly reflected in their registered values.

2.3.14. Events After Balance Sheet Date

In the event that an event requiring adjustment in the financial statements occurs between the balance sheet date and the authorization date of the balance sheet, the necessary adjustments are made to the financial statements, and in cases where no adjustment is required, the relevant event is explained in the balance sheet footnotes.

2.3.15. Foreign Currency Assets and Liabilities

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the current exchange rates on the date of the transaction. Assets and passive accounts recorded in foreign currency are subject to evaluation based on the exchange rates at the end of the period. Exchange differences arising from the evaluation process are reflected in the income statement as foreign exchange profit or loss.

The exchange rates used in the year-end are as follows:

Exchange Rate	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
USD	32,8262	32,8853	29,4382	29,4913
EUR	35,1284	35,1917	32,5739	32,6326

2.3.16. Accounting Estimates

The 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.

The assumptions underlying the estimates and forecasts are constantly monitored.

- Useful lives of tangible and intangible fixed assets,
- Discount rates applied for trade receivables and payables,
- Provision rates allocated for receivables from SSI,
- Regarding the benefits provided to employees; retirement period, increase rate, discount rate, rate of not receiving severance pay,

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e) The rates used in the calculation of deferred tax,

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f) Recognition of assets subject to operating leases.

2.3.17. Affiliated Parties

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

Information about the Company's related party transactions is given in footnote 26.

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3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Cash	104.535	49.083
Banks	372.599.558	233.164.262
Funds	149.020.479	9.657.699
Total	521.724.572	242.871.044

The maturity structure of bank accounts is as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Demand Deposit	230.289.014	180.880.172
Term deposits	142.310.544	52.284.090
Total	372.599.558	233.164.262

4. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

The details of financial investments are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	22.957.272	6,493,976
İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	25.825.698	7.207.160
Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	5.746.713	1.640.879
Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi	66.104	66.104
Renawell Energie Srl	1.770	–
Mia Tech Co.	896.145	–
Total	55.493.702	15.326.119

Since financial investments have not yet started their activities, they have been reported with cost values in the financial statements dated 30.06.2024.

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5. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND TRADE PAYABLES

Details of trade receivables are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Trade Receivables	1.022.525.961	510.702.679
• Trade Account Receivables Due From Affiliates	740.198.614	–
• Trade accounts receivables due from non-affiliated parties	282.327.347	510.702.679
Cheques and notes received	9.250.000	91.427.764
• Checks and notes received from non-related parties	9.250.000	91.427.764
Deferred interest income (rediscount) (-)	-214.904	–
• Deferred interest income from non-affiliated parties	-214.904	–
Doubtful Trade Receivables	2.466.815	774.435
Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables (-)	-2.466.815	-774.435
Total	1.031.561.057	602.130.443

61.07% discount rate was used in the calculation of rediscount on trade receivables (31.12.2023: 52.73%).

Changes in doubtful receivables during the period are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Beginning of Period	620.866	1.209.948
Collections / cancellations	–	-589.082
Additions	1.845.949	–
Presentation effect of TAS 29 for the current period	–	153.569
Period End	2.466.815	774.435
Unprovisioned portion	–	–
Total	2.466.815	774.435

The details of trade payables are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Trade payables	121.809.316	20.850.771
• Trade Payables to Non-Affiliated Parties	121.809.316	20.850.771
Checks and notes issued	906.130	136.710.272
• Checks and notes issued to non-related parties	906.130	136.710.272
Credit card debts	970.926	1.499.255
Total	123.686.372	159.060.298

A discount rate of 61.07% was used in the calculation of the rediscount on trade payables (31.12.2023: 52.73%).

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6. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

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

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Bank Loans (**)	388.243.943	110.957.340
Operating lease payables (*)	1.226.786	2.285.408
Short-term portions of long-term bank loans	29.860.678	138.044.287
Total	419.331.407	251.287.035

The details of long-term financial payables are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Bank Loans (**)	29.219.672	55.014.061
Operating lease payables (*)	1.042.439	1.537.237
Total	30.262.111	56.551.298

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

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

The maturity distributions of the loans are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
• 0-3 Months	131.552.488	75.183.750
• 3-12 Months	287.778.918	177.573.187
• 1-5 years	30.262.112	55.081.396
Total	449.593.518	307.838.333

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND OTHER PAYABLES

Details of other receivables are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Deposits and Guarantees Provided	4.066.641	1,897,351
MiaTech USA	655.156	4.709.611
Receivables from Subsidiaries	1.298.382	–
Other Miscellaneous Receivables	16.555	988.812
Total	6.036.734	9.585.774

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The details of other payables are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Payables to shareholders	72	-
Payables to Subsidiaries	48.486.723	-
Total	48.486.795	-

8. INVENTORIES

The details of the inventories are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Computer consumables inventories	22.404.298	44.793.862
Total	22.404.298	44.793.862

9. USAGE RIGHTS

Details regarding the usage rights are as follows;

Fixed assets	01.01.2024	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	30.06.2024
Assets subject to operating lease	19.480.860	-	-	-	19.480.860
Total	19.480.860	-	-	-	19.480.860
Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2024	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	30.06.2024
Assets subject to operating lease	-13.751.385	-1.084.356	-	-	-14.835.741
Total	-13.751.385	-1.084.356	-	-	-14.835.741
Net Book Value	5.729.475	-1.084.356	-	-	4.645.119
Fixed assets	01.01.2023	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	31.12.2023
Assets subject to operating lease	19.480.860	-	-	-	19.480.860
Total	19.480.860	-	-	-	19.480.860
Accumulated Depreciation (-)	01.01.2023	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	31.12.2023
Assets subject to operating lease	-11.582.678	-2.168.707	-	-	-13.751.385
Total	-11.582.678	-2.168.707	-	-	-13.751.385
Net Book Value	7.898.182	-2.168.707	-	-	5.729.475

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10. REAL ESTATE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES

Details of investment properties are as follows;

Investment Property	01.01.2024	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	30.06.2024
Lands and Plots	20.042.011	–	–	–	20.042.011
Buildings	19.648.535	–	–	–	19.648.535
Total	39.690.546	–	–	–	39.690.546

Accumulated Depreciations (-)	01.01.202	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	30.06.202
	4				4
Buildings	–	-200.495	–	–	-200.495
Total	–	-200.495	–	–	-200.495

Net book value	39.690.546	-200.495	–	–	39.490.051
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Real Estate For Investment Purposes	01.01.202	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	31.12.202
	3				3
Lands and Plots	10.276.441	–	–	9.765.570	20.042.011
Buildings	12.742.787	–	–	6.905.748	19.648.535
Total	23.019.228	–	–	16.671.318	39.690.546

Accumulated Depreciations (-)	01.01.202	Inflows	Outflows	Valuation	31.12.202
	3				3
Buildings	–	-112.428		112.428	–
Total	–	-112.428	–	112.428	–

Net book value	23.019.228	-112.428	–	16.783.746	39.690.546
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In order to determine the fair value of the Group's investment properties, the Capital Markets Board requested a valuation report from the authorized valuation company. The Peer Comparison Method approach was used in the valuation process.

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11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The details of tangible fixed assets are as follows;

Tangible Fixed Assets	01.01.202	Inflows	Outflo	Valuation	30.06.202
	<u>4</u>		<u>ws</u>		<u>4</u>
Machinery	100.060.867	6.595.210	–	–	106.656.077
Vehicles	9.582.600	1.066.699	–	–	10.649.299
Fixed Assets	14.508.461	2.419.281	-11.918	–	16.915.824
Special Costs	7.138.144	60.840	–	–	7.198.984
Total	131.290.072	10.142.030	-11.918	–	141.420.184
Accumulated Depreciations (-)	01.01.202	Inflows	Outflo	Valuation	30.06.202
	<u>4</u>		<u>ws</u>		<u>4</u>
Machinery	-9.173.679	-10.575.738	–	–	-19.749.417
Vehicles	-2.334.768	-982.476	–	–	-3.317.244
Fixed Assets	-6.467.140	-1.218.743	1.987	–	-7.683.896
Special Costs	-2.358.216	-552.253	–	–	-2.910.469
Total	-20.333.803	-13.329.210	1.987	–	-33.661.026
Net book value	110.956.269	-3.187.180	-9.931	–	107.759.158
Tangible Fixed Assets	01.01.202	Inflows	Outflo	Valuation	31.12.202
	<u>3</u>		<u>ws</u>		<u>3</u>
Machinery	1.556.529	98.504.338	–	–	100.060.867
Vehicles	2.174.882	7.407.718	–	–	9.582.600
Fixed Assets	11.087.384	3.421.077	–	–	14.508.461
Special Costs	2.569.046	4.569.098	–	–	7.138.144
Total	17.387.841	113.902.231	–	–	131.290.072
Accumulated Depreciations (-)	01.01.202	Inflows	Outflo	Valuation	31.12.202
	<u>3</u>		<u>ws</u>		<u>3</u>
Machinery	-130.955	-9.042.724	–	–	-9.173.679
Vehicles	-1.050.482	-1.284.286	–	–	-2.334.768
Fixed Assets	-4.526.829	-1.940.311	–	–	-6.467.140
Special Costs	-1.647.574	-710.642	–	–	-2.358.216
Total	-7.355.840	-12.977.963	–	–	-20.333.803
Net book value	10.032.001	100.924.268	–	–	110.956.269

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12. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

The details of intangible fixed assets are as follows;

Intangible Fixed Assets	01.01.2024	Inflows		Valuation
	4	Outflows		30.06.2024
Rights	23.482.426	-	-	23.482.426
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	934.786	43.179	-	977.965
Development Costs	1.727.911.635	205.158.466	-	1.933.070.101
Total	1.752.328.847	205.201.645	-	1.957.530.492
Accumulated Depreciations (-)	01.01.2024	Inflows		Valuation
	4	Outflows		30.06.2024
Rights	-3.614.620	-755.333	-	-4.369.953
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	-92.215	-56.642	-	-148.857
Development Costs	-236.790.930	-87.190.767	-	-323.981.697
Total	-240.497.765	-88.002.742	-	-328.500.507
Net book value	1.511.831.082	117.198.903	-	1.629.029.985
Intangible Fixed Assets	01.01.2024	Inflows		Valuation
	3	Outflows		31.12.2023
Rights	23.482.426	-	-	23.482.426
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	270.375	664.411	-	934.786
Development Costs	1.076.422.397	651.489.238	-	1.727.911.635
Total	1.100.175.198	652.153.649	-	1.752.328.847
Accumulated Depreciations (-)	01.01.2024	Inflows		Valuation
	3	Outflows		31.12.2023
Rights	-2.103.954	-1.510.666	-	-3.614.620
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	-26.233	-65.982	-	-92.215
Development Costs	-108.730.095	-128.060.835	-	-236.790.930
Total	-110.860.282	-129.637.483	-	-240.497.765
Net book value	989.314.916	522.516.166	-	1.511.831.082

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

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

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

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13. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

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

Contingent Liabilities	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Letters of Guarantee Given	41.911.344 TL	32.339.717 TL
Letters of Guarantee Given	\$739,591	\$684,747
Guarantees, pledges and mortgages given	300.000 €	300.000 €
Total TL equivalent	76.230.025	62.269.606
	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
A CPMs given on behalf of its own legal entity	76.230.025	62.269.606
B CPMs given in favor of the partnerships included in the scope of full consolidation	–	–
C CPMs given by other third parties for the purpose of carrying out their ordinary business activities	–	–
• CPMs given on behalf of the parent company	–	–
• Total amount of CPMs given to on behalf of other companies which are not in scope of B and C	–	–
• CPMs Given on behalf of 3rd parties not covered under the scope of Item C	–	–
Total	76.230.025	62.269.606
	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Ratio of other CPMs to company's equity	0%	0%

The Group has no contingent assets.

14. PRE-PAID EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED REVENUES

The details of short-term prepaid expenses are as follows; ;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Advances Given for Purchase Orders	93.037.057	14.782.820
Work Advance Payments	2.967.520	2.950.703
Other Expenses for Future Months	1.051.335	1.762.876
Total	97.055.912	19.496.399

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The details of long-term prepaid expenses are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Advances Given for Purchase Orders	14.702.970	18.339.689
Total	14.702.970	18.339.689

The details of deferred income are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Order Advances Received	95.392.952	26.502.203
Total	95.392.952	26.502.203

15. TAXATION

The details of the assets related to the current period tax are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Withholding payments	1.304.884	–
Total	1.304.884	–

Corporate Tax;

Corporate income tax is levied on the statutory corporate income tax base, which is determined by modifying income for certain tax exclusions and allowances. Corporate income tax is levied at the rate of 25%.

According to Article 11 of the Law No. 7326 on the Restructuring of Certain Receivables and Amendments to Certain Laws, Provisional Article 31 added to the Tax Procedure Law 52 of the Law No. 7338. Provisional Article 32 of the Tax Procedure Law and Article 31 of the Law No. 7338. Repeated Article 298 of the Tax Procedure Law 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. The valuation made in accordance with the Tax Procedure Law differs from the fair TFRs value of the assets based on the market approach. Due to the revaluation transactions carried out by the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Procedure Law, the deferred tax was calculated over the difference between the tax value and the accounting value.

There is a withholding liability on dividend distributions and this withholding liability is accrued when the dividend payment is made. Dividend payments to non-resident institutions other than those made in Türkiye with revenues through a permanent establishment or permanent representative in Türkiye-tax payers are subject to withholding tax of 10 percent.

In applying the withholding tax rates on dividend payments to non-resident entities and real persons, the withholding tax rates included in the related Double Tax Treaty Agreements are also

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taken into account. The allocation of retained earnings to capital is not considered a distribution of profits, so it is not subject to income tax.

The provisions on transfer pricing are specified in Article 13 of the Corporate Tax Law under the heading "Disguised Profit Distribution Through Transfer Pricing". The general communiqué of 18 November 2007 on the distribution of surreptitious profits by way of transfer contains provisions relating to practice. If a taxpayer trades goods or services with related entities and the prices are not determined in such a way that both parties are independent and do not dominate each other, it is assumed that the relevant profits are distributed by transfer pricing in a confidential manner. Such hidden profit distributions are not tax deductible in the calculation of corporate tax.

Under the Turkish taxation system, tax losses can be carried forward to be offset against future taxable income for up to five years. However, financial losses cannot be deducted from retained earnings.

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

Deferred Tax

Details of tax expense / income are as follows;

	01.01.2024	01.01.2023
Tax Income / Expense	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Provision for tax for the current period	–	-391.425
Deferred Tax	10.226.160	830.527
• <i>Deferred Tax at the Beginning of the Period</i>	-67.947.417	55.323.495
• <i>Deferred Tax at the End of the Period</i>	79.735.978	-78.678.868
• <i>Deferred tax recognized in shareholders' equity</i>	1.559.288	180.347
• <i>Presentation effect of TAS</i>	-3.121.689	24.005.553
Total	10.226.160	439.102

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In the Group's deferred tax application; 23% (31.12.2023: 23%) rate is based on. Deferred Tax
the calculation details are as follows;

30.06.2024	Temporary Difference	Asset	Liability
Adjustments for trade receivables provisions	-2.466.815	567.367	–
Fixed asset adjustments	-328.562.775	75.569.438	–
YAG (Investment Purposed Property) valuation	13.530.206	–	3.111.947
Adjustments related to inventories	-547.207	125.858	–
Other adjustments	-45.309	10.421	–
Financial Investments	1.049.348	–	241.350
Financial debt adjustments	20.737.560	4.769.639	–
Adjustment of provision for litigation	555.703	127.812	–
Adjustments for the Provision for leave pay	3.172.858	729.757	–
Rediscount Adjustment	-214.904	49.428	–
Adjustments for the Provisions for Employment Termination Benefits	4.954.587	1.139.555	–
Total		83.089.275	3.353.297
NET		79.735.978	–
31.12.2023	Temporary Difference	Asset	Liability
Adjustments for trade receivables provisions	-774.435	178.120	–
Fixed asset adjustments	-310.979.750	71.525.344	–
YAG (Investment Purposed Property) valuation	16.876.847	–	3.881.675
Adjustments related to inventories	5.090.266	–	1.170.761
Other adjustments	-3.800.640	874.147	–
Financial Investments	-5.568.828	–	1.280.830
Financial debt adjustments	-6.970.885	–	1.603.304
Adjustment of provision for litigation	693.154	159.425	–
Adjustments for the Provision for leave pay	1.246.546	286.706	–
Adjustments for the Provisions for Employment Termination Benefits	12.435.846	2.860.245	–
Total		75.883.987	7.936.570
NET		67.947.417	–

16. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS / OTHER LIABILITIES

The details of other current assets are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
VAT transferred	13.966.699	24.196.992
Total	13.966.699	24.196.992

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The details of other liabilities are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Taxes and Funds Payable	1.712.852	1.526.883
Total	1.712.852	1.526.883

17. LIABILITIES WITHIN THE SCOPE OF BENEFITS PROVIDED TO EMPLOYEES

The details of the payables within the scope of the benefits provided to the employees are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Personnel wage debts	5.808.150	4.282.927
Social Security Withholdings Payable	4.033.072	2.776.504
Total	9.841.222	7.059.431

18. PROVISIONS

Details of short-term provisions are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Provisions for personnel leave pay	3.172.858	1.246.546
Court Case Provisions	555.703	693.154
Total	3.728.561	1.939.700

Details of long-term provisions are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Provisions for Employment Termination Benefits	4.954.587	12.531.293
Total	4.954.587	12.531.293

The Company assumes that all its personnel will leave work on the actual retirement date. As of Balance Sheet date

Assumes that the severance pay earned as of the balance sheet date will increase by 58,07% annually (increase in employees' wages) until the date of retirement. Thus, when he retires, he finds the portion of the severance pay he will receive in accordance with his seniority on the balance sheet date. In this amount, the net present value is found by discounting at the rate of 61,07% in accordance with the remaining period of retirement. The rate of those who left without receiving severance pay was taken as 0%.

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The assumptions used in the calculation of severance pay liability are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Duration of Work	Date of Retirement	Date of Retirement
Wage Increase Rate	58,07%	33,00%
Proportion of those who left without compensation	–	–
Discount Rate	61,07%	23,20%
Maximum Severance Pay	35.059	35.059

The changes in severance pay provisions during the period are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Severance pay at the beginning of the period	10.046.366	4.862.295
Payments to those leaving the job	-260.839	-417.043
Current Service Cost	1.059.498	4.306.939
Interest Cost	902.610	1.202.441
Actuarial gains and losses (*)	-6.793.048	91.734
Presentation effect of TAS 29 for the current period	–	2.484.927
Term End Severance Pay	4.954.587	12.531.293

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

19. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

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

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Registered Equity Ceiling	750.000.000	750.000.000
Approved and paid-in capital	494.000.000	494.000.000

The Company's shareholders and share ratios are as follows;

	30.06.2024		31.12.2023	
	Share Amount	Share Rate	Share Amount	Share Rate
İhsan ÜNAL	105.271.400	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	105.271.400	21,31%	118.951.000	24,08%
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	–	0%	14.818.000	3,00%
Public Offered Shares	283.457.200	57,38%	241.280.000	48,84%
Total	494.000.000	100%	494.000.000	100%

The company's capital has been fully paid.

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

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Capital adjustment differences(*) /Registered Value	348.924.376	261.472.298
TAS/TFRs differences	-55.539.952	31.912.126
Total	293.384.424	293.384.424

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

Pursuant to Communiqué dated January 1, 2008 Serial: XI No: 29 and the relevant announcements of the CMB, the "Paid-in Capital", "Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit" and "Share Issuance Premiums" must be shown on the amounts in the legal records. However, it is necessary to examine in detail the differences in valuations (for example, differences arising from inflation adjustment) during the implementation of this communiqué.

The Company's premium or discount details regarding the shares are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Share premiums/registered value	79.803.525	83.304.126
TAS/TFRs differences	243.028.598	239.527.997
Total	322.832.123	322.832.123

Details of restricted reserves allocated from profit are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Legal reserves/Registered Value	10.539.498	11.001.815
Legal Reserves/TAS/TFRs differences	9.733.162	9.270.844
Special funds/Registered Value	9.826.747	10.257.800
Special funds/TAS/TFRs differences	9.550.645	9.119.593
Total	39.650.052	39.650.052

The relevant amount of special funds consists of venture capital support allocated from previous years' profits in accordance with the amendment made in the Implementation and Audit Regulation on the Support of Research, Development and Design Activities No. 5746.

Restricted reserves retained from profit are reserves retained from the previous period's profit due to legal or contractual obligations or for certain purposes other than profit distribution.

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

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

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

a) The premium due to the issuance of new shares, issuance expenses, amortization and the unused portion of charitable contributions,

b) After the expenses of issuance of new share certificates as replacement is cut, the balance from the sum that has been paid for the value of the share certificates that has been voided,

c) After five percent of profit distribution is paid to the sharers, ten percent of the total sum to be distributed to persons as profit, shall be added to the general legal reserve.

The details of the capital advance are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Capital advance/Registered Value	119.493.000	124.734.589
Capital Advance/TAS/TFRs Differences	24.177.670	18.936.081
Total	143.670.670	143.670.670

Details of previous year's profit/loss are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Extraordinary reserves/Registered Value	174.973	182.649
Extraordinary reserves/TAS/TFRs Adjustments	-61.128	-68.802
Retained Earnings / Losses/ Registered Value	1.281.099.153	645.010.990
Retained earnings / losses/TAS / TFRs adjustments	-379.549.253	-372.048.320
Total	901.663.745	273.076.517

Other accumulated comprehensive income and expense details that cannot be classified from profit or loss are as follows;

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Earnings/Losses	-7.521.360	-741.846
Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits (losses) deferred tax effect	1.729.914	170.626
Total	-5.791.446	-571.220

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20. SALES REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

Details of the cost of revenue and sales are as follows;

	01.01.2024	01.01.2023
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Domestic Sales	494.994.372	801.481.767
Foreign Sales (*)	844.847.798	9.428.764
Sales Returns (-)	-9.663.204	-829.739
Gross Sales	1.330.178.966	810.080.792
Cost of Sales (-)	-343.934.395	-413.948.432
Gross Profit/Loss from Sales	986.244.571	396.132.360

(*) The amount of TL838,667,000 in foreign sales is due to software export to Mia Tech Co America.

21. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Details of general administrative expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2024	01.01.2023
	30.06.2024	30.06.2023
Personnel Expenses	-13.792.936	-12.179.994
Notary, Tax, Duties and Charges Expenses	-1.729.666	-61.421.949
Announcement, advertising and office expenses	-7.561.782	-6.446.459
Expenses under Law No. 7440	-758.103	-
Travel and Accommodation Expenses	-554.518	-316.890
Donations and Grants	-3.757.180	-3.382.484
Accounting, consultancy, insurance and advocacy expenses	-3.129.704	-1.562.931
Rental and contribution expenses	-2.361.910	-1.209.319
Depreciation Expenses	-2.591.544	-1.961.182
Vehicle expenses	-3.233.311	-3.069.765
Penalty and delay increase expenses	-49.755	-
Other Expenses	-4.089.627	-1.122.150
Total	-43.610.036	-92.673.123

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22. OTHER INCOME FROM MAIN OPERATIONS OTHER EXPENSES FROM MAIN OPERATIONS

The details of other income from main operations are as follows;

	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.01.2023 30.06.2023
Promotional Income	800.000	–
Incentive and premium income	181.133	131.316
TUBITAK revenues	122.911	–
Miscellaneous incomes	278.716	608.274
Total	1.382.760	739.590

The details of other expenses from main operations are as follows;

	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.01.2023 30.06.2023
Provision Expenses	-1.845.949	-2.523.099
Miscellaneous Expenditures	-3.564	-47.500
Total	-1.849.513	-2.570.599

23. REVENUES / EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Details of income from investment activities are as follows;

	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.01.2023 30.06.2023
Rental income from investment properties	125.183	110.902
Earnings from increase in value of investment fund	–	14.030.965
Total	125.183	14.141.867

Details of expenses from investment activities are as follows;

	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.01.2023 30.06.2023
Depreciation expenses of investment properties	-200.495	–
Total	-200.495	–

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24. FINANCING INCOME / FINANCING EXPENSES

Details of financing revenues are as follows;

	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.01.2023 30.06.2023
Interest Income	14.112.603	4.693.157
Marketable Securities Sales Profit	7.343.971	3.858.146
Foreign Exchange Profit	20.750.269	13.118.024
Rediscount Interest Incomes	–	6.550.344
Total	42.206.843	28.219.671

Details of financing expenses are as follows;

	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.01.2023 30.06.2023
Foreign Exchange Losses	-16.981.885	-8.029.665
Rediscount Interest Expenses	-214.904	-11.949.405
Short-term Borrowing Expenses	-116.096.111	-22.713.302
Total	-133.292.900	-42.692.372

25. EARNING PER SHARE

Earnings/loss per share is calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period to ordinary shareholders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.01.2023 30.06.2023
Net Profit/Loss for the Period	698.216.346	194.950.422
1 Share Value (TL)	1	1
Number of shares (units)	494.000.000	38.000.000
Profit / loss per share	1,41	5,13

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26. RELATED PARTIES

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

	30.06.2024	31.12.2023
Trade Receivables	740.198.614	–
• <i>Mia Tech Co America</i>	740.198.614	–
Other Receivables	1.953.537	4.709.611
• <i>Mia Tech Co America</i>	655.156	4.709.611
• <i>İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	25.600	–
• <i>Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	25.600	–
• <i>Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	25.600	–
• <i>Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	25.600	–
• <i>Nouzi Energie SRL</i>	336.319	–
• <i>Renawell Energie Srl</i>	859.662	–
Other Payables (-)	48.486.796	–
• <i>İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	23.002.682	–
• <i>Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	5.037.235	–
• <i>Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	10.000	–
• <i>Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş</i>	20.436.806	–
• <i>Other Payables</i>	73	–
Total (Net)	790.638.947	4.709.611

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

Credit Risk:

The company's collection risk stems mainly from its credit risks. The company management evaluates its trade receivables taking into account past experiences and current economic situation. Company management does not foresee any additional risk regarding trade receivables.

30.06.2024	Receivables				Deposits in Banks	Other
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Affiliated Party	Other Party	Affiliated Party	Other Party		
The maximum exposure to credit risk on reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) *	740.198.614	291.362.443	1.953.538	18.786.166	372.599.558	149.125.014
- Portion of the maximum credit risk secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	740.198.614	291.362.443	1.953.538	18.786.166	372.599.558	149.125.014
B. Net book value of financial assets that conditions are reassessed and become not overdue or impaired.	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The portion secured by guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	2.466.815	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-2.466.815	-	-	-	-
- Portion of the net value secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

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31.12.2023	Receivables				Deposits in Banks	Other
	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables			
	Affiliated Party	Other Party	Affiliated Party	Other Party		
The maximum exposure to credit risk on reporting date (A+B+C+D+E) *	-	602.130.443	4.709.611	23.215.852	233.164.262	9.706.782
- Portion of the maximum credit risk secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	-	602.130.443	4.709.611	23.215.852	233.164.262	9.706.782
B. Net book value of financial assets that conditions are reassessed and become not overdue or impaired.	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The portion secured by guarantee, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	774.435	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	-774.435	-	-	-	-
- Portion of the net value secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Liquidity Risk : Liquidity risk is the probability that the Group will fail to meet its net funding obligations. The occurrence of incidents resulting from the decrease in fund sources such as the deterioration in markets or decreasing the credit score cause liquidity risk to occur. The Company management manages the liquidity risk by allocating funding resources and maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil its current and probable obligations. The table showing the liquidity risk of the Company as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 is as follows;

30.06.2024						
	Book Value	Cash outflows total	Less than 3 Month	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1-5 years	More than 5 years
Maturities pursuant to contract:						
Non-derivative financial liabilities	449.593.518	449.593.518	132.779.274	287.778.918	31.304.551	-
Financial Liabilities	447.324.293	447.324.293	131.552.488	287.778.918	30.262.112	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2.269.225	2.269.225	1.226.786	-	1.042.439	-
Expected Maturities	Book Value	Cash outflows total	Less than 3 Month	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities	172.173.167	172.173.167	123.686.372	48.486.795	-	-
Trade Payables	123.686.372	123.686.372	123.686.372	-	-	-
Other Payables	48.486.795	48.486.795	-	48.486.795	-	-
31.12.2023						
	Book Value	Cash outflows total	Less than 3 Month	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1-5 years	More than 5 years
Maturities pursuant to contract:						
Non-derivative financial liabilities	307.838.333	307.838.333	77.469.158	177.573.187	56.618.633	-
Financial Liabilities	304.015.687	307.838.333	75.183.750	177.573.187	55.081.396	-
Other Financial Liabilities	3.822.646	-	2.285.408	-	1.537.237	-
Expected Maturities	Book Value	Cash outflows total	Less than 3 Month	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities	159.060.298	159.060.298	159.060.298	-	-	-
Trade Payables	159.060.298	159.060.298	159.060.298	-	-	-
Other Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Explanatory Footnotes to the Consolidated Financial Statements dated 30 June 2024

(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

Exchange rate risk

Foreign currency-defined assets and liabilities of the Company as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows;

30.06.2024	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	USD	EUR
1. Trade Receivables	785.543.195	22.555.733	1.284.550
2. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	41.624.918	874.118	368.105
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	8.387.986	112.080	134.046
3. Other assets	–	–	–
4. Total assets	835.556.099	23.541.932	1.786.701
5. Trade Payables	3.346	1.310	2.036
6. Financial Liabilities	–	–	–
7. Other monetary liabilities	–	–	–
9. Total liabilities	3.346	1.310	2.036
10. Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	835.552.753	23.540.622	1.784.665
11. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	835.552.753	23.540.622	1.784.665

31.12.2023	TL Equivalent (Functional Currency)	USD	EUR
1. Trade Receivables	327.500	11.125	–
2. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	6.717.628	5.668	201.105
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	76.834	2.610	–
3. Other assets	–	–	–
4. Total assets	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	7.121.962	19.403	201.105
11. Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset / (Liability) Position	7.121.962	19.403	201.105

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(Amounts are expressed on the basis of the purchasing power of the Turkish Lira ("TL") as of June 30, 2024, unless otherwise stated.)

Sensitivity analyses

It has been made with the assumption that all variables, including interest rates, are constant in cases where the Turkish Lira depreciates by 10% against exchange rates and appreciates by 10% as of June 30, 2024 and December 31, 2023.

30.06.2024	Profit/Loss	
	Appreciation	Depreciation
If the USD Rate changes by 10%		
1- USD net asset / liability	77.274.916	-77.274.916
2- USD Portion Hedged from Risk (-)		
3- USD Net Effect (1+2)	77.274.916	-77.274.916
If the EUR Rate changes by 10%		
4- EUR Net Asset / Liability	6.269.241	-6.269.241
5- EUR Portion Hedged from Risk (-)		
6- EUR Net Effect (4+5)	6.269.241	-6.269.241
Total	83.544.158	-83.544.158

31.12.2023	Profit/Loss	
	Appreciation	Depreciation
If the USD Rate changes by 10%		
1- USD net asset / liability	57.119	-57.119
2- USD Portion Hedged from Risk (-)		
3- USD Net Effect (1+2)	57.119	-57.119
If the EUR Rate changes by 10%		
4- EUR Net Asset / Liability	655.077	-655.077
5- EUR Portion Hedged from Risk (-)		
6- EUR Net Effect (4+5)	655.077	-655.077
Total	712.196	-712.196

28. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

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