MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

January 1, 2025 – June 30, 2025

Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
To the Board of Directors

Intro
We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of financial position of MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ (the "Company") as of June 30, 2025, and the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of cash flows, and other explanatory consolidated notes for the six-month period then ended ("interim condensed financial information"). The Company's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of this interim condensed financial information in accordance with Turkish Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("TAS 34") published by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Limited Audit
Our review was conducted in accordance with Standard on Limited Auditing ("SBA") 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information by the Auditor Who Conducted an Audit of an Entity's Annual Financial Statements." A review of condensed interim financial information consists of making inquiries of relevant individuals, primarily those responsible for finance and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. The scope of a review of condensed interim financial information is significantly narrower than the scope of an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Independent Auditing, the objective of which is to express an opinion on the financial statements. Consequently, a review of condensed interim financial information does not provide assurance that the audit firm will be aware of all significant matters that would have been identified in an audit. Therefore, we do not express an audit opinion.

Result
Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34.

Ankara, 19 August 2025
KARAR BAĞIMSIZ DENETİM VE DANIŞMANLIK A.Ş.
Member Firm of Abacus Worldwide

ALİ OSMAN EFLATUN
Responsible Auditor

CONTENTS.....PAGE

	Footnote No	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	[3]	825.139.712	995.024.695
Financial investments	[4]	—	—
Trade receivables	[5]	1.628.719.195	1.524.205.683
• Trade receivables from related parties		794.250.868	1.114.793.783
• Trade receivables from unrelated parties		834.468.327	409.411.900
Other receivables	[7]	24.737.537	139.555.563
• Other receivables from related parties		23.650.687	15.492.023
• Other receivables from unrelated parties		1.086.850	124.063.540
Stocks	[9]	27.998.335	43.090.008
Prepaid expenses	[15]	369.754.362	116.572.639
• Prepaid expenses to related parties	—	—	66.273
• Prepaid expenses to unrelated parties	—	369.754.362	116.506.366
Current tax-related assets	[16]	2.921.848	6.881.573
Other current assets	[17]	35.848.845	26.554.705
Total Current Assets		**2.915.119.834**	**2.851.884.866**
Fixed Assets			
Investments in affiliates, joint ventures and subsidiaries		2.104.158.473	1.858.011.107
Other receivables	[7]	3.100.446	28.561.059
• Other receivables from related parties		—	28.561.059
• Other receivables from unrelated parties		3.100.446	—
Investment properties	[10]	53.611.671	53.611.671
Tangible assets	[11]	306.450.030	306.993.142
Rights of use	[12]	3.344.359	4.808.765
Intangible assets	[13]	2.517.141.213	2.194.124.765
Prepaid expenses	[15]	980.637	—
Other fixed assets	[17]	1.925.433	—
Total Fixed Assets		**4.990.712.262**	**4.446.110.509**
TOTAL ASSETS		**7.905.832.096**	**7.297.995.375**

RESOURCES	Footnote No	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Short-Term Liabilities			
Short-term borrowings	[6]	805.391.273	578.804.264
Short-term portions of long-term borrowings	[6]	103.305.281	107.306.465
Other financial liabilities	[6]	579.208	1.238.923
Trade payables	[5]	418.204.036	514.198.292
• Trade payables to related parties		139.483.622	—
• Trade payables to unrelated parties		278.720.414	514.198.292
Payables under employee benefits	[18]	13.133.339	12.327.935
Other debts	[7]	66.542.796	56.634.369
• Other payables to related parties		66.488.796	56.571.365
• Other payables to unrelated parties		54.000	63.004
Derivative instruments	[8]	—	2.688.713
Deferred income	[15]	193.514.248	202.688.625
Current income tax liability	[16]	2.294.658	4.933.528
Short-term provisions	[19]	8.267.886	4.366.211
• Short-term provisions for employee benefits		3.734.228	3.717.850
• Other short-term provisions		4.533.658	648.361
Other short-term liabilities	[17]	2.101.117	2.451.830
• Other short-term liabilities to unrelated parties		2.101.117	2.451.830
Total		**1.613.333.842**	**1.487.639.155**
Total Short-Term Liabilities		**1.613.333.842**	**1.487.639.155**
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long-term borrowings	[6]	56.050.212	128.516.760
Other financial liabilities	[6]	85.651	746.070
Other debts	[15]	—	28.561.059
• Other payables to related parties		—	28.561.059
Long-term provisions	[19]	9.603.073	10.615.027
Deferred tax liability	[16]	257.160.341	105.131.320
Total Long-Term Liabilities		**322.899.277**	**273.570.236**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**1.936.233.119**	**1.761.209.391**
Equity			
Equity of the parent company		**5.968.474.875**	**5.529.811.222**
Paid-in capital	[20]	494.000.000	494.000.000
Capital adjustment differences	[20]	569.352.092	569.352.092
Capital advances	[20]	194.025.311	194.025.311
Share premiums (discounts)	[20]	435.980.447	435.980.447
Accumulated other comprehensive income (expenses) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	[20]	6.702.141	4.321.615
Restricted reserves allocated from profit	[20]	97.226.963	71.514.649
Retained earnings or losses		3.734.904.794	1.199.716.992
Net profit or loss for the period		436.283.127	2.560.900.116
Non-controlling interests		**1.124.102**	**6.974.762**
TOTAL EQUITY		**5.969.598.977**	**5.536.785.984**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**7.905.832.096**	**7.297.995.375**

	Footnote No	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024	01.04.2025 30.06.2025	01.04.2024 30.06.2024
Revenues	[21]	1.105.976.433	1.796.388.831	570.127.236	413.144.809
Cost of Sales	[21]	-725.780.980	-464.478.782	-437.307.751	-279.899.606
GROSS PROFIT/LOSS		380.195.453	1.331.910.049	132.819.485	133.245.203
General administrative expenses	[22]	-87.427.337	-58.894.768	-53.376.252	-31.916.931
Other income from main activities	[23]	129.413.837	1.867.398	-203.737.719	-3.480.335
Other expenses from main activities	[23]	-202.709.135	-2.787.967	76.220.476	-2.384.999
MAIN OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS		**219.472.818**	**1.272.094.712**	**-47.963.193**	**95.462.938**
Income from investment activities	[24]	245.951.413	169.058	245.831.717	61.270
Expenses from investment activities	[24]	-563.735	-270.766	89.808.050	-270.766
OPERATING PROFIT/LOSS BEFORE FINANCE EXPENSE		**464.860.496**	**1.271.993.004**	**287.676.574**	**95.253.442**
Financing income	[25]	128.066.209	56.999.775	69.466.351	40.946.317
Financing expenses	[25]	-136.241.784	-179.720.047	-36.253.937	-107.900.872
Net monetary position gains (losses)	[26]	127.360.158	-220.155.427	255.918.371	-137.791.367
CONTINUING OPERATIONS PRE-TAX PROFIT/LOSS		**584.045.079**	**929.117.305**	**576.807.359**	**-109.492.480**
Continuing Operations Tax Expense/Income		**-153.612.612**	**13.814.494**	**-179.605.504**	**72.342.565**
• **Period tax expense/income**	*[16]*	*-2.294.658*	*0*	*-2.294.658*	*0*
• **Deferred tax expense/income**	*[16]*	*-151.317.954*	*13.814.494*	*-177.310.846*	*72.342.565*
CONTINUING OPERATIONS PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS		**430.432.467**	**942.931.799**	**397.201.855**	**-37.149.915**
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PERIOD PROFIT/LOSS		**430.432.467**	**942.931.799**	**397.201.855**	**-37.149.915**
Distribution of Profit/Loss for the Period		430.432.467	942.931.799	397.201.855	-37.149.915
Non-controlling interests		-5.850.660	2.529.611	-7.366.451	2.034.241
Parent partnership interests		436.283.127	940.402.188	404.568.306	-39.184.156
Earnings Per Share	**[27]**	**0,871321**	**1,908769**	**0,804052**	**-0,075202**
Earnings per share from continuing operations		0,871321	1,908769	0,804052	-0,075202
Items Not to Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		**2.380.526**	**-7.049.844**	**12.645**	**-15.334.115**
Defined Benefit Plans Remeasurement Gains (Losses)	[20]	3.091.593	-9.155.642	16.424	-19.914.439
Taxes on Other Comprehensive Income That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		-711.067	2.105.798	-3.779	4.580.324
• *Deferred Tax (Expense) Income*		-711.067	2.105.798	-3.779	4.580.324
Items to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**2.380.526**	**-7.049.844**	**12.645**	**-15.334.115**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		**432.812.993**	**935.881.955**	**397.214.500**	**-52.484.030**

	Footnote No	Paid Equity	Equity adjustment differences	Equity Advance	Items Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss: Premiums (discounts) on shares	Items Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss: Defined benefit plans remeasurement gains (losses)	Restricted Reserves Allocated from Profit	Retained earnings or losses	Profit/Loss for the Period	**Equity of the Parent Company**	**Non-Controlling Interests**	**Total Equity**
01.01.2024		**494.000.000**	**569.352.092**	**194.025.311**	**435.980.448**	**-771.426**	**53.546.865**	**368.705.012**	**848.979.764**	**2.963.818.066**	**801.244**	**2.964.619.310**
Transfer		—	—	—	—	—		848.979.764	-848.979.764	—		**—**
Net Profit for the Period		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	940.402.188	940.402.188	2.529.611	**942.931.799**
Other Comprehensive Income		—	—		—	-7.049.844	—	—	—	-7.049.844	-952.031	**-8.001.875**
30.06.2024		**494.000.000**	**569.352.092**	**194.025.311**	**435.980.448**	**-7.821.270**	**53.546.865**	**1.217.684.776**	**940.402.188**	**3.897.170.410**	**2.378.824**	**3.899.549.234**
01.01.2025		**494.000.000**	**569.352.092**	**194.025.311**	**435.980.447**	**4.321.615**	**71.514.649**	**1.199.716.992**	**2.560.900.116**	**5.529.811.222**	**6.974.762**	**5.536.785.984**
Transfer		—	—	—	—	—	25.712.314	2.535.187.802	-2.560.900.116	—		**—**
Net Profit for the Period		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	436.283.127	436.283.127	-5.850.660	**430.432.467**
Other Comprehensive Income		—	—	—	—	2.380.526	—	—	—	2.380.526		**2.380.526**
30.06.2025		**494.000.000**	**569.352.092**	**194.025.311**	**435.980.447**	**6.702.141**	**97.226.963**	**3.734.904.794**	**436.283.127**	**5.968.474.875**	**1.124.102**	**5.969.598.977**

	Footnote No	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**310.183.354**	**218.930.453**
Profit/Loss for the Period		**430.432.467**	**940.402.188**
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		430.432.467	940.402.188
Adjustments Related to Net Profit/Loss Reconciliation for the Period		**137.509.161**	**81.019.223**
Adjustments related to depreciation and amortization expenses	[12,13]	166.438.876	138.582.614
Adjustments related to provisions		5.585.862	-14.686.513
• *Corrections regarding provisions (cancellations) for employee benefits*	*[18]*	*2.096.017*	*-16.786.424*
• *Corrections regarding lawsuit and/or penalty provisions (cancellation)*	*[19]*	*3.885.297*	*-185.626*
• *Corrections regarding general provisions (cancellation)*	*[5,19]*	*-395.452*	*2.285.537*
Adjustments related to interest (income) and expenses	[6,25]	59.948.202	-27.423.060
• *Fair value losses (gains) on derivative financial instruments*	*[8]*	*-2.688.713*	–
Adjustments related to tax (income) expense	[16]	153.612.612	-15.453.818
Adjustments for losses (gains) arising from disposal of fixed assets	[24]	563.735	—
Changes in Working Capital		**-393.680.689**	**-851.879.538**
Decrease (increase) in financial investments	[4]	-195.953	-54.245.781
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in trade receivables	[5]	153.429.901	-859.880.235
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in other receivables related to operations	[7]	-15.264.185	17.065.996
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in inventory	[9]	15.091.673	30.236.806
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	[15]	-254.313.929	-99.809.029
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade payables	[5]	-283.708.510	17.708.753
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other payables related to operations	[7]	-8.719.686	97.043.952
Cash Flows from Operations		**174.260.939**	**169.541.873**
Net monetary position gains (losses)	—	140.855.943	49.388.580
Tax refunds (payments)	—	-4.933.528	—
B. Cash Flows from Investing Activities		**-488.011.539**	**-13.696.675**
Cash inflows from the sale of tangible and intangible assets	—	16.489	—
Cash outflows from the purchase of tangible and intangible assets	[12,13]	-488.028.028	-13.696.675
C. Cash Flows from Financing Activities		**148.799.143**	**242.388.585**
Cash inflows from borrowing	[6]	225.927.294	487.980.224
Cash outflows related to debt payments	[6]	-77.128.151	-245.591.639
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents Before the Effect of Foreign Currency Translation Differences		**-29.029.042**	**447.622.363**
D. The Effect of Foreign Currency Conversion Differences on Cash and Cash Equivalents		**–**	**–**
Net Increase/Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**-29.029.042**	**447.622.363**
E. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	**[3]**	**995.024.695**	**327.994.083**
Monetary loss impact on cash		**-140.855.943**	**-71.034.418**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	**[3]**	**825.139.710**	**704.582.028**

1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

MİA Teknoloji Anonim Şirketi (the "Group") was established as a Limited Company in Ankara on August 16, 2006. The company was announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette, numbered 6625, dated August 21, 2006. It changed its name to a Joint Stock Company in 2017.

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

The company registered its headquarters as "Gazi Ünv. Gölbaşı Yerleşkesi Bahçelievler Mah. 323/1 Cadde B Blok N10/50- B/03 Gölbaşı/ANKARA"

As of June 30, 2025, the Group employed 145 people (December 31, 2024: 158).

The company's capital structure is as follows:

	30.06.2025		**31.12.2024**	
Share Holder	Amount TL	Share %	Amount TL	Share %
İhsan Ünal	68.226.000	13,81	105.276.000	21,31
Ali Gökhan Beltekin	68.226.000	13,81	105.276.000	21,31
Effective Invest Yatırım Holding A.Ş.	74.100.000	15,00	–	–
Public	283.448.000	57,38	283.448.000	57,38
Total	**494.000.000**	**100,00**	**494.000.000**	**100,00**

The Company's issued capital consists of 65,000,000 Group A shares and 429,000,000 Group B shares, each with a face value of 1 Turkish Lira.

Group A shares have privileges in the appointment of board members, the election of the chairman of the board, and the right to vote at the general assembly, in accordance with Articles 7 and 10 of these articles of association. No special rights or privileges are granted to Group B shares. Group A registered shares and Group B bearer shares are freely transferable without any restrictions within the framework of the Turkish Commercial Code and capital markets legislation.

At the Company's General Assembly held on June 20, 2025, it was decided to increase the registered capital ceiling from 750,000,000 TL to 5,000,000,000 TL by 2029. The decision was published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated June 25, 2025, and numbered 11358.

As of the reporting date, the company's partnership structure is as follows:

Share Holder	Amount TL	Share %
Effective Invest Yatırım Holding A.Ş	74.100.000	15,00
İhsan Ünal	65.726.000	13,30
Ali Gökhan Beltekin	65.726.000	13,30
Public	288.448.000	58,40
Total	**494.000.000**	**100,00**

Information regarding the subsidiaries within the Group and included in the consolidation as of June 30, 2025 is as follows;

Title	Share %	Activity Field
Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş.	100	Micromobility
Enerjey Enerji A.Ş.	70	Energy
MEE İş Ortaklığı	70	Software

Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş.

Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş. ("Tripy") was founded on October 5, 2022, and its core business is micromobility. Tripy is an electric vehicle sharing platform dedicated to meeting sustainable, last-mile needs of users. Founded as a 100% subsidiary of MİA Teknoloji, Tripy is the first private company in Turkey to operate electric bicycles. The increasing difficulty and cost of accessing energy in recent years has led people to adopt electric vehicles. Tripy aims to increase the variety of electric vehicles available for rent in its fleet, with an environmentally friendly approach that reduces traffic congestion and allows people to use vehicles when needed.

Tripy, which holds a license to operate an electric vehicle charging station, is expanding its operations to expand and facilitate the use of electric vehicles. Tripy currently operates an electric bike-sharing service in Eskişehir and is in negotiations to expand its operations to other cities.
Tripy's legal headquarters is Gazi Üniversitesi Gölbaşı Yerleşkesi Tekno Plaza Zemin Kat No BZ-16 Gölbaşı/Ankara.

Enerjey Enerji A.Ş.

Enerjey Enerji A.Ş. was established as a 70% partnership with Mia Teknoloji A.Ş. to operate and invest in the energy sector, as announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette No. 10819 dated April 26, 2023. The Company's primary activity is to provide turnkey engineering, procurement, construction, and operation & maintenance services in the energy sector, as well as software solutions using artificial intelligence in the renewable energy sector. The Company's principal capital is TL 1,000,000.

Nouzi Energie S.R.L., a 100% subsidiary of Enerjey, was established in Bucharest, Romania, and its registration procedures were completed on October 11, 2023. The company's main purpose is to develop photovoltaic solar power plant (SPP) projects and to undertake joint venture projects with its own resources and/or international financial and investment institutions.

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.

MEE Business Partnership

MEE Business Partnership was established in Ankara on September 17, 2024 to provide administrative consultancy activities.
MEE Business Partnership has no employees as of June 30, 2025.

Details of the Software Products

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

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

In addition, the system;

- It aims to produce the software required to develop a domestic facial recognition system,
- To produce a quality system with limited and low resources,
- To produce a system suitable for cyber security and data security,
- To develop a system that can provide service on a national and international scale.

Biometric Authenticated Video Conferencing System

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

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

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

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

MİA Vehicle Identification Solutions

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

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

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

In biometric facial recognition, facial information of the user in the driver's seat will be taken and pre-processing, face detection and identification will be performed.

Development of Mobile Multi-Biometric Registration Unit

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

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

With the unit to be developed, all these biometric and encrypted data will work within a standard matching logic with the help of a server communication. Thanks to its mobile structure, it will be free from restrictions such as power, data line, usage area and will be able to work throughout the country and even the world thanks to cloud architecture.

Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Distribution and Hand Sterilization Point

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

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

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

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

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

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

Areas of Use;

• Shopping Malls
• Educational Institutions
• Public and Private Sector
• Airports
• Public Areas etc.

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

Personnel registered in HIMS can also benefit through their card information.

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

MİA Health Integration System

Hospital Information Management Systems (HIMS), which are necessary for the operation of hospitals, transactions between hospitals and other health institutions (transfer, laboratory outsourcing, appointment, etc.), transactions between health institutions and government institutions (Medula, SGK Entitlement, 112 Emergency, Medicine Tracking System, Organ Donation, AFAD, CBS, e-invoice, Physician Control Systems, Central Health Appointment System-183, Blood Bank, etc.), transactions between patients and health institutions (e-pulse, laboratory-radiology-pathology imaging, etc.), transactions between health institutions and private companies (e-procurement, tender, stock, etc.) are presented on a single platform in an easily monitorable and reportable manner.

Obstacle Detection with Depth Analysis and Image Processing for Aircraft

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

Traffic Control System Project

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

Multi Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement Feature

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

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

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

• 60% less costly than foreign equivalents.

Through the system, the requirement that employees' fevers are measured and recorded when they enter the hospital is met in accordance with the COVID-19 Regulation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With deep learning and big data, great progress will be made in the perception and prediction-matching times of machines. Thanks to the database created, a large amount of data will be scanned very quickly and the desired process can be performed more quickly and easily. Deep learning, which supports the learning mechanism of machines, plays a major role in analyzing the acquired data and accelerating the processes. Thanks to the data volume, data diversity and data loading speed it will contain, sector needs can be scenario-ized more quickly and solutions or innovations can be brought. With this infrastructure, interaction controls such as drug-drug, drug-symptom, drug-diagnosis, drug-laboratory result, drug-allergy, drug-food are provided in Patient Clinical Decision Support Systems. Apart from this, Smart Stock Analysis Solutions in Demand Management Systems are offered through this infrastructure (deep learning).

Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project

n order to determine the needs of medicines and medical consumables used in the provision of services in hospitals, to supply, stock, preserve, distribute, use and to ensure that these processes are managed effectively, a barcode system should be put into use and this should be supported by software to develop the invoice unit service. With the Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project; it is aimed to increase income by ensuring that the Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) works without loss, and also to develop and implement a hospital invoice and stock management system for the correct processing of examinations, interventions, medicines and consumables into the system so that the statistics received by academicians for scientific research projects via HIMS work correctly.

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

The primary objective of this project is to bring a new approach to the identity verification methods that companies use during the recruitment process by integrating Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Biometric Identity Recognition (BIR) technologies.

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

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

Personalized Medical Cabinet Project

Within the scope of the project, a personalized medical cabinet will be developed with software and hardware development that can be used in all healthcare institutions, fully automated, fully integrated with existing hospital information management systems and has its own decision support mechanism with its own parameters. With the implementation of the project, this device, which is not currently used in hospitals in Türkiye, will contribute to the improvement of patient care processes, acceleration of hospital workflow processes, facilitation and recording of medication tracking and prevention of possible negativities that may be experienced due to human factors in the patient care process. The Personalized Medical Cabinet Project is presented as an integrated solution to HIMS Clinical Order and Pharmacy Systems with the aim of applying the right drug, right dose, right time mentality to the right patient.

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

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

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

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

Contactless Kiosk Project

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

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

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

Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot

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

Mia-Tech Project

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

The group will develop solutions that aim to meet all the end-to-end needs of many institutions with the project, and will increase the efficiency and profitability of the institution by combining the needs and requirements with service quality in departments outside the institution's main fields of activity and developing solutions that cover functional objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MİA HealthCare

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

Augmented Reality Based Mobile Application Development Project for Informative Product Content

With the project, an application will be developed that will present the advertising/promotion/information stages of the product or brand via AR technology. Thus, companies will introduce their brands or products with AR applications. Augmented Reality has the potential to be used quite efficiently in the health field. In this regard, the project has the potential to model surgeries in advance using radiology images with the Augmented Reality infrastructure and to enable the surgeon to simulate the operation.

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

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

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

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

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

- People counting / density estimation
- People tracking
- Behavior understanding or anomaly detection
- Emotion state detection
- Abnormal human voice detection

The system developed in this context will provide information to the security organization about the number of people detected in areas with high human density, tracking of wanted people, emotional state, anomaly and abnormal human voice detection and possible dangers and/or threats.

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

Support Activities

The main objective of the project is to develop a service-oriented system that implements AR technology for remote maintenance, enabling collaboration between on-site technicians and manufacturers. The proposed system includes methods for recording installation/failure/maintenance by the end user, necessary actions by the expert to provide instructions in the Augmented Reality application for maintenance, information exchange and a platform that will allow their communication.

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

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

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

Virtual reality occupational safety training will also allow simulation of dangerous situations such as equipment breakdown, chemical spillage, dangerous machines, and noise that may be encountered in factories or production facilities, and will ensure that what needs to be done is determined without putting operators at risk. Employees who gain virtual training experience on unexpected situations with virtual reality occupational safety training will remember what they need to do more quickly and implement actions faster in the face of situations they experience during training in real life.

Traffic Control System Project 2

An innovative traffic control system will be developed within the scope of the project. The system will include vehicle counting, license plate recognition, instant speed control, red light violation detection, average speed control, emergency lane violation, smart intersection system and parking system. Especially the instant speed control and smart intersection systems that have recently started to be used in our country are completely of foreign origin. In this context, systems that will create import substitution in our country will be developed within the scope of the project. The developed system will operate within the data obtained from cameras, radars and infrared sensors and will produce reports based on decision support. The reports produced can be shared in a desired center or multiple locations.

Indoor Mapping Mobile Application Software

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

Depth Analysis for Aircraft -2

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

e-Sports Reaction and Hit Rate Measurement Software

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

Metaverse Based Virtual Event Platform

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

Software for Passengers and Drivers in Public Transport Vehicles

Public transport vehicles have two components related to negative experiences during travel: the driver and the passenger. The proposed solution aims to integrate the 'Artificial Intelligence Based Safe Public Transport Management System' into public transport vehicles to increase the safety and security of passengers. The aim is to analyze the driver's attitude and driving behavior and the attitude of the passengers in the vehicle, detect anomalies with deep learning and image processing technologies and send alarms to the headquarters. Thus, the headquarters authorities will intervene in line with the incoming alarms.

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

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

This process will also be very useful in detecting unusable or broken parts and possible malfunctions they

cause. Thanks to virtual reality occupational training, employees who walk around the equipment will be able to make detailed maintenance plans with gamification and virtual reality occupational training, and work efficiency will increase.

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

Development of Secure Payment System with Mobile and Card Payment Solution

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

Fake IDs and unauthorized transactions for payments continue to cause problems for banks and their users. Different identity verification technologies are offered as biometric and mobile methods.

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

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

Today, medical imaging has become a fundamental component of all medical processes, including health screening, early diagnosis, treatment selection and follow-up. Patient triage, imaging-guided interventions and optimization of treatment planning in both acute care and chronic disease are now integrated into routine clinical practice in all subspecialties. In modern medicine, the detection of bleeding in the body often relies on the use of techniques such as Computed Tomography (CT) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Automatic detection of cranial injuries from images is a complex and challenging task for radiologists. Detection difficulties are often due to the extreme proximity and intertwining of structures within the brain. The diversity of structures in the brain increases the complexity of detection and separation algorithms. Traffic accidents and falls are the two most common causes of traumatic brain injury (TBI), with falls being slightly more common. According to the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, at least 1.7 million TBI cases are seen in the United States each year, and more than 45% of these cases are Epidural Hematoma (EH) cases. In the project, we aim to detect EH regions from brain CT images, by finding the boundaries of the hemorrhage and measuring its size. In the project, image processing techniques and artificial intelligence will be used in the boundary detection process. Professional assistance will be received from an expert radiologist to determine the real boundaries of the hemorrhage. Then, the proposed algorithms will be tested on the images, the obtained results will be compared with the real boundaries and finally the error rates will be calculated. In the next stage of the project, the treatment process determined by the doctor will be updated instantly and dynamically based on the patient

data using the Process Mining method in the follow-up of the disease. Data will be used with the Synthetic Data Production technique to ensure the security of the data within the scope of KVKK (GDPR).

MetaMALL - Metaverse Based Virtual Market Application

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

Algae-Based Air Purifier Oxygen Point

Breathing clean air is of great importance for all living things. Diatoms and other microscopic algae in the oceans produce two-thirds of the world's photosynthetic carbon needs. Trees play a major role in ensuring that we breathe healthily in our daily lives. Algae have many different uses in the sector, and one of them is cleaning the air we breathe. The fact that green areas are replaced by reinforced concrete areas in the modernizing world has a negative impact on the provision of sustainable content for the use of all living things. Although there is a lot of content about air cleaning, creating a sustainable model by taking advantage of the opportunities offered by nature and contributing to nature is important in terms of creating a renewable environment. Since the main working principle of the project includes a usage system based on seaweed, it will not only benefit from nature; since the seaweed can also be used as fertilizer after it is depleted, it will have the feature of mixing with nature again. Thus, it will be able to offer what it takes from nature as a contribution to nature in return. This system covers a green sustainability project to be developed for various environments by converting carbon monoxide, nitrous oxide and various particulate polluting gases into oxygen and biomass through photosynthesis as a result of processing.

Blockchain Based Video Conferencing Application

Video conferencing systems are the communication center of the 21st century business world. Video conferencing applications, which were developed especially for the purpose of reducing the travel expenses of the business world, making time management efficient, etc., have become an inseparable part of social and professional life with the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it has been observed that video conferencing systems, which are the effective communication source of the business world that has evolved into a digital environment, sometimes fall short in terms of security. Security violations such as interruption of sessions, unauthorized third-party access to corporate data, etc., called 'Online Video Piracy', have increased with the widespread use of these systems. Video conferencing applications (Zoom, WebEx and Skype), which encountered the first global bombing violations in 2020, have started to work with intelligence officers to ensure the data and identity security of their users. However, similar violations and unauthorized data sharing

incidents continue today, and efforts to strengthen the security dimension of conference systems are also gaining momentum. Although end-to-end encryption and code generation are among the primary security measures in conference systems, there are still cases of third-party violations of meetings. The areas where our Video Conferencing Application product will be included with its security, cost-effectiveness and ease of use features are as follows;

• Distance education

• Remote diagnosis

• Online exam

• Inter-institutional and intra-institutional interviews

• Human resources interviews

• E-judicial systems (witness hearing, remote interrogation)

• E-examination (medical diagnosis) With the application to be developed on such issues, it will be possible to bring people together in a different location and carry out video conference processes without security breaches.

Development of Smart Public Transport Solutions in Urban Mobility

The management of crowded populations in public transportation (PT-Public Transportation) systems is very important both to encourage sustainable mobility by increasing the comfort and satisfaction of the user during the normal operation of public transportation systems and to cope with emergency situations such as pandemic crises or disaster management situations as it has been recently. The project aims to increase the experience of both the user and the driver and the smart transportation systems in different segments of the public transportation system (buses/trams/trains, railway/metro stations and bus stops). In order to achieve the mentioned goal and to convey the project idea in a clear systematic perspective;

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

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

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

• It is also 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.

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

Obtaining Sectoral Yield Forecast Using Machine Learning Techniques

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

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

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

Deep Learning Based Boundary Detection Project

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

  The project aims to provide high-accuracy detection of the area to be examined/analyzed by performing edge detection on images. The project aims to speed up the work processes of individuals and institutions operating in the relevant sector and to minimize the time spent on the subject within the scope of the project.

  Some areas of use of the project output product:

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

  The working method of the model to be developed;

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

Framework Mobile Application Development for Shared Systems in Mobility

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

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

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

Autonomous Flight Capability Development and Management System

Similar to self-driving vehicles, autonomous flight describes aircraft equipped with technology that can independently navigate and travel distances. This term covers any aircraft that does not require humans at the controls, from small-sized unmanned aerial vehicles to passenger jets. The existence of physically related vehicles is an undeniable fact and has great importance and place in our lives. Modern aircraft have various features to fly without a pilot at the controls. In addition, many aircraft spend most of their flight time in the air flying by themselves. However, there is a big difference between this and autonomous flight. Modern aircraft follow a specific flight plan placed in the Flight Management System by the pilot and thus perform a flight in the configurations set by adhering to the relevant route. The aircraft is equipped to follow the flight plan but not to deal with problems that arise during the flight; these are events that require human reactions and are

carried out by the pilot or co-pilot. The autonomous factor, in a way, includes an artificial intelligence that can think on its own and react when events outside the flight plan occur. Eventually, they would be able to take off and land without a runway and deal with turbulence or engine problems without a human in the cockpit. Specifically for the project, this system includes developing autonomous flight integration to plan and organize flight paths and to enable the unmanned aerial vehicle to position itself and return to its starting point when there is no GPS signal. This system to be developed will contribute greatly to air traffic; by gaining the reaction capabilities of humans with the deep learning method, it will provide the ability to make the most accurate moves at points where human competence is slow or insufficient.

MİA-XR APP

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

MİA -VR App

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

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

Deep Learning Based Image Processing Platform

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

Development of Metaverse Based Educational Application

The rapidly developing game culture, virtual world literature, rapidly increasing personal computer ownership rates, developing computer graphics tools, then developing games, the internet reaching all over the world, developing virtual reality and augmented reality technologies, blockchain and cryptocurrencies, developing server technologies, cloud computing and edge computing technologies have now introduced the concept of the metaverse into our lives. The parts of the metaverse and the technologies it is associated with are rapidly developing and it is thought that these technologies will become even more a part of our lives in the future. The positive impact and contribution of metaverse technology on educational processes is an indisputable fact. The rapidly increasing human population and the need to educate this human population and to train professional professionals in different fields are a necessity. This situation further reinforces the importance of virtual and augmented reality education in educational processes for training professional professionals from many different professional groups, from the field of medicine to the field of education, from the production sector to mining, and to emergencies. For example, it forces nurse educators to find innovative methods that will help nursing students develop and remember basic skills while ensuring patient safety. Thanks to the metaverse, where a digital twin of the real world can be created, we can move higher education institutions, a kindergarten or high school education to the virtual world and create its digital twin. VictoryXR (2021) stated

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

MİA-ViewAR

Outdoor navigation tools were not very popular in the initial stages. However, today this scenario has changed and many people cannot find their way without the help of these tools. Outdoor navigation tools are among the frequently used applications that save users time. The same applies to indoor navigation tools. The answer to the question of whether indoor navigation tools are important is positive. Several points supporting this answer are listed in the following sections. Indoor navigation, which forms the basis of our project idea, is a completely innovative idea and is quite suitable for the use of today's architecture, where most facilities such as offices, hospitals, campuses and shops are built in large areas. Once inside these facilities, it is a good idea not to rely on traditional paper maps, because these maps are difficult to use, time is lost while dealing with maps and this harms users' time management. For example, finding directions in a medium-sized facility visited for the first time takes users 13 minutes from an optimistic perspective. Innovative technology supporting indoor navigation provides endless possibilities. Organizations looking into indoor navigation tools envision a wide range of solutions including asset tracking in warehouses and hospitals, analytics for retail, and proximity or local marketing for retail/ecommerce. Utilizing these options will help businesses increase their return on investment and become more efficient. Additionally, indoor navigation tools have features that are beneficial to disadvantaged groups. For example, they can help the visually impaired find their way in large indoor facilities. In short, almost anyone can customize indoor navigation tools to suit their needs.

Smart Waste Management System

Smart cities are a concept that has been encountered frequently in recent years. While transportation and energy consumption are of great importance in this regard, the steps of transformation into a smart city are gaining momentum with the addition of innovative infrastructure and equipment to cities with sufficient infrastructure. Making systems smart, especially in our metropolitan cities, is important in terms of both ensuring an accessible and healthy life for city residents and increasing investments with high environmental awareness. There are many examples of studies on smart urbanism in our country. It is known that smart city concepts have advantages such as both increasing the social level of the public and providing great savings in municipalities' costs, etc. One of these advantage points is the integration of efficient waste collection systems into the infrastructures of cities. For example, in the current situation, all information such as where the waste management route passes, where the containers are, how many vehicles are used to collect the garbage is based on people's experiences. In addition, many municipalities do not even know how many containers they have on the field and where they are. However, as a result of making waste management systems created with experience smart with IoT devices; By achieving efficient route optimizations, it is possible to save on distance and time as well as vehicle, fuel, vehicle maintenance costs, personnel costs and depreciation. In addition, with

optimized smart waste management systems, personnel control and management mechanisms can operate more proactively and public complaints can be responded to more effectively.

Implementation of Intelligent Transportation Systems

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

Management and End-User Software for Shared Electric Vehicles

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

credit card, and the use of public transportation cards used in the city. In addition, there will be a Wallet feature in the mobile Application. In the IoT phase, information such as driving routes, duration, parking spaces, and charging status of the vehicles will be analyzed using IoT sensors in the vehicles, and this information will be transferred to the end user and management software.

Development of Maintenance Tracking and Analysis Application System with Radio Frequency

In processes related to patient care services provided in hospitals, nursing homes and individual homes, quality measurement and follow-up of the work performed are currently carried out through forms filled out by the responsible personnel. The system to be developed will be able to measure whether the patient was visited by the caregiver at the relevant time within the scope of date and time information in order to provide an objective quality measurement and work process follow-up mechanism for 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 many related centers. Work processes and service quality of many regions can be evaluated and reported through measurement information in database applications in the centers. The system to be developed will be able to measure the current status of the patient. In this context, movements and status information such as falling, leaving the care area, whether there is a person other than the patient in the care area, etc. can be measured. In this context, the obtained data can be transmitted to the center and the patient control can be provided from a distance. The system to be developed can be used as an objective follow-up and situation analysis mechanism with machine evaluation independent of human participation. The system will facilitate follow-up for works carried out in many and different regions. The evaluation will be carried out and reported in the centers with real-time data transfer. In this context, there will be no dependence on the human factor in the evaluation and reporting processes.

There will be no use or storage of personal data in the operation of the system. The system will not need a sensor such as a camera, etc., and personal data such as photographs and video images of the staff and the relevant patients will not be obtained or stored in any way. The hospital information management system named "MIA-MED" developed by MİA Teknoloji is currently actively used by 11 university hospitals. It is planned to integrate the system planned to be obtained within the scope of this project into the hospital management system.

MIA-CliniC

The patient participation approach adopted in the project idea development steps activates the role of the individual in health services, thus improving health services and treatment processes, achieving better health outcomes, reducing health service costs and determining more effective health policies.

With the development of mobile health applications, the contribution of patient participation to health processes has also increased. Thus, users can carry out processes such as instant and fast access to health information, making appointments, and remote consultations with doctors through the application. Within the scope of the project, users will access a personal health monitoring application with the mobile application called MIA-MED Clinic.

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

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

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

Wind speed is the most important factor that determines the energy given to the turbine blades. Wind turbines produce less energy at low wind speeds and more energy at high wind speeds. However, excessively high wind speeds can cause unwanted results such as damage or shutdown of the turbines. Predictions for wind turbines are generally based on measurements of wind speed, wind direction and other meteorological parameters. Analysis made with meteorological data are based on predictions of parameters such as weather forecasts, wind speed, wind direction and air temperature. These predictions are used to optimize turbine maintenance and energy production planning. They can also be used by automatic control systems used to increase the efficiency of wind turbines and prevent damage.

The project output product will be a platform that will create a feasibility report for the user by performing meteorological and geophysical analysis of the region in order to model the 15-day production estimate in renewable energy plants. Storage systems that are mandatory for renewable energy plants must be planned in line with meteorological data and grid stability. Since the project output product has the ability to predict production, it will determine the energy storage capacity of the plant. Thus, the stability optimization of the network will be ensured. Maintenance and repair activities in renewable energy plants are of great importance to energy providers in terms of cost and time. Since the project output product performs 15-day production estimate modeling, it will provide planned maintenance by informing the user when maintenance and repair activities should be performed.

Cloud Based Energy Monitoring and Asset Management Application Development Project

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

Electricity production based on renewable energy varies depending on seasonal conditions and hours of the day. In order to overcome this supply variability, the number of energy storage systems that store grid electricity and transfer it back to the grid when needed is increasing worldwide. When we look at the general problems in renewable energy plants, the following results have been obtained:

• The focus is only on energy production,

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

• Inability to monitor instant energy production,

• Inadequate planning of the workforce due to the lack of advanced applications for maintenance and failures.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MİA Smart Health

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

Ekomob

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

KarDest

This project is planned as a decision support software that will enable us to examine the social, economic and environmental benefits that mobility sharing systems can provide on a city and country scale. This software will have features that will enable us to perform economic, health, environmental and public benefit analyses of bicycle sharing system applications on a city and country scale, and to analyze user behavior. The aim of the system to be developed is to increase the use of sustainable transportation modes with the right investments. The basic framework of the project has been determined as the ability to predict with high accuracy rates the

benefit analysis of investment outputs in the integration processes of transportation systems on a city scale with mobility vehicles, both in the current and planning stages. In this context, it is aimed to develop a decision support system based on big data with a multi-dimensional 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 for efficient use and monitoring of these systems at a time when vehicles are becoming increasingly widespread as an environmentally friendly means of transportation. The project will enable all electric vehicles to be connected to each other under a central control system. This system will provide better management to users by monitoring the location, charge status, mileage data, lock data, sensor data, driving data, charging station data, emission data, availability and maintenance requirements of the vehicles in real time. All electric vehicles will be equipped with MobilityGPS and various sensors. These telemetry systems will monitor the current location and activity of the vehicles. Users will be able to easily find the nearest vehicles and make reservations through the application or online. The user experience will be enhanced within the scope of the project and this data will be integrated into the mobile application. Users will be able to easily rent a vehicle, check the status of the vehicles and plan their trips. The telemetry data collected during the project will be analyzed to enable more efficient distribution of vehicles and management of maintenance needs. This will help in more efficient use of resources. The project aims to promote sustainable transportation in cities and reduce traffic congestion. It will also increase the reliability and usability of car sharing systems, encouraging users to use more environmentally friendly transportation options. New 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 application that will make it easier for users to find and rent vehicles. The aim of the project is to promote sustainable transportation and reduce traffic congestion. This will be achieved by making vehicles more attractive as an environmentally friendly means of transportation.

Stream Soft

Today, the rapid growth of cities and the increasing popularity of online shopping have increased the importance and complexity of parcel delivery. Therefore, the 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-wheeler and four-wheeler electric vehicle modes.

The main steps of the project are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

The project will greatly benefit both businesses and our cities by making urban takeaway delivery more environmentally friendly and efficient. Furthermore, the success of this project could lead to the development of future delivery methods and has the potential to set a standard in this area.

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

Tripy Soft

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

Tripy Link

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

Tripy Tech

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

AI Based Secure and Safe Framework for Public Transportation

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

VR Speaking Club

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

Fully Automatic Medicine Labeling Device

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

The software and hardware solutions developed are designed to detect and prevent incompatibilities and errors between prescribed medicines and medicines administered to patients. These systems perform the functions of recording, storing and analyzing prescriptions electronically, ensuring that medicines are administered to the right patient, at the right time and in the right dose. In addition, thanks to these

technologies, it has become possible to manage medicine stocks in hospitals more effectively, thus aiming to both reduce costs and prevent medicine waste.

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

AI Innovation in Smile Design

There are various smile design protocols in cosmetic dentistry today. However, most clinicians want to use the simplest protocol and the most predictable results. It should always be remembered that there should always be a multi-factorial decision-making process in gummysmile cases and that the clinician should be able to treat patients with an individualized and interdisciplinary approach. However, there is now a perception that smile design software can be used as a marketing tool to sell the highest cost software to the final buyers rather than helping to understand the diagnosis-treatment options, etiological factors and determine the dental treatment needs of the patients. The use of AI software in this aspect has raised many ethical questions and issues that have received little or no attention until now. However, the fact that gummysmile (gummy smile), which is the main reason that pushes the individual to change his/her smile, is not addressed from a periodontal perspective in smile design applications on social media platforms and in the literature so far, mostly includes prosthetic, restorative and orthodontic treatment suggestions, constitutes the main framework of the writing of this project proposal. Because the removal of excess gums alone, without prosthetic, restorative and orthodontic treatments, offers periodontal treatments that reduce the visibility of the gums, change the form of the teeth, extend the clinical crown size of the teeth, allow the gingival levels to be symmetrical and, most importantly, prioritize the goal of being healthy by meeting the patient's expectations in line with the indication. **When considered from this aspect, at this point, it has become necessary to proceed by keeping the terminology "smile design" and "gummysmile" separate from each other and to use the expressions "excessive gum appearance" and "gummy smile" more widely. With the innovative AI software in this project proposal, the perception that a patient should be treated with smile design, even though he/she does not need it or more than he/she needs (for reasons such as reaching the idealized beauty perception from the patient's perspective or the highest cost from the financial providers), will be made in accordance with the patient's age and treatment requirement ranking (in most cases, periodontal treatment is both the first choice and a treatment that should be done as the first choice). In this respect, it will provide economic and ethical contributions to the health sector.

EXPLORA (3D Object Visualization and Interaction Platform)

The proposed project aims to transform users' interaction and viewing experiences with 3D objects using Microsoft HoloLens 2 mixed reality technology. Through this advanced platform, users can examine various objects in a virtual environment and observe every detail of these objects in real time. Users can emphasize important points, make explanations and take notes by adding marks on objects. This feature reinforces learning by increasing the flow of information, especially in education and design processes.

The application is designed to help users better understand 3D models in various fields such as education, design and production. For example, students can better grasp complex topics in a mixed reality environment; designers can get user feedback and improve their products by seeing their prototypes in a real-world environment. In the production field, employees can learn assembly and maintenance processes more

effectively using mixed reality, thus reducing error rates.

This approach makes learning processes more effective by providing users with both a visual and tactile experience. Real-time interaction and feedback mechanisms enrich users' experiences and help them internalize information in a more meaningful way. As a result, this project stands out as a step that will radically change the way users access and understand information by making the best use of the opportunities offered by mixed reality.

Development of Artificial Intelligence-Based Solutions in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Gum Inflammation with the XGBoost Model

Artificial intelligence is encountered in many areas with its problem-solving skills and solutions that make human life easier. Developments in hardware and software accelerate this process. Along with artificial intelligence, image processing technologies have also developed and have become capable of detecting even the smallest details. These developments reveal how artificial intelligence and image processing methods can be applied in critical areas such as dental health. The increase in the human population and high consumption need have led to an increase in health problems. Especially in the field of dental health, the detection and treatment of gingivitis is of critical importance for the protection of health. In this study, we investigate the solutions offered by artificial intelligence and image processing techniques to classify gingivitis conditions (healthy, mild, moderate, severe) using thermal mouth images. The models will be trained on the data obtained from thermal mouth images using the XGBoost image classification algorithm. In addition, to improve the performance of these models, the most appropriate hyperparameters will be determined with the Grid Search Optimization algorithm and the effects of these hyperparameters on the performance of artificial intelligence models will be compared. This study will reveal the effectiveness of artificial intelligence and image processing methods in the early detection of gingivitis, which will make a significant contribution to the field of dental health.

Object Recognition Project in Unity with Tensorflow Lite

In today's world, where access to information and digitalization are accelerating, artificial intelligence and deep learning technologies offer revolutionary solutions in different sectors. These technologies directly contribute to human life by optimizing processes in areas such as health, agriculture, industry and logistics, while increasing the effectiveness of data analysis and automation. Artificial intelligence systems accelerate decision-making processes and provide more accurate predictions with the ability to draw meaningful conclusions from large data sets. Deep learning algorithms play a critical role in solving complex problems such as image and object recognition. Developing efficient and optimized solutions, especially on mobile devices, has become a strategic necessity in terms of responding to today's digital needs. The Object Recognition Project in Unity with TensorFlow Lite and YOLO aims to both increase performance and ease of use by optimizing object recognition technology on mobile devices. Object recognition technology on mobile devices is of critical importance in data processing processes today. Large amounts of data must be processed quickly and accurately in areas such as agriculture, health, smart cities and industrial production. At this point, optimized artificial intelligence libraries such as TensorFlow Lite and fast object recognition algorithms such as YOLO (You Only Look Once) come into play. TensorFlow Lite is specifically optimized for mobile devices to run deep learning models with low power consumption and high performance. YOLO is an object recognition algorithm that provides fast and accurate recognition of objects. While TensorFlow Lite stands out with its ability to work efficiently on different hardware accelerators such as CPU, GPU and NPU, YOLO offers fast and real-time object recognition capabilities. Techniques such as model quantization provide great advantages in terms of memory usage and processing time. At the same time, it offers low latency for real-time object recognition applications; this plays an

important role in augmented reality (AR) applications, industrial automation and other critical areas. With these technologies, object recognition operations will be performed with high accuracy despite the limited hardware resources of the devices, and effective solutions will be offered in a wide range of applications. The main objective of the project is to develop an object recognition system that works on mobile devices with TensorFlow Lite and YOLO, and to present a solution that offers low energy consumption and high efficiency. This solution will be a technology that can be used in many different areas such as augmented reality (AR) applications, mobile games, industrial tracking systems and agricultural analysis.

2 . PRINCIPLES OF PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Basic Principles Regarding Presentation

2.1.1 Declaration of Conformity

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

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

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

The Group has prepared its financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with the CMB's Communiqué No. II-14.1 and the announcements clarifying this Communiqué. The financial statements and notes are presented in accordance with the formats recommended by the CMB and include the required information. The Company maintains its accounting records in accordance with the Uniform Chart of Accounts, the Turkish Commercial Code, and Turkish Tax Laws, and prepares its statutory financial statements in Turkish Lira 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 May 12, 2025. The Group's general assembly and/or legal authorities have the authority to amend the accompanying financial statements.

2.1.3 Monetary Measurement Unit and Reporting Unit

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

2.1.4 Netting/Offsetting

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

2.1.5 Preparation of Financial Statements in an Inflationary Environment

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

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

These financial statements and all comparative amounts from prior periods have been adjusted for changes in the general purchasing power of the Turkish lira in accordance with TAS 29 and are ultimately expressed in terms of the purchasing power of the Turkish lira as of September 30, 2024.

Inflation adjustments were calculated using coefficients calculated using the Consumer Price Index in Turkey published by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK). Since January 1, 2005, when the Turkish lira ceased to be defined as the currency of a hyperinflationary economy, the corresponding adjustment coefficients for the current and past periods are as follows:

Date	CPI	Correction Factor
2022	1128,45	2,38
2023	1859,38	1,44
2024	2684,55	1,10
31.06.2025	3132,17	1,00

The correction made by the Company in accordance with TMS 29 is essentially as follows;

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

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

2.1.5.3 The impact 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.

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

2.1.5.5 The impact of inflation on the Company's net monetary asset position in the current period is recorded in the net monetary position gain/loss account in the income statement.

2.1.6 Principles of Consolidation

Control is deemed to exist if the parent company directly or indirectly controls more than half of the voting rights in a partnership and has the authority to govern the entity's financial and operating policies.

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

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

Consolidation Method

2.1.6.1 The consolidated partnerships' statements of financial position and comprehensive income statements are consolidated by adding them together. The book value of the parent company's shares in the consolidated subsidiaries is offset against the subsidiary's equity accounts.

2.1.6.2 The receivables and payables of the partnerships within the scope of consolidation from each other, the sales of goods and services made by the partnerships within the scope of consolidation from each other, and the income and expense items arising from their transactions with each other are mutually offset.

2.1.6.3 Current and fixed assets purchased by the partnerships subject to the consolidation method from each other are shown in the consolidated statement of financial position based on the amounts found by making adjustments to ensure that these assets are shown at their acquisition costs to the partnerships within the scope of consolidation.

2.1.6.4 Amounts corresponding to shares other than the parent company and subsidiaries are deducted from all equity account group items, including paid/issued capital of subsidiaries within the scope of consolidation, and are shown under the account group name "Non-Controlling Interests" before the equity account group of the consolidated financial statement.

2.1.6.5 As of the date when the partnership within the scope of consolidation becomes a subsidiary and as a one-time payment for subsequent share purchases, the acquisition cost of the shares held by the parent company in the subsidiary's capital is deducted from the value that these shares represent in the subsidiary's equity in the financial position statement valued according to fair value as of the purchase date.

2.1.6.6 Acquisitions are accounted for by the Company using the purchase method. In this method, acquisitions are recorded at cost. Starting from the acquisition date, the Company includes the operating results of the acquired business in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and, on that date, includes each identifiable asset and liability of the acquired business in the statement of financial position, as well as any goodwill or negative goodwill arising from the acquisition.

2.1.7 Comparative Information and Preparation of Prior Period Financial Statements

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

2.1.8 Business Continuity

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

2.1.9 Financial Statements of Subsidiaries Operating in Foreign Countries

The financial statements of subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint ventures operating in foreign countries have been prepared in accordance with the legislation in force in the countries in which they operate and are arranged by reflecting the necessary adjustments and classifications to comply with the Company's accounting policies. If the functional currency of the Company's subsidiaries differs from the reporting currency, they are translated into the reporting currency as follows:

2.1.9.1 All assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date.

2.1.9.2 Revenues and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income are translated using the exchange rate on the transaction date, and the resulting exchange rate translation differences are shown as a separate item (foreign currency translation differences) in equity and the statement of comprehensive income.

2.1.10 Changes in Turkish Reporting Standards

The accounting policies used in the preparation of the financial statements for the accounting period ending June 30, 2025, were applied consistently with those used in the previous year, with the exception of the new and amended IFRS standards and IFRS interpretations effective as of January 1, 2025, summarized below. The effects of these standards and interpretations on the Group's financial position and performance are explained in the relevant paragraphs.

New standards in force as of December 31, 2024 and amendments and interpretations to existing previous standards

Amendments to IAS 1, Long-Term Liabilities with Contractual Terms: Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments clarify how the conditions that an entity must meet within twelve months of the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments also aim to improve the information an entity provides about liabilities subject to these conditions.

TFRS 16, Sale and Leaseback Transactions: Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments include the sale and leaseback provisions in IFRS 16 that clarify how an entity accounts for a sale and leaseback transaction after the transaction date. Sale and leaseback transactions where some or all of the lease payments consist of variable lease payments that are not linked to an index or rate are likely to be affected.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 regarding supplier finance arrangements: Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. These amendments require disclosure to increase transparency regarding supplier financing arrangements and their impact on businesses' liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risks. The disclosure requirements are the International Accounting Standards Board's (IASB) response to investor concerns that some companies' supplier financing arrangements are insufficiently clear and hinder investor analysis.

TSRS 1, "General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information," is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. This standard provides the basic framework for disclosing a company's exposure to material sustainability-related risks and opportunities within its value chain.

TSRS 2, "Climate-related Disclosures," is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. This standard is the first issue standard to establish companies' disclosure requirements for climate-related risks and opportunities. However, the KGK Board Decision, published in the Official Gazette on December 29, 2023, announced that certain businesses will be subject to mandatory sustainability reporting starting January 1, 2024. For the purposes of determining businesses subject to sustainability reporting under

the "Board Decision on the Scope of Application of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)" dated January 5, 2024, businesses falling within the scope of the sustainability application are counted. Furthermore, the scope of businesses subject to sustainability reporting has been changed in accordance with the "Board Decision on the Scope of Application of the Turkish Sustainability Reporting Standards (TSRS)" dated December 16, 2024.

Standards and amendments published but not yet effective as of December 31, 2024:

The IFRS codification has been retained in the standards recently published by the International Accounting Standards Board, but not yet incorporated into legislation by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority.

TFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts': Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. This standard replaces TFRS 4, which currently allows for a wide range of applications. TFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting for all entities that issue insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features. However, in its letter dated April 6, 2023, sent to the Association of Insurance, Reinsurance and Pension Companies of Turkey, the Public Oversight Authority (KGK) stated that it has reached the conclusion that it would be appropriate to apply TFRS 17 to the consolidated and individual financial statements of insurance, reinsurance, and pension companies, banks with partnerships/investments in these companies, and other companies with partnerships/investments in these companies, as of January 1, 2024. On the other hand, due to the change in the effective date of TFRS 17 from "January 1, 2024" to "January 1, 2025" in accordance with Article 13, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the "Regulation on the Amendment of the Regulation on Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Pension Companies" issued by the Insurance and Private Pension Regulation and Supervision Board (SEDDK), the Banks Association of Turkey (KGK) stated in its letter dated February 15, 2024, that the implementation date of TFRS 17 for consolidated and separate financial statements of insurance, reinsurance, and pension companies, banks with partnerships/investments in these companies, and other companies with partnerships/investments in these companies has been postponed to January 1, 2025. However, due to the change in the effective date of TFRS 17 from "January 1, 2025" to "January 1, 2026" pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the "Regulation on Amendments to the Regulation on Financial Reporting of Insurance, Reinsurance, and Pension Companies" issued by the SEDDK, the KGK's letter to the Banks Association of Turkey dated January 14, 2025, stated that the application date of TFRS 17 for the consolidated and separate financial statements of insurance, reinsurance, and pension companies, banks with partnerships/investments in these companies, and other companies with partnerships/investments in these companies has been postponed to January 1, 2026.

TAS 21 Lack of Amendability: Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. An entity is affected by these changes when it has a transaction or activity in a foreign currency that cannot be converted into another currency at a specific measurement date for a specific purpose. A currency can be exchanged for another currency when the ability to obtain it becomes available (with a normal administrative delay), and the transaction occurs through a market or clearing mechanism that creates enforceable rights and obligations.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments: Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026 (early application permitted). These amendments:

- Clarification of timing requirements for the recognition and derecognition of certain financial assets and liabilities, together with a new exemption for certain financial liabilities paid through the

electronic cash transfer system;

- Providing further guidance and clarification on assessing whether a financial asset meets the criteria of principal and interest payments only;
- Adding new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that could alter cash flows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environmental, social and governance (ESG) objectives); and
- Updates are made to the disclosures regarding equity instruments whose fair value difference is reflected in other comprehensive income.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs – Amendment 11; Annual improvements are limited to amendments that clarify statements in an Accounting Standard or correct relatively minor unexpected outcomes, oversights, or inconsistencies between the provisions of an Accounting Standard. The 2024 amendments relate to the following standards:

• IFRS 1 Initial Adoption of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards;
• IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the accompanying Guidance for the Application of IFRS 7;
• IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
• IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
• IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements: Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. This is the new standard on the presentation and disclosure of financial statements, focusing on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- The structure of the profit or loss statement;
- Required disclosures in the financial statements for specific profit or loss performance measures reported outside the entity's financial statements (i.e., performance measures defined by management);
- Enhanced principles for aggregation and disaggregation generally applicable to the basic financial statements and footnotes.

IFRS 19 for Subsidiaries Without Public Accountability:

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Early application is permitted. This new standard is applied in conjunction with other IFRSs. A qualifying subsidiary applies the requirements of other IFRS Accounting Standards, except for the disclosure requirements, and instead applies the reduced disclosure requirements in IFRS 19. The reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 balance the information needs of users of the financial statements of qualifying subsidiaries with the cost savings for preparers of financial statements. IFRS 19 is a standard that can be adopted voluntarily by qualifying subsidiaries. A subsidiary meets the relevant conditions if:

- It is not publicly accountable, and
- It has a parent or intermediate parent that produces publicly available consolidated financial statements that comply with IFRS Accounting Standards.

2.2 Changes and Errors in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

2.2.1 Changes in Accounting Policies

An entity may change its accounting policies only if:

a) It is required by a TAS/TFRS, or

b) It is of a nature that the effects of transactions and events on the entity's financial position, performance, or cash flows are presented in a more appropriate and reliable manner in the financial statements.

When an accounting policy is changed, the total amount of the adjustment for periods prior to those presented in the financial statements is included in the retained earnings of the following period. Other information for prior periods is also restated. When changes in accounting policies affect the current period, prior periods, or the operating results of successive periods, the reasons for the change, the amount of the adjustment for the current period and prior periods, the amount of the adjustment for periods prior to those presented, and the fact that the comparative information has been restated or that the application was not made because it would have involved excessive costs, are publicly disclosed.

2.2.2 Changes in Accounting Estimates

Many financial statement items cannot be measured precisely due to the uncertainties inherent in business operations, but they can be estimated. Estimates are made based on the most current and reliable information.

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively, both in the current period and in future periods.

2.2.3 Errors

Errors that arise during the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial statement items are corrected retroactively in the first set of financial statements to be approved after they are discovered.

The correction process should be carried out:

a) by restating the comparative amounts for the period in which the error occurred; or

b) if the error occurred before the earliest financial statement period presented, by restating the opening amounts of assets, liabilities, and equity for that prior period.

When the cumulative effect of the error across all prior periods cannot be calculated for the beginning of the current period, the entity restates its comparative information prospectively, starting from the beginning of the most recent period for which it is feasible to apply it.

2.3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.3.1 Revenue

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

a) Determining contracts with customers

b) Determining the performance obligations in the contract

c) Determining the transaction price in the contract

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

e) Recognizing revenue when each performance obligation is fulfilled

Accordingly, the goods or services promised in each contract with customers are first evaluated, and each commitment to transfer such goods or services is identified as a separate performance obligation. It then determines whether the performance obligations will be fulfilled over time or at a specific point in time. If the Company transfers control of a good or service over time and therefore fulfills its performance obligations related to the related sales over time, it measures progress toward full fulfillment of these performance obligations and recognizes revenue over time in the financial statements. Revenue related to performance obligations that constitute a promise to transfer goods or services is recognized when control of the goods or services is acquired by the customer.

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

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

b) The company can define each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred.

c) The company can define payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred.

d) The contract is commercial in nature.

e) It is probable that the company will collect consideration for the goods or services to be transferred to the customer. In assessing the probability of collection of a consideration, the company considers only the customer's ability to pay the consideration on time and their intention to do so.

If there is uncertainty about the collectability of the revenue amount previously recognized in the financial statements, the amount that cannot be collected or whose collection probability is no longer probable is recognized in the financial statements as an expense instead of adjusting the revenue initially recognized.

2.3.2 Inventories;

The cost of inventories includes all purchase costs, conversion costs, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their current condition and location. Differences between the cash value and the futures value of inventories purchased on credit are recognized as financing expenses in the period in which they occur.

Inventory costs are calculated using the weighted average cost method.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated selling expenses required to make the sale.

2.3.3 Tangible Fixed Assets;

Tangible assets estimated to be used in the company for more than one year are initially recorded at cost. Fixed assets

are valued based on the cost model. Assets are adjusted in accordance with IAS 29 using the month index of the acquisition date.
The Company calculates pro rata depreciation for its fixed assets using the straight-line depreciation method.
The Company uses the asset's useful life as a basis when determining the depreciation lives of its fixed assets.
The useful lives used by the Company for its fixed assets are as follows:

Machinery, facilities and equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years
Fixed Assets	2 – 15 years
Other intangible assets	3 – 49 years

2.3.4 Intangible Fixed Assets;

Intangible assets estimated to be used for more than one year are initially recognized at cost. In subsequent periods, they are valued based on the cost model. Assets are adjusted in accordance with IAS 29 using the month index of the acquisition date.

The Group uses the asset's useful life as the basis for determining the depreciation life of intangible assets.

2.3.5 Impairment of Assets

Tangible and intangible fixed assets are tested for impairment if, in the face of various events and circumstances, the carrying value of fixed assets is determined to fall below their realizable or future value. A provision for impairment is established if the carrying value of a tangible or intangible fixed asset exceeds its realizable or future value from acquisition.

2.3.6 Borrowing Costs

Interest-bearing bank loans are recorded on a net basis, after deducting the acquisition cost. Income and expenses arising during the redemption process or the recording of liabilities are recognized in the income statement. Borrowing costs are also recognized on an accrual basis and classified as loans even if they are not due in the period in which they are incurred.

2.3.7 Leases

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

a) The contract includes a defined asset. An asset is generally defined by explicit or implicit mention in the contract.

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

c) The supplier has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the identified asset.

d) The supplier has the right to manage the use of the identified asset. The Group considers it to have the right to use the asset if decisions regarding how and for what purpose the asset will be used are predetermined. The Group has the right to manage the use of the asset under the following circumstances:

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

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

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

Existence of right of use

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

a) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability,

b) The amount obtained by deducting all lease incentives received from all lease payments made on or before the commencement date 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 inventory production).

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

a) Less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, and

b) At cost, adjusted for remeasurement of the lease liability.

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

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

Lease obligation

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group measures its lease liability based on the present value of lease payments not yet realized at that date. Lease payments are discounted using the implicit interest rate in the lease, if that rate is readily determinable; if that rate is not readily determinable, the lessee's alternative borrowing cost is used. The alternative borrowing cost is determined by taking into account the Group companies' borrowing rates at the contract dates.

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

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

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

rate at the actual start date of the lease;

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.8 Taxation

The general corporate tax rate in Turkey is 25%. This rate was increased to 25% with the "Law on the Establishment of Additional Motor Vehicle Tax to Compensate for Economic Losses Caused by the Earthquakes Occurring on February 6, 2023, and Amendment of Certain Laws and Decree Law No. 375" dated July 14, 2023.

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

Advanced tax is calculated for income earned quarterly. The calculated and paid amounts can be offset against the final tax amount at year-end, or the corporate tax paid before accrual can be offset against other debts to the government. A 25% portion of profits from the sale of fixed assets and financial assets held for two years or more is exempt from this corporate tax.

Temporary articles were added to the Corporate Tax Law No. 5520 dated June 13, 2006, by Law No. 7316 dated April 22, 2021. Accordingly, the 20% tax rate in the Corporate Tax Law will be applied as 25% for corporate profits for the 2021 tax period and 23% for corporate profits for the 2022 tax period. These rates will be applied to corporate profits for accounting periods beginning within the relevant year for corporations designated with special accounting periods.

According to Turkish tax legislation, financial losses shown on tax returns can be deducted from corporate profits for the period, provided that they do not exceed five years. However, financial losses cannot be offset against prior year profits.

2.3.9 Deferred Tax

Deferred taxes are calculated based on temporary differences between the deductible tax base of assets and liabilities and their recorded amounts in the financial statements. Temporary differences arise from the recognition of income and expenses in different financial statement periods in accordance with tax laws. While deferred tax liabilities are calculated for all taxable temporary differences, deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences are calculated assuming that there will be taxable income in future periods.

The Group has adopted a 23% deferred tax rate.

2.3.10 Instruments Stock

Values;

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and bank deposits. They are shown as the sum of the costs of obtaining cash and cash equivalents and their accrued interest. Cash in hand consists of Turkish Lira and foreign currency balances. Turkish Lira balances are recorded at their carrying value, while foreign currency balances are recorded at the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey's foreign exchange buying rate as of the balance sheet date.

Bank deposits consist of time and demand deposits and the interest accrued on these deposits. Turkish Lira deposits are recorded at their cost, and foreign currency deposit accounts are recorded at their converted Turkish Lira value using the Central Bank's foreign exchange buying rate as of the balance sheet date.

Because foreign currency liquid assets are converted into Turkish Lira at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, the fair values of these assets are assumed to be equivalent to their carrying values.

Bank deposits are assumed to be at fair value because these assets are disposed of in short periods and carry no risk of impairment. Fair value is the amount that would be realized if an asset were exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable and willing parties in a mutually beneficial market environment.

Receivables and Payables

Trade receivables and payables arising from the Group's provision of a product or service to a buyer or the receipt of a product or service from a supplier are shown net of deferred finance income and expenses. After netting off deferred finance income and expenses, trade receivables and payables are calculated by discounting the subsequent amounts of receivables and payables recorded at their original invoice value using the effective interest method. Short-term receivables without a stated interest rate are shown at their invoice value unless the effect of the original effective interest rate is significant.

The period for converting trade receivables/payables into cash, even if longer than 12 months, is considered part of the normal operating cycle of the company, and such receivables are classified as current assets. In calculating expected credit losses, the Company considers both past credit loss experience and future projections.

Provision for Doubtful Receivables

The Group establishes an allowance for doubtful receivables for trade receivables when there is objective evidence that collection is no longer possible. This allowance is the amount remaining after deducting any guarantees and collateral received from the carrying amount of the receivable.

Following the establishment of an allowance for doubtful receivables, if all or part of the doubtful receivable is collected, the collected amount is deducted from the allowance for doubtful receivables and recorded as other income.

2.3.11 Employee Benefits / Severance Pay Tanımlanan Benefit plan:

The Group is obligated under applicable law to pay severance pay to employees whose employment is terminated due to retirement or for reasons other than resignation or behavior specified in the Labor Law. The severance pay provision is calculated based on the net present value of the expected future obligations arising from the retirement of all employees and is reflected in the financial statements. Actuarial gains/losses related to

defined benefit plans are recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income within the scope of the amendments to IAS 19, "Employee Benefits."

Defined contribution plans:

The Group pays mandatory social security premiums to the Social Security Institution. As long as the Group continues to pay these premiums, it has no further obligations. These premiums are reflected in personnel expenses as they accrue.

2.3.12 Earnings / (Loss) Per Share

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

The weighted average number of shares represents the number of shares at the beginning of the period, adjusted by the number of shares issued during the period, multiplied by the time weighting factor (the ratio calculated by dividing the number of days shares were outstanding by the total number of days during the period).

In Turkey, companies can increase their capital through "bonus shares" distributed to shareholders from retained earnings. Such "bonus shares" distributions are treated as issued shares in earnings per share calculations. Accordingly, the weighted average number of shares used in these calculations is calculated by taking into account the retroactive effects of these share distributions.

2.3.13 Events After the Balance Sheet Date

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

2.3.14 Assets and Liabilities in Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the current exchange rates on the transaction date. Asset and liability accounts recorded in foreign currencies are subject to evaluation based on the exchange rates at the end of each period. Exchange rate differences arising from the evaluation are reflected in the income statement as exchange gains or losses.

The exchange rates used at the end of each period are as follows:

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Currency	Buy	Buy
USD	37,7656	35,2803
EUR	40,7019	36,7362
GBP	48,7963	35,2803

2.3.15 Accounting Estimates

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

Estimates and the underlying assumptions are continually reviewed.

a) Useful lives of tangible and intangible assets,

b) Discount rates applied to trade receivables and payables,

c) Provision rates for receivables from the Social Security Institution (SGK),

d) Regarding employee benefits: retirement period, raise rate, discount rate, and severance pay eligibility rate,

e) Rates used in deferred tax calculations,

f) Accounting for assets subject to operating leases.

2.3.16 Related Parties

For the purposes of these consolidated financial statements, shareholders, senior executives, members of the Board of Directors, their families, and companies, affiliates, and partnerships controlled by or affiliated with them are considered and considered related parties. The Group engaged in transactions with related parties during the period as part of its ordinary activities.

Information about the Company's related party transactions is provided in Note 28.

2.3.17 Other Balance Sheet Items

Other balance sheet items are reflected primarily at their recorded values.

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Details of cash and equivalents are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Cash	262.836	161.183
Bank	824.876.876	994.863.512
Total	**825.139.712**	**995.024.695**

The maturity structure of bank accounts is as follows:

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Demand deposit	824.866.849	950.795.077
Term deposit	272.863	44.229.618
Total	**825.139.712**	**995.024.695**

353,068,050 TL (31.12.2024: 365,037,908 TL) of the bank's assets consist of liquid funds.

The foreign exchange position of cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

(TL)	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
TL	635.045.936	981.428.190
USD	301.014	13.262.020
Euro	189.792.762	334.485
Total	**825.139.712**	**995.024.695**

3. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

Details of long-term financial investments are as follows:

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Diltekin Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (*)	31.003.487	31.003.489
İkihan Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (*)	34.877.259	34.877.258
Censan Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (*)	7.760.858	7.760.858
Ketendil Enerji Üretim ve Ticaret Anonim Şirketi (*)	89.272	89.272
Mia Tech Co. (*)	981.873	785.920
Nouzı Energıe Srl (*)	4.423	4.423
Renawell Energıe Srl (*)	2.211	2.210
Link Bilgisayar Sistemleri Yazılımı A.Ş. (**)	2.029.439.090	1.783.487.677
Total	**2.104.158.473**	**1.858.011.107**

(*) Since financial investments have not yet begun operations, they are reported at cost in the financial statements dated June 30, 2025.

(**) In the current period, the Company acquired a 28.58% stake in Vitalis Technology Inc. (Vitalis Inc.) for 264,664,859 TL (inflation-adjusted value). On September 17, 2024, Vitalis Inc. and Link Computer Systems Software and Hardware Industry and Trade Inc. (Link Inc.) signed a merger agreement. The merger was approved by the Capital Markets Board on November 21, 2024. The expert report on this merger was prepared by Bizim Menkul Değerler Inc.

According to the Expert Institution Report, the merger ratio was determined as 0.505744316 and 3,072,580 Group C shares of Link A.Ş. were acquired by Mia A.Ş. in exchange for the existing Vitalis A.Ş. shares.

Link A.Ş.'s Group C shares are traded on BIST and the details are as follows.

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Amount	3.072.580	3.072.580
Share Closing Price	660,50	580,00
Market Value	2.029.439.090	1.783.487.677
Increase in Value	245.951.413	1.474.692.783

5. TRADE RECEIVABLES / TRADE PAYABLES

Details regarding trade receivables are as follows:

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Buyers	806.527.470	409.411.900
Buyers [Related party]	794.250.868	1.114.793.783
Notes receivable	29.750.000	–
Discount of notes receivable	-1.809.143	–
Doubtful receivables	2.371.678	2.767.130
Provision for doubtful receivables	-2.371.678	-2.767.130
Total	**1.628.719.195**	**1.524.205.683**

A discount rate of 57.86% was used in the rediscount calculation for trade receivables (December 31, 2024: 55.58%).

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

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Beginning of Period	2.134.867	3.708.660
Collections/Cancellations	–	-1.573.793
Additions	236.811	–
Total	**2.371.678**	**2.134.867**
TAS 29 presentation effect	–	632.263
End Period	**2.371.678**	**2.767.130**

Details of trade payables are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Vendors	230.983.296	155.222.253
Trade payables [Related party]	139.483.622	–
Promissory notes	51.375.514	419.397.291
Discount of notes payable	-3.638.396	-61.777.455
Discount of notes payable [Related Party]	–	–
Other trade payables	–	1.356.203
Total	**418.204.036**	**514.198.292**

A discount rate of 54.75% was used in the rediscount calculation for trade payables (December 31, 2024: 55.58%). The expected maturities of trade payables are as follows:

Terms	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
0-3 Months	51.375.514	288.580.138
3-12 Months	370.466.918	240.638.531
1-5 Years	–	46.757.078
Total	**421.842.432**	**575.975.747**

6. FINANCIAL DEBTS

Details of short-term financial liabilities are as follows;

Short-term borrowings	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Bank loans	805.391.273	578.804.264
Principal installments and interest on long-term loans	103.305.281	107.306.465
Usage rights obligations	579.208	1.238.923
Total	**909.275.762**	**687.349.652**

Details of long-term financial liabilities are as follows;

Long-term borrowings	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Bank loans	56.050.212	128.516.760
Usage rights obligations	85.651	746.070
Total	**56.135.863**	**129.262.830**

The Group's financial liabilities consist entirely of Turkish Lira loans. The maturity distribution of these loans is as follows:

Terms	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
0-3 Months	349.340.997	78.747.891
3-12 Months	762.623.062	530.819.140
1-5 Years	98.692.149	207.045.450
Total	**1.210.656.208**	**816.612.481**

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES/OTHER PAYABLES

Details of other receivables are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Deposits and guarantees given [short term]	1.070.295	124.044.225
Receivables from affiliated companies	23.650.687	15.492.023
Other miscellaneous receivables	16.555	19.315
Deposits and guarantees given [long term]	3.100.446	–
Other miscellaneous receivables [Related party] [long-term]	–	152.142.805
Rediscount of other notes receivable [Related party] [long term]	–	-123.581.746
Total	**27.837.983**	**168.116.622**

Details of other debts are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Deposits and guarantees received	54.000	63.004
Payables to partners	13.346.813	–
Payables to subsidiaries	53.141.983	56.571.365
Other miscellaneous payables	–	–
Other miscellaneous payables [Related party]	–	–
Other miscellaneous payables [Related party]	–	152.142.805
Discount on other debt securities [Related party]	–	-123.581.746
Total	**66.542.796**	**85.195.428**

The expected maturities of other payables are as follows:

Terms	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
0-3 Months	54.000	63.004
3-12 Months	66.488.796	56.571.365
1-5 Years	–	152.142.805
Total	**66.542.796**	**208.777.174**

8. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Details of valuation differences of derivative instruments are as follows:

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Derivative instruments for trading purposes	–	2.688.713
Total	**–**	**2.688.713**

9. STOCKS

Details of stocks are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Computer consumable stocks	27.998.335	43.090.008
Total	**27.998.335**	**43.090.008**

10. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Details regarding investment properties are as follows:

Investment Property	01.01.2025	In	Out	Valuation	30.06.2025
Plots and lands	27.062.792	–	–	–	27.062.792
Buildings	26.548.879	–	–	–	26.548.879
Total	**53.611.671**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**53.611.671**

Investment Property	01.01.2024	In	Out	Valuation	31.12.2024
Plots and lands	27.066.466	–	–	-3.674	27.062.792
Buildings	26.535.083	–	–	13.796	26.548.879
Total	**53.601.549**	**–**	**–**	**10.122**	**53.611.671**

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

11. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Details of tangible fixed assets are as follows:

Financial Fixed Assets	**1.01.2025**	**In**	**Out**	**30.06.2025**
Machinery	202.791.934	22.173.200	–	224.965.134
Vehicles	14.381.740	–	-1.557.529	12.824.211
Fixed Assets	24.104.164	3.435.326	-272.726	27.266.764
Special Costs	9.774.827	523.138	–	10.297.965
Investments in progress (*)	120.932.329	–	–	120.932.329
Total	**371.984.994**	**26.131.664**	**-1.830.255**	**396.286.403**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	**1.01.2025**	**In**	**Out**	**30.06.2025**
Machinery	-42.416.462	-22.081.491	–	-64.497.953
Vehicles	-5.806.713	-1.202.218	1.121.421	-5.887.510
Fixed Assets	-12.081.958	-2.011.736	128.612	-13.965.082
Special Costs	-4.686.719	-799.109	–	-5.485.828
Total	**-64.991.852**	**-26.094.554**	**1.250.033**	**-89.836.373**

Net Book Value	**306.993.142**	**-26.094.554**	**1.250.033**	**306.450.030**

Financial Fixed Assets	**1.01.2024**	**In**	**Out**	**31.12.2024**
Machinery	135.130.853	67.661.081	–	202.791.934
Vehicles	12.941.173	1.440.567	–	14.381.740
Fixed Assets	19.593.483	4.510.681	–	24.104.164
Special Costs	9.639.968	134.859	–	9.774.827
Investments in progress (*)	–	120.932.329	–	120.932.329
Total	**177.305.477**	**194.679.517**	**–**	**371.984.994**

Birikmiş Amortisman (-)	**1.01.2024**	**In**	**Out**	**31.12.2024**
Machinery	-12.388.930	-30.027.532	–	-42.416.462
Vehicles	-3.153.072	-2.653.641	–	-5.806.713
Fixed Assets	-8.733.787	-3.348.171	–	-12.081.958
Special Costs	-3.184.739	-1.501.980	–	-4.686.719
Total	**-27.460.528**	**-37.531.324**	**–**	**-64.991.852**

Net Book Value	**149.844.949**	**-37.531.324**	**–**	**306.993.142**

12. USAGE RIGHTS

Details regarding usage rights are as follows;

Usage Rights	01.01.2025	In	Out	30.06.2025
Buildings	26.308.641		–	26.308.641
Depreciation	-21.499.876	-1.464.406	–	-22.964.282
Total	**4.808.765**	**-1.464.406**	**–**	**3.344.359**

Usage Rights	01.01.2024	In	Out	31.12.2024
Buildings	26.308.641	–	–	26.308.641
Depreciation	-18.571.062	-2.928.814	–	-21.499.876
Total	**7.737.579**	**-2.928.814**	**–**	**4.808.765**

13. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Details of intangible assets are as follows;

Intangible Fixed Assets	1.01.2025	In	Out	30.06.2025
Rights	31.712.701	328.747.266	–	360.459.967
Diğer Intangible Fixed Assets	1.302.564	4.731.488	–	6.034.052
Development costs	2.735.607.894	128.417.610	–	2.864.025.504
Total	**2.768.623.159**	**461.896.364**	**–**	**3.230.519.523**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	1.01.2025	In	Out	30.06.2025
Rights	-6.921.631	-3.323.987	–	-10.245.618
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	-271.150	-480.948	–	-752.098
Development costs	-567.305.613	-135.074.981	–	-702.380.594
Total	**-574.498.394**	**-138.879.916**	**–**	**-713.378.310**
Net Book Value	**2.194.124.765**	**-138.879.916**	**–**	**2.517.141.213**

Intangible Fixed Assets	1.01.2024	In	Out	31.12.2024
Rights	31.712.701	–	–	31.712.701
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	1.262.419	40.145	–	1.302.564
Development costs	2.333.521.454	402.086.440	–	2.735.607.894
Total	**2.366.496.574**	**402.126.585**	**–**	**2.768.623.159**

Accumulated Depreciation (-)	1.01.2024	In	Out	31.12.2024
Rights	-4.881.497	-2.040.134	–	-6.921.631
Other Intangible Fixed Assets	-124.534	-146.616	–	-271.150
Development costs	-319.782.971	-247.522.642	–	-567.305.613
Total	**-324.789.002**	**-249.709.392**	**–**	**-574.498.394**
Net Book Value	**-324.789.002**	**-249.709.392**	**–**	**2.194.124.765**

The Group holds investment incentive certificates approved by official authorities for its investment expenditures. The Group's rights arising from these incentives are as follows:

a) Incentives covered by the Technology Development Zones Law (100% corporate tax exemption),

b) Incentives covered by the Research and Development Law (Social Security Institution incentives, etc.),

c) TUBITAK European Union Project support for research and development expenses.

The Group's income from research and development activities is exempt from corporate tax pursuant to the provisional second article of the Technology Development Zones Law No. 4691, as amended by Article 8 of the Corporate Tax General Communiqué No. 6. According to the article, "Income earned by the managing companies under this law, as well as income and corporate taxpayers operating in the zone, derived exclusively from software and R&D activities in this zone, are exempt from income and corporate taxes until December 31, 2024."

Net value of completed and ongoing projects	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Yerli Görüntü İşleme ve Örüntü Tanıma Algoritmalarıyla Oluşturulmuş Yüz Tanıma ve Eşleştirme Sistemi	2.606.946	2.941.672
Biyometrik Doğrulanmış Video Konferans Sistemi	4.333.494	4.888.348
Mia Araç Kimliklendirme Çözümleri	4.560.449	5.142.282
Mia Sağlık Entegrasyon Sistemi	5.054.657	5.657.533
Hava Araçları İçin Derinlik Analizi ve Görüntü İşleme İle Engel Tespiti	3.773.021	4.266.810
Trafik Denetleme Sistemi Projesi	34.275.911	37.245.858
Mıasoft: Multimodel Biyometrik Füzyona Dayalı Kimlik Doğrulama ve Tanımlama Sistemi Yazılımı Geliştirilmesi	15.554.212	17.007.032
065144 Cleanmask-Tech Kont. Maske Dağt El Steril	11.982.785	13.161.419
065527 Uzaktan Ateş Ölçme Özellikli Kişi Tan Sist.	3.224.787	3.541.979
053325 Trafik Denetleme Sistemi Projesi	9.803.282	10.853.634
Derin Öğrenme Katmanlarıyla Büyük veride Görüntü İşleme ve Örüntü Tanıma Projesi	6.964.144	7.606.988
Entegre Modern Sağlık Bilişim Katmanları Projesi	15.996.716	17.473.336
Hızlı ve Güvenli Biyometrik Kimlik Doğrulama İçin Güvenilir Bir Sistemin Geliştirilmesi Projesi	9.468.020	10.341.991
Kişiselleştirilmiş Medikal Dolap Projesi	223.718	244.369
Makine Öğrenmesi ve Doğal Dil İşleme Teknikleriyle Otomatik Sınav Değerlendirme Sistemi Projesi	6.251.872	6.828.968
Temassız Kiosk Projesi	8.255.875	8.924.104
Otonom Robot	35.670.081	38.562.249
Mıasoft-Multımodel	1.246.320	1.351.185
Derin Öğrenme Kat.	79.792.607	86.152.648
Entegre Modern Sağ. Biliş. Katmanları	22.656.236	24.427.633
Kişiselleştirilmiş Med.Dolap Prj.	1.661.381	1.799.682
Makine Öğr. ve Dil İşl. Otom. Sınav Projesi	30.677.865	32.835.347
Hızlı ve Güv. Biy.Kiml.Doğ.Güv. Sist. Geliş	38.417.163	41.655.680
Otonom Robot Projesi - Odtü	4.062	4.391
Hava Araçları İçin Derinlik Anlz Görünt	15.270.614	16.509.143
Mia- Tech Projesi	22.923.898	24.603.910
Bulut Entegrasyonu İle Tümleşik Projesi	12.531.194	13.363.010
Mia Healthcare	89.678.465	95.636.036
Bilgilendirici Ür. Muhte. Mob. Uyg. Projesi	210.236	226.618
Müze İçin Sanal Deneyim V- Rex Projesi	308.956	308.956
Akıllı Şehirler Kons.Yönelik Kitlesel Dav	1.220.291	1.220.291
Uzaktan Saha Destek Faaliyetleri İç Ar	119.059	119.059
Güvenli İş Başı Eğitim Süreçleri İçin Vr	12.466.615	13.293.289
Trafik Denetleme Sistemi Projesi ver_2	31.404.963	33.669.469
Kişiselleştirilmiş Med.Dolap Prj.	529.799	571.082
Temassız Kiosk Projesi	50.496	54.431
Otonom Robot Projesi - Odtü	11.217	12.091
Mia- Tech Projesi	25.707.837	27.711.045
Bulut Entegrasyonu İle Tümleşik Projes	98.004	98.004
Mia Healthcare	49.645.315	53.513.782
Müze İçin Sanal Deneyim V- Rex Projesi	68.673	68.673
Akıllı Şehirler Kons.Yönelik Kitlesel Dav	25.944.303	25.944.303
Uzaktan Saha Destek Faaliyetleri İç Ar	51.591.855	51.591.855
Güvenli İş Başı Eğitim Süreçleri İçin Vr	52.828	52.828
Trafik Denetleme Sistemi Projesi ver_2	14.448.032	14.448.032
İç Mekan Haritalandırma Mobil Uyglm.Yaz.	183.210	187.701
Hava Araçları İçinderinlik Anlz V2	16.572.479	17.862.146
Espor Reaksiyon ve İsabet Oranı Ölçüm Yazıl	112.183	112.183
Metaverse Tabanlı Sanal Etkinlik Platformu	28.735.153	30.665.993
Toplu Taşıma Araçlarında Yolcu ve Sürücüler	80.942	80.942
Espor Reaksiyon ve İsabet Oranı Ölçm Yazlm.	34.635.105	37.231.986
İç Mekan Haritalandırma Mobil Uyglm.Yazlm.	15.028.743	16.127.613
Miasoft-Multimodel	26.366.380	28.206.723
Derin Öğrenme Katmanları	16.068.566	17.230.534
Entegre Modern Sağ. Bilişim Katmanları	366.011	393.252
Kişiselleştirilmiş Med .Dolap Ppj.	14.307.669	15.343.097
Bilgilendirici Ürün Muhteviyatına Yönlk.Art	8.498.581	9.133.801
Müzeler İçin Sanal Deneyim- V-Rex	20.144.119	21.494.760
Akıllı Şehirler Konseptine Yönlk Kitlsl Dav	49.423.268	52.646.387
Uzaktan Saha Destek Faaliytlr İçin Ar	4.660.123	4.946.752
Toplu Taşıma Araçlarında Yolc. ve Sürclrn.G	30.633.078	32.547.357

Net value of completed and ongoing projects	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Mobil ve Kartlı Ödeme Çözümü İle Güvenlğ.	22.390.502	23.892.900
Görüntü İşleme Teknklr. İle Biymedkl Görtnl	56.052.631	59.689.317
Metamall - Metaverse Tabanlı Sanalçarşı Uyg	21.802.245	23.359.369
Su Yosunu Destekli Hava Arıtıcı Oksjn.Nkts.	5.120.122	5.455.045
Blok Zincir Temelli Video Konferans Uygulama	3.746.662	3.972.683
Otonom Uçuş Kabiliyeti Geliştirme ve Yöneti	16.131.709	14.723.199
Mobilite Kapsamında Paylaşımlı Sistemler İ	195.482.356	207.647.818
Derin Öğrenme Tabanlı Sınır Tespiti Projesi	53.691.171	56.882.776
Kentsel Mobilitede Akıllı Toplu Taşıma Çözü	34.368.792	36.497.158
Makine Öğrenmesi Tekniklerini Kullanarak Se	37.184.352	38.598.174
Akıllı Atık Yönetim Sistemi	35.973.821	36.381.995
Akıllı Ulaşım Sistemleri Uygulanması	44.971.651	47.097.528
Derin Öğrenme Tabanlı Görüntü İşleme Platfr	48.826.474	27.407.399
Metaverse Tabanlı Eğitim Uygulamasının Geli	55.827.014	59.316.783
Mia-Viewar	3.505.285	2.834.403
Mia-Xr App	885.950	7.944
Mia -Vr App	3.898	4.161
Radyo Frekansı İle Bakım Takip ve Analizi	29.571.413	30.476.137
Mia-Vr App	2.663.144	2.817.401
Mia Xr App	32.190.996	34.103.951
Mia Klinik	29.282.174	31.017.291
Yenilenebilir Enerji Santrallerine Yönelik	208.145.829	218.887.791
Smart Health	38.145.082	25.705.474
Mia-Tech	2.006.667	2.123.996
Bulut Entegrasyonu İle Tümlşk Görntl	2.098.434	2.212.964
Metaverse Tabanlı Sanal Etkinli	6.240.426	6.589.526
Blok Zincir Temelli Video Konferans Uygulam	814.611	293.052
5 Mobilite Kapsamında Paylaşımlı Sistemler İ	75.341.819	79.688.463
Vr Speaking Club	5.869.964	3.507.862
Al Based Secure And Safe Framework For Publ	7.803.335	3.907.272
Tam Otomatik İlaç Etiketleme Cihazı	822.125	867.973
Diş Eti İnflamasyonlarının Tanı ve Tedavisi	16.051.598	773.275
Explora (3D Nesne Görüntüleme ve Etkileşim	2.391.853	508.422
Gülümseme Tasarımında Yapay Zeka İnovasyonu	2.392.746	1.117.798
Tensorflow Lite İle Unity'De Nesne Tanıma P	1.597.135	451.903
Mıa Klinik-Mobil Sağlık Takip Sistemi	2.024.559	–
Ameliyat Hasta Takip Projesi	17.361.859	–
Biyometrik Kimlik verilerinin Rfid Kartlara	4.876.323	–
Gelişmiş Görsel Üretim ve Düzenleme Platfor	14.735.247	–
Mia Healthaı	1.621.965	–
Metaverse Tabanlı Sanal Etkinlik Platformu:	1.155.964	–
Mia-Sağlık Entegrasyon Bilgi Sistemi V2	440.042	–
Mia-Med - Yapay Zeka Destekli Medikal Fatur	391.734	–
Arvis: Ar Tabanlı Altyapı Görselleştirme ve	468.367	–
Vr Tabanlı Askeri ve Endüstriyel Teçhizat K	226.702	–
Paylaşımlı Elektrikli Araçlar için Yönetim	18.399.801	19.546.164
Tripy-Tech	2.089.747	2.205.995
TripyLink	1.071.287	1.131.193
EkoMob	1.659.778	1.751.950
KarDest	1.706.428	1.802.516
MobiTek	1.360.932	1.436.323
Stream Soft	1.689.082	1.781.776
Tripy-Soft	1.981.774	2.093.077
Mikromobilite Araçlar için IoT ve API Altya	925.617	–
Sensör Donanımı ile Mikromobilite Araçların	7.768.186	–
Bulut Tabanlı Enerji İzleme ve Varlık Yönetimi Uygulaması	1.225.427	1.299.457
Bulut Tabanlı Enerji İzleme ve Varlık Yönet	6.516.239	6.292.355
Total	**2.161.690.748**	**2.168.347.938**

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Details of the Guarantees, Pledges and Mortgages ("CPM") given and received by the Group are as follows;

	30.06.2025	**31.12.2024**
A Pledges of Guarantee given on behalf of its own legal entity	280.150.322	240.333.436
B Collateral security deposits given in favor of partnerships included in the scope of full consolidation	–	–
Security deposits issued to secure the debts of third parties for the purpose of carrying out ordinary commercial activities.	–	–
D Other given PILs	–	–
• Collateral security deposits given in favor of the main partner	–	–
• Collateral agreements given in favor of other group companies that are not within the scope of articles B and C.		
Collateral security deposits issued in favor of third parties not included in Article C		
Total	**280.150.322**	**240.333.436**

	30.06.2025	**31.12.2024**
The ratio of other CPMs to the company's equity	0%	0%

	30.06.2025	**31.12.2024**
Letters of guarantee issued	78.360.004 TL	78.360.004 TL
Letters of guarantee issued	738.358 $	738.358 $
Letters of guarantee issued	3.700.000 €	3.700.000 €
Total TL relevant	**280.150.322**	**240.333.436**

The Group has no contingent assets.

14. PREPAID EXPENSES / DEFERRED REVENUES

Details of short-term prepaid expenses are as follows:

Short-Term Prepaid Expenses	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Order advances granted	362.572.058	107.253.895
Order advances granted [Related party]	–	66.273
Future expenses	3.710.449	4.648.412
Business advances	3.471.855	4.604.059
Total	**369.754.362**	**116.572.639**

Details of order advances received are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Order advances received	193.514.248	202.688.625
Total	**193.514.248**	**202.688.625**

15. TAXATION

Details of assets related to current tax are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Withholding payments	2.921.848	6.881.573
Total	**2.921.848**	**6.881.573**

Corporate tax: The corporate tax rate is 23%, which is calculated by adding expenses not deductible under tax laws to the corporation's commercial income and deducting exemptions from the tax laws to the legal tax base.

Deferred Tax: Details of tax income/expense are as follows:

	01.01.2025	01.01.2024
Tax Income / Expense	**30.06.2025**	**30.06.2024**
Current Period Tax Provision	-2.294.658	–
Deferred Tax	-151.317.954	13.814.494
• *Start Period*	*105.131.320*	-91.762.075
• *End Period*	*-257.160.341*	107.682.367
• *Accounted in equity*	*711.067*	-2.105.798
Total	**-153.612.612**	**13.814.494**

he Group has based its deferred tax application on a rate of 23% (31.12.2024: 23%). The deferred tax calculation details are as follows:

30.06.2025	**Difference**	**Asset**	**Liability**
Trade receivables adjustments	-2.371.678	545.486	–
Receivables rediscounts	-1.809.143	416.103	–
Prepaid expense adjustments	-65.778	15.129	
Financial investments (LINK Share adjustment) (*)	1.788.186.548		205.641.453
Financial investments	14.999.376		3.449.856
Fixed asset adjustments	229.229.949		52.722.888
Financial liability adjustments	1.750.599	402.638	
Debt rediscounts	-3.638.396		836.831
Employee benefit provisions	13.337.301	3.067.579	
Law suit provisions adjustment	4.533.658	1.042.741	
Other adjustments	-4.396	1.011	
Total		**5.490.687**	**262.651.028**
NET			**257.160.341**

31.12.2024	**Difference**	**Asset**	**Liability**
Trade receivables adjustments	-2.767.130	636.440	–
Receivables rediscounts	123.581.746	28.423.802	–
Inventory adjustments	-2.876.866	661.679	–
Financial investments (LINK Share adjustments) (*)	1.503.705.054	–	172.926.081
Financial investments	6.647.924		1.529.023
Fixed asset adjustments	-352.403.914	81.052.900	
Financial liability adjustments	-8.249.806	–	1.897.455
Debt rediscounts	-185.359.201	–	42.632.616
Employee benefit provisions	14.332.877	3.296.562	–
Law suit provisions	648.361	149.123	–
Other liability adjustments	1.594.131	–	366.651
Total		**114.220.506**	**219.351.826**
NET			**105.131.320**

* The Company calculated the deferred tax for the increases and decreases in value of its subsidiaries after they were valued using the equity method, assuming it would benefit from the 50% exemption specified in Article 5 of the Corporate Tax Law.

The conditions for benefiting from this exemption are as follows:

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

b) Profits from the sale of the subsidiaries will be held in a special fund account as liabilities for five years.

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

16. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS / OTHER LIABILITIES

Details of other current assets are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Transferred VAT	35.848.845	26.554.705
Total	**35.848.845**	**26.554.705**

Details of other liabilities are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Taxes and funds to be paid	2.101.117	2.451.830
Total	**2.101.117**	**2.451.830**

17. DEBTS UNDER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Details of payables within the scope of employee benefits are as follows;

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Debts to personnel	9.060.470	8.975.742
Social security deductions to be paid	4.072.869	3.352.193
Total	**13.133.339**	**12.327.935**

18. PROVISIONS

Details of short-term provisions are as follows:

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Provisions for other liabilities and expenses	4.533.658	648.361
Provisions for personnel leave payments	3.734.228	3.717.850
Total	**8.267.886**	**4.366.211**

Details of long-term provisions are as follows:

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Provision for severance pay	9.603.073	10.615.027
Total	**9.603.073**	**10.615.027**

The Group assumes that all employees will leave their jobs on their actual retirement dates. It assumes that the severance pay earned as of the balance sheet date will increase annually by 51.74% (including the employee's salary increase) until their retirement date. Thus, upon retirement, the Group determines the severance pay they will receive in proportion to their seniority as of the balance sheet date. This amount is discounted at 54.75% to reflect the remaining time until retirement, resulting in a net present value. The percentage of those leaving without receiving severance pay is set at 0%.

	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Beginning of Period	9.098.028	10.046.366
Payments	-143.325	-379.576
Current Service Cost	1.666.028	3.283.868
Interest Cost	2.078.115	1.827.195
Actuarial Gains/Losses	-3.095.773	-5.679.825
Total	**9.603.073**	**9.098.028**
TAS 29 presentation effect	–	1.516.999
End Period	**9.603.073**	**10.615.027**

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

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

19. EQUITY

The Company's shareholders and their share percentages are as follows;

	30.06.2025		31.12.2024	
Share Holder	Amount TL	Rate %	Amount TL	Rate %
İhsan Ünal	68.226.000	13,81	105.276.000	21,31
Ali Gökhan Beltekin	68.226.000	13,81	105.276.000	21,31
Effectıve Invest Yatırım Holding A.Ş	74.100.000	15,00	–	–
Public	283.448.000	57,38	283.448.000	57,38
Total	**494.000.000**	**100,00**	**494.000.000**	**100,00**

At the company's General Assembly held on June 20, 2025, it was decided to increase the registered capital ceiling from 750,000,000 TL to 5,000,000,000 TL by 2029. This decision was published in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated June 25, 2025, and numbered 11358.

As of the reporting date, the company's shareholding structure is as follows.

Share Holder	Amount TL	Rate %
Effectıve Invest Yatırım Holding A.Ş	74.100.000	15,00
İhsan Ünal	65.726.000	13,30
Ali Gökhan Beltekin	65.726.000	13,30
Public	288.448.000	58,40
Total	**494.000.000**	**100,00**

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

Capital adjustment differences	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Recorded amount	404.558.965	404.558.965
TMS 29 differences	164.793.127	164.793.127
Total	**569.352.092**	**569.352.092**

Capital adjustment differences represent the difference between the total amount of cash and cash equivalent additions to capital, adjusted in accordance with CMB Financial Reporting Standards, and the pre-adjustment amounts. Capital adjustment differences have no other use than to be added to capital.

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

Premiums (discounts) on shares	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Recorded amount	85.835.465	85.835.465
TMS 29 differences	350.144.982	350.144.982
Total	**435.980.447**	**435.980.447**

Details regarding capital advance are as follows:

Sermaye avansı	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Recorded amount	100.000.000	100.000.000
TMS/TFRS differences	94.025.311	94.025.311
Total	**194.025.311**	**194.025.311**

Details regarding restricted reserves allocated from profit are as follows:

Restricted reserves allocated from profit	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Legal reserves/Registered amount	11.336.124	11.336.124
Legal reserves/TMS/TFRS differences	16.041.833	16.041.833
Special funds/Registered amount	68.778.115	68.778.115
Special funds/TMS/TFRS differences	1.070.891	-24.641.423
Total	**97.226.963**	**71.514.649**

The relevant amount for special funds consists of venture capital support allocated from retained earnings pursuant to the amendment to Law No. 5746 on the Implementation and Audit Regulation on Support for Research, Development, and Design Activities.

Restricted reserves allocated from profits are reserves set aside from the profits of the previous period due to legal or contractual obligations or for specific purposes other than profit distribution. General Legal Reserves are allocated in accordance with Article 519 of the Turkish Commercial Code.

Details regarding retained earnings/losses are as follows:

Retained earnings or losses	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Extraordinary reserves/Recorded amount	188.198	188.198
Extraordinary reserves/TMS/TFRS Adjustments	-34.450	-34.450
Retained earnings (losses)/Recorded amount	1.326.204.166	1.359.722.269
Retained earnings (losses)/TMS/TFRS differences	2.408.546.880	-160.159.025
Total	**3.734.904.794**	**1.199.716.992**

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

Retained earnings or losses	**30.06.2025**	**31.12.2024**
Extraordinary reserves/Recorded amount	188.198	188.198
Extraordinary reserves/TMS/TFRS Adjustments	-34.450	-34.450
Retained earnings (losses)/Recorded amount	1.326.204.166	1.359.722.269
Retained earnings (losses)/TMS/TFRS differences	2.408.546.880	-160.159.025
Total	**3.734.904.794**	**1.199.716.992**

20. REVENUE & COST OF SALES

Details of revenue and cost of sales are as follows;

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Domestic sales	1.085.794.088	668.483.252
International sales	22.253.762	1.140.955.606
Other revenues	237.390	–
Sales returns	-2.308.807	-13.050.027
Total	**1.105.976.433**	**1.796.388.831**

21. GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Details of general administrative expenses are as follows:

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Personnel expenses	-33.687.406	-18.627.175
Accounting, consulting, insurance, and attorney expenses	-13.877.499	-4.226.623
Advertising, advertising, and office expenses	-9.396.775	-10.212.085
Depreciation expenses	-7.875.353	-3.499.845
Vehicle expenses	-5.708.104	-4.366.543
Notary, taxes, duties, and fees	-3.961.112	-2.335.891
Rent and membership dues	-3.160.154	-3.189.728
Donations and aid	-2.704.732	-5.074.021
Travel and accommodation expenses	-1.693.349	-748.869
Expenses under Law No. 7440	–	-1.023.808
Penalty and late payment interest expenses	–	-67.193
Miscellaneous expenses	-5.362.853	-5.522.987
Total	**-87.427.337**	**-58.894.768**

22. OTHER INCOME FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES OTHER EXPENSES FROM MAIN ACTIVITIES

Details of other income from main activities are as follows:

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Foreign exchange gains	17.111.197	–
Discount interest income	109.559.012	–
Promotion income	–	1.080.389
Incentive and premium income	290.768	244.618
Tübitak income	822.991	165.990
Miscellaneous income	1.629.869	376.401
Total	**129.413.837**	**1.867.398**

Details of other expenses from main activities are as follows;

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Provision expenses	–	-2.492.929
Exchange exchange losses	-41.891.880	–
Discount interest expenses	-160.678.567	-290.225
Miscellaneous expenses	-138.688	-4.813
Total	**-202.709.135**	**-2.787.967**

23. INCOME/EXPENSES FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Details of income from investment activities are as follows;

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
YAG rental income	–	169.058
Share appreciation	245.951.413	–
Total	**245.951.413**	**169.058**

Share valuation revenues arise from the valuation of Link shares (See Footnote 4). Details of these valuation revenues are as follows:

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
YAG expenses	–	-270.766
Losses on sales of fixed assets	-563.735	–
Total	**-563.735**	**-270.766**

24. FINANCE INCOME / FINANCE EXPENSES

Details of financing revenues are as follows:

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Interest income [from cash and cash equivalents]	9.036.181	19.058.881
Profit from sale of securities	66.523.039	9.917.934
Foreign exchange profit [from cash and cash equivalents]	52.506.989	28.022.960
Total	**128.066.209**	**56.999.775**

Details of financing expenses are as follows:

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Short-term borrowing expenses	-132.492.390	-156.786.239
Foreign exchange losses [pertaining to cash and cash equivalents]	-1.705.333	-22.933.808
Losses on sales of securities	-2.044.061	–
Total	**-136.241.784**	**-179.720.047**

25. NET MONETARY POSITION GAINS / LOSSES

Net monetary position gains/losses details are as follows;

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Fixed Assets	681.253.693	457.064.852
Inventories	-375.848	-5.269.551
Equity	-797.958.707	-592.499.211
Financial Assets	269.763.568	8.984.285
Deferred Tax	-14.182.291	18.196.213
Income Statement	-11.140.257	-106.632.015
Total	**127.360.158**	**-220.155.427**

26. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	01.01.2025 30.06.2025	01.01.2024 30.06.2024
Profit (loss) for the period	430.432.467	942.931.799
Number of shares	494.000.000	494.000.000
Earnings (loss) per share	**0,871321**	**1,908769**

27. RELATED PARTIES

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

Receivables	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Trade Receivables		
• Mia Tech Co America	794.250.868	928.183.308
• Link Bilgisayar Sistemleri Yazılımı ve Donanım A.Ş	–	186.610.474
• Mee İş Ortaklığı	–	–
Deposits and Guarantees Given		
• Link Bilgisayar Sistemleri Yazılımı ve Donanım A.Ş	–	28.561.059
Other Receivables		
• İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	114.366	98.435
• Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	129.366	92.599
• Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	102.666	84.782
• Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	112.366	90.266
• Nouzı Energıe SRL	1.640.522	1.627.076
• Renawell Energıe Srl	3.020.632	2.999.700
• Vitalis Teknoloji A.Ş.	–	–
• Mee İş Ortaklığı	–	10.499.166
• E4E Elektronik Mühendislik A.Ş.	4.582.304	–
• Etes Teknolojik Sistmlr.Müh.Ltd.Şti	5.450.895	–
• E4E Elektronik Mühendislik A.Ş. Ort.	3.141.230	–
• Etes Teknolojik Sistmlr.Müh.Ltd.Şti	5.356.340	–
Prepaid Expenses		
• Vitalis Teknoloji TL.	–	66.273
Total	**817.901.555**	**1.158.913.138**

Debts	30.06.2025	31.12.2024
Trade Payables		
• Link Bilgisayar Sistemleri Yazılımı Ve Donanımı	139.483.622	
Debt Securities		
• Link Bilgisayar Sistemleri Yazılımı Ve Donanımı		28.195.798
Other Debts		
• İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	–	23.002.682
• Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	–	5.037.235
• Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	–	10.000
• Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	–	20.436.806
• Link Bilgisayar Sistemleri Yazılımı ve Donanım A.Ş	–	8.449.903
Other Debts		
• Ahu Serter	8.897.875	–
• Cemile Selcen Uyguntüzel	4.448.938	–
• İkihan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	23.002.682	–
• Censan Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	5.037.235	–
• Ketendil Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	10.000	–
• Diltekin Enerji Üretim Ve Ticaret A.Ş	20.436.806	–
• Etes Teknolojik Sistmlr.Müh.Ltd.Şti	4.655.260	–
Total	**205.972.418**	**85.132.424**

28. NATURE AND LEVEL OF RISKS ARISING FROM FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit Risk: The Company's credit risk arises primarily from its trade receivables. Company management evaluates its trade receivables based on past experience and current economic conditions. Company management does not anticipate any additional risk related to its trade receivables.

30.06.2025	Receivables				Bank Deposit	Other
	Trade Receivables		Diğer Receivables			
	Related Party	Other Party	Related Party	Other Party		
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	794.250.868	834.468.327	23.650.687	1.086.850	824.876.876	262.836
- The part of the maximum risk that is secured by collateral, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. Net Book Value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	794.250.868	834.468.327	23.650.687	1.086.850	824.876.876	262.836
B. Book Value of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, and which would otherwise be considered overdue or impaired	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Net Book Value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Net book values of impaired assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Past due (gross book value)	—	2.371.678	—	—	—	—
- Impairment	—	-2.371.678	—	—	—	—
- The part of the net worth that is secured by collateral, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—

31.12.2024	Receivables				Bank Deposit	Other
	Trade Receivables		Diğer Receivables			
	Related Party	Other Party	Related Party	Other Party		
Maximum credit risk exposure as of the reporting date (A+B+C+D+E)	1.114.793.783	409.411.900	15.492.023	124.063.540	994.863.512	161.183
- The part of the maximum risk that is secured by collateral, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. Net Book Value of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	1.114.793.783	409.411.900	15.492.023	124.063.540	994.863.512	161.183
B. Book Value of financial assets whose terms have been renegotiated, and which would otherwise be considered overdue or impaired	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Net Book Value of assets that are overdue but not impaired	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. Net book values of impaired assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Past due (gross book value)	—	2.767.130	—	—	—	—
- Impairment	—	-2.767.130	—	—	—	—
- The part of the net worth that is secured by collateral, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the possibility that the Group will not meet its net funding obligations. Liquidity risk arises when events that result in a decrease in funding sources, such as market disruptions or a credit rating downgrade, occur. The Company's management manages liquidity risk by allocating funding sources and maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents to meet current and potential obligations. The table below shows the Company's liquidity risk as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

30.06.2025						
Maturities According to the Contract	**Book Value**	**Cash Out Total**	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**	**1-5 Years**	**5+ Years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**965.411.625**	**1.210.656.208**	**349.340.997**	**762.623.062**	**98.692.149**	**—**
Financial Debts	965.411.625	1.210.656.208	349.340.997	762.623.062	98.692.149	—
Expected Maturities	**Book Value**	**Cash Out Total**	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**	**1-5 Years**	**5+ Years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**484.746.832**	**488.385.228**	**51.429.514**	**436.955.714**	**—**	**—**
Trade Payables	418.204.036	421.842.432	51.375.514	370.466.918	—	—
Other Debts	66.542.796	66.542.796	54.000	66.488.796	—	—

31.12.2024						
Maturities According to the Contract	**Book Value**	**Cash Out Total**	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**	**1-5 Years**	**5+ Years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**816.612.482**	**816.612.481**	**78.747.891**	**530.819.140**	**207.045.450**	**—**
Financial Debts	816.612.482	816.612.481	78.747.891	530.819.140	207.045.450	—
Expected Maturities	**Book Value**	**Cash Out Total**	**0-3 Months**	**3-12 Months**	**1-5 Years**	**5+ Years**
Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities	**599.393.720**	**784.752.921**	**—**	**297.209.896**	**198.899.883**	**—**
Trade Payables	514.198.292	575.975.747	288.580.138	240.638.531	46.757.078	—
Other Debts	85.195.428	208.777.174	63.004	56.571.365	152.142.805	—

Exchange Rate Risk

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company's foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities are as follows:

30.06.2025	**30.06.2025 Purchasing Power**	**TL Relevant 30.06.2025**	**USD**	**EUR**
Monetary Financial Assets	190.093.776	190.093.776	7.574	4.072.159
Current Assets	**190.093.776**	**190.093.776**	**7.574**	**4.072.159**
Fixed Assets	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total Assets	**190.093.776**	**190.093.776**	**7.574**	**4.072.159**
Total Liabilities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position	190.093.776	190.093.776	7.574	4.072.159
Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position	**190.093.776**	**190.093.776**	**7.574**	**4.072.159**

31.12.2024	**30.06.2025 Purchasing Power**	**TL Relevant 31.12.2024**	**USD**	**EUR**
Monetary Financial Assets	13.262.020	11.366.738	322.184	—
Current Assets	**13.262.020**	**11.366.738**	**322.184**	**—**
Fixed Assets	—	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total Assets	**13.262.020**	**11.366.738**	**322.184**	**—**
Total Liabilities	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset/(Liability) Position	13.262.020	11.366.738	322.184	—
Monetary Financial Assets	**13.262.020**	**11.366.738**	**322.184**	**—**

Sensitivity Analyses

This is based on the assumption that the Turkish Lira will depreciate by 10% and appreciate by 10% against other exchange rates as of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, and that all variables, including interest rates, remain constant.

30.06.2025	**Profit / Loss**	
	Appreciation	Loss of Value
USD net asset/liability in case of a 10% change in the USD exchange rate Part protected from USD risk (-)	30.101	-30.101
USD Net Effect	**30.101**	**-30.101**
EUR net asset/liability in case of a 10% change in the EUR exchange rate Part protected from EUR risk (-)	18.979.276	-18.979.276
EUR Net Effect	**18.979.276**	**-18.979.276**
TOTAL	**19.009.378**	**-19.009.378**

31.12.2024	**Profit / Loss**	
	Loss of Value	Değer Kaybetmesi
USD net asset/liability in case of a 10% change in the USD exchange rate Part protected from USD risk (-)	1.136.674	-1.136.674
USD Net Effect	**1.136.674**	**-1.136.674**
TOTAL	**1.136.674**	**-1.136.674**

29. EVENTS AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

As of the reporting date, the company's partnership structure is as follows:

Share Holder	Amount TL	Rate %
Effective Invest Yatırım Holding A.Ş	74.100.000	15,00
İhsan Ünal	65.726.000	13,30
Ali Gökhan Beltekin	65.726.000	13,30
Public	288.448.000	58,40
Total	**494.000.000**	**100,00**

.