MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

1 JANUARY 2022- 30 SEPTEMBER 2022 ACCOUNTING PERIOD
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FOOTNOTES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Notes :	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	[3]	98.818.904	68.406.511
Trade Receivables	[4]	177.728.536	55.339.725
Other Receivables	[6]	628.822	583.599
Inventories	[7]	3.710.099	5.120.226
Prepaid Expenses	[13]	6.704.597	1.301.328
-Related Parties		*850.198*	-
- Other		*5.854.399*	*1.301.328*
Current Period Income Tax Assets	[14]	-	72.288
Other Current Assets	[15]	5.944.826	2.895.615
Total Current Assets		**293.535.784**	**133.719.292**
Fixed Assets			
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	[9]	4.325.000	4.325.000
Tangible Fixed Assets	[10]	2.983.115	963.307
Usufructary Right Assets	[8]	3.149.824	995.228
Intangible Fixed Assets	[11]	277.858.477	159.061.224
- Capitalized Development Costs		*272.231.022*	*153.252.814*
- Other Intangible Fixed Assets		*5.627.455*	*5.808.410*
Prepaid Expenses	[13]	264.903	19.067
Deferred Tax Asset	[17]	4.825.854	1.396.735
Other Fixed Assets	[15]	-	194.663
Total Fixed Assets		**293.407.173**	**166.955.224**
Total Assets		**586.942.957**	**300.674.516**

	Notes:	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
RESOURCES			
Short-Term Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowings	[5]	42.038.247	279.457
- Bank Loans		*41.419.146*	-
- Lease Transactions Payables		*619.101*	*279.457*
Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings	[5]	17.767.619	3.947.800
Trade Payables	[4]	80.018.431	35.171.882
Debts Under the Scope of Employee Benefits	[16]	1.870.586	817.884
Deferred Incomes	[15]	-	8.636.119
Period Profit Tax Liability	[17]	559.449	-
Short-term Provisions		635,028	518.083
-Provisions for Employee Benefits	[16]	*525.978*	*247.773*
- Other Short Term Provisions	[12]	*109.050*	*270.310*
Other Short Term Liabilities	[15]	85.300	723.581
Total Short-Term Liabilities		**142.974.660**	**50.094.806**
Long-Term Liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	[5]	4.711.276	2.547.660
- Bank Loans		*2.182.118*	*1.506.393*
- Lease Transactions Payables		*2.529.158*	*1.041.267*
Long-term Provisions		4.151.184	2.537.469
-Provisions for Employee Benefits	[16]	*4.151.184*	*2.537.469*
Total Long-Term Liabilities		**8.862.460**	**5.085.129**
Total Liabilities		**151.837.120**	**55.179.935**
Equities	[18]		
Paid-in Capital		38.000.000	38.000.000
Premiums on Shares (Discounts)		116.667.204	116.667.204
Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss		(1.444.657)	(1.193.437)
- Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits/ (Losses)		*(1.444.657)*	*(1.193.437)*
Reserves on Retained Earnings		2.932.507	1.832.335
Previous Years Profits/Losses		89.088.307	36.032.698
Net Profit/Loss For the Period		189.862.476	54.155.781
Total Shareholders Equity		**435.105.837**	**245.494.581**
Total Liablilities And Shareholders 'Equity		**586.942.957**	**300.674.516**

MİA TEKNOLOJİ ANONİM ŞİRKETİ

Comprehensive Statement of Profit or Loss for the Accounting Period Ended January 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022

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

Statement of Profit and Loss	Footnote No	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021	1.07.2022 30.09.2022	1.07.2021 30.09.2021
Revenue	19	356.867.407	104.428.880	170.564.682	39.314.145
Cost of Sales (-)	19	(156.454.142)	(66.055.971)	(80.576.618)	(20.464.440)
Gross Profit/Loss		**200.413.265**	**38.372.909**	**89.988.064**	**18.849.705**
General Administrative Expenses (-)	20	(14.362.270)	(3.284.822)	(6.114.793)	(1.139.406)
Other Real Operating Income	21	175.524	359.090	(262.681)	13.843
Other Real Operating Expenses (-)	21	(1.004.215)	(298.811)	(1.004.215)	(26.149)
Real Operation Profit/Loss		**185.222.304**	**35.148.366**	**82.606.375**	**17.697.993**
Revenue From Investment Activities	22	596.610	547.480	20.339	47.500
Operating Profit / (Loss) Before Financing Expense		**185.818.914**	**35.695.846**	**82.626.714**	**17.745.493**
Financing Income	23	20.978.070	4.176.246	4.445.853	427.588
Financing Expenses (-)	24	(19.393.129)	(5.582.005)	(5.343.196)	(1.168.338)
Profit/Loss Before Tax		**187.403.855**	**34.290.087**	**81.729.371**	**17.004.743**
Tax Expense / Income		**2.458.621**	**92.433**	**1.111.176**	**40.310**
Tax Expense / Income of the Period	17	(895.458)	(704.239)	(585.882)	(214.398)
- Deferred Tax Expense / Income		3.354.079	796.672	1.697.058	254.708
Period Net Profit/Loss		**189.862.476**	**34.382.520**	**82.840.547**	**17.045.053**
Earnings per share	25	4,9964	1,1461		

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021	1.07.2022 30.09.2022	1.07.2021 30.09.2021
Period Net Profit/Loss	**189.862.476**	**34.382.520**	**82.840.547**	**17.045.053**
Not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	**(251.220)**	**289.538**	**31.783**	**(27.895)**
Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits/Losses	(326.260)	386.051	41.276	(37.193)
Tax Income/Expense Related to Other Comprehensive Income Items not to be Reclassified to Profit or Loss	75.040	(96.513)	(9.493)	9.298
Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)	**(251.220)**	**289.538**	**31.783**	**(27.895)**
Total Comprehensive Income	**189.611.256**	**34.672.058**	**82.872.330**	**17.017.158**

			Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss			Accumulated Profits		
	Paid-in Capital	Share Issue Premiums/ Discounts	Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits/ (Losses)	Other reserves	Reserves on Retained Earnings	Previous Years Profits/Losses	Net Profit/Loss For the Period	Total
1.01.2021	**30.000.000**		**(578.238)**	**106.696**	**1.832.335**	**13.736.439**	**22.189.563**	**67.286.795**
Transfers	-		-	(106.696)	-	22.296.259	(22.189.563)	-
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss)	-		289.538	-	-	-	34.382.520	34.672.058
30.09.2021	**30.000.000**		**(288.700)**	**-**	**1.832.335**	**36.032.698**	**34.382.520**	**101.958.853**
1.01.2022	**38.000.000**	**116.667.204**	**(1.193.437)**	**-**	**1.832.335**	**36.032.698**	**54.155.781**	**245.494.581**
Transfers	-	-		-	1.100.172	53.055.609	(54.155.781)	-
Total Comprehensive Profit/(Loss)	-	-	(251.220)	-	-	-	189.862.476	189.611.256
30.09.2022	**38.000.000**	**116.667.204**	**(1.444.657)**	**-**	**2.932.507**	**89.088.307**	**189.862.476**	**435.105.837**

	Notes	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
A. Cash Flows from Operating Activities		**106.473.942**	**35.705.626**
Net profit (loss) of period		189.862.476	34.382.520
Adjustments Related to the Reconciliation of Net Period Profit (Loss)		**10.160.559**	**2.454.936**
Adjustments Related to the Depreciation and Amortization Expenses	[8-9-10-11]	14.012.554	3.472.914
Adjustments Related to Value Impairment (Cancellation)	[5]	(423.941)	(277.973)
Adjustments Related to the Provisions for Employee Benefits (Cancellation)	[16]	(808.173)	(309.689)
Adjustments related to litigation and/or penalty provisions (cancellations)	[12]	(161.260)	269.843
Adjustments Related to Tax (Income) Expense	[18]	(2.458.621)	(700.159)
Changes in Operational Capital		**(93.549.093)**	**(1.131.830)**
Adjustments Related to Decrease (Increase) in Trade Receivables	[5]	(123.241.919)	(10.846.846)
Decrease (Increase) in Other Receivables Related to Operations from Affiliates	[13]	(850.198)	-
Decrease (Increase) in Other Receivables Related to Operations from Non-Affiliated Parties	[6]	(45.223)	8.740.531
Adjustments Related to Decrease (Increase) in Inventories	[7]	1.410.127	(1.760.414)
Decrease (Increase) in Prepaid Expenses	[13]	(4.047.372)	(5.545.071)
Adjustments Related to Increase (Decrease) in Trade Payables	[4]	43.590.913	8.483.883
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities within the scope of benefits provided to employees	[16]	1.052.702	300.091
Adjustments related to increase/(decrease) in other operating liabilities		1.255.636	97.503
Increase (Decrease) in Deferred Income	[13]	(8.636.119)	297.787
Adjustments related to other increase/decrease in operating capital		(4.037.640)	(899.294)
Cash Flow from Operations		**106.473.942**	**35.705.626**
B. Cash Flows From Investment Activities		**(136.407.940)**	**(33.523.556)**
Cash inflows from sales of tangible fixed assets		*576.271*	-
Cash Outflows from Purchase of Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets	[10-11]	(136.984.211)	(39.023.576)
Cash Inflows from sale of investment properties	[9]	-	5.500.020
C. Cash flows from financing activities		**60.346.391**	**5.970.248**
Cash Inflows and Outflows from Borrowing (net)		60.346.391	5.970.248
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**30.412.393**	**8.152.318**
D. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the Beginning of the Period	[3]	**68.406.511**	**8.417.053**
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	[3]	**98.818.904**	**16.569.371**

1. ORGANIZATION AND FIELD OF ACTIVITY OF THE COMPANY

MİA Teknoloji Anonim Şirketi ("Company") was established as a Limited Company in Ankara on 16.08.2006. The company was announced in the Turkish Trade Registry Gazette dated 21.08.2006 and numbered 6625. In 2017, it became a Joint Stock Company by making some kind of amendments.

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

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

The number of employees of the Company as of 30.09.2022 is 98 (31.12.2021: 55).

The capital structure of the company is as follows;

	30.09.2022		**31.12.2021**	
	Share Rate	**Capital Amount**	**Share Rate**	**Capital Amount**
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	22%	8.415.000	22%	8.415.000
İhsan ÜNAL	22%	8.415.000	22%	8.415.000
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	23%	8.670.000	23%	8.670.000
Public Offered Shares	33%	12.500.000	33%	12.500.000
Paid-in Capital	**100%**	**38.000.000**	**100%**	**38.000.000**

The company's capital is divided into a total of 38,000,000 shares worth 1 TL each.

The Company's shares with a nominal value of TL 12,500,000 started to be traded at Borsa İstanbul A.Ş. on 22.11.2021.

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

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

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

In addition, the system aims;

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

Biometric Verified Video Conferencing System

When internet access and camera are available, the system will perform face recognition at certain intervals with the conference 1-1 method on the platform. In the absence thereof, access to the software will be available by fingerprint or face recognition according to the transaction device used (mobile, tablet, pc). In addition, with today's technology, an innovative and safe solution will be offered on issues such as distance education, remote diagnosis, online exam, in-house interviews, witness listening, and e-judgment.
With the project we plan to realize, it is aimed to reduce the cost for the following areas of use, to ensure that the right person is processed, and to offer a rapid and easy solution.

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

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

MİA Vehicle Identification Solutions

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

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

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

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

Mobile Multiple Biometric Recording Unit Development

The product we plan to realize within the scope of the project is to realize a mobile unit that will enable matching on both the registration and the server for many different applications thanks to a platform structure; face recognition, iris recognition, fingerprint recognition and obtaining identity information with MRZ technology.
The project to be developed is to produce a flexible and reliable mobile solution that can work in areas where identification (especially biometric) is important, such as border security, document security, banking and insurance transactions.

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

Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Dispenser and Hand Sterilization Point

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

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

Areas of Use;

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

Every patient who has a registration or appointment in HBYS can benefit from the services provided by CleanMask-Tech through the code given by the system.
The personnel registered in HBYS can also benefit from the card information.
Health data obtained from the CleanMask-Tech system (body temperature measurement, mask acquisition, hand disinfection) can be automatically transferred to the HBYS examination system.

MİA Health Integration System

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

Depth Analysis and Obstacle Detection with Image Processing for Aircraft

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

Traffic Control System Project

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

Multi Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement

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

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

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

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

MIASOFT: Development of Multi-model Biometric Fusion Based Authentication and Identification System Software

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

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

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

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

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

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

Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project

It is necessary to determine, supply, stock, preserve, distribute, use the needs related to the drugs and medical consumables used in the provision of services in hospitals and to use the barcode system for an effective material management of these processes and to implement it by supporting it softwareally and to improve the invoice unit service.
With the Integrated Modern Health Information Layers Project, it is aimed to develop and implement the hospital invoice and stock management system for the accurate processing of examinations, interventions, drugs and consumables into the system in order to ensure the lossless operation of the Hospital Information Management System (HIMS) and to increase income, as well as to ensure the correct operation of the statistics received by the lecturers for scientific research projects through HIMS.

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

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

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

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

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

Personalized Medical Cabinet Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

Contactless Kiosk Project

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

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

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

Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot

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

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

Mia-Tech Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MİA HealthCare

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

Augmented Reality Based Mobile Application Development Project for Informative Product Content

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Traffic Control System Project 2

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

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

Indoor Mapping Mobile Application Software

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

Depth Analysis for Aircrafts-2:

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

eSports Reaction and Accuracy Rate Measurement Software

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

Metaverse Based Virtual Event Platform

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

Software for Passenger and Driver in Public Transportation Vehicles

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

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

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

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

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

Development of Secure Payment System with Mobile and Card Payment Solution

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

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

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

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

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

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

MetaMALL - Metaverse Based Virtual Bazaar Application

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

Air Purifier Oxygen Point with Water Algae Support

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

Block Chain Based Video Conferencing Application

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

The areas where our Video Conference Application will take place with the features of security, cost-effective and ease of use provided by our product are as follows;
• Remote education
• Remote diagnosis
• Online exam
• Inter-agency and internal meetings
• Human resources interviews
• E-Justice systems (witness hearing, remote interrogation)
• With the application to be developed on issues such as e-examination (medical diagnosis), it will be possible to bring people together in a different location and to carry out video conference processes without security violations.

Development of Smart Public Transportation Solutions in Urban Mobility

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

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

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

Obtaining Sectoral Productivity Estimation Using Machine Learning Techniques

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

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

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

Deep Learning Based Boundary Detection Project

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shared mobility systems, which take their place in developing technology as a sustainable, cost-effective and innovative urban transportation option that covers the first and last kilometer journeys and aims to provide short-distance travel options, cover mini vehicles such as bicycles, skateboards

and electric scooters with speeds not exceeding 45 km per hour and help to alleviate urban traffic jams. According to the Electric Scooter Regulation, the speed limit is determined as 25 km/h.

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

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

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

Autonomous Flight Capability Development and Management System

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

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

2. PRINCIPLES RELATED TO PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1. Basic Principles Regarding the Presentation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the basis of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TFRs") and their annexes and interpretations in compliance with the international standards published by the Public Oversight, Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority ("KGK") in accordance with the provisions of Series II, "Communiqué on Principles Regarding Financial Reporting in the Capital Market" ("Communiqué") published in the Official Gazette dated 13 June 2013 and numbered 28676 of the Capital Markets Board ("CMB"). TFRs are updated through communiqués in order to ensure parallelism with the changes in International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

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

The Company prepares its legal financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles determined by the Turkish Commercial Code and tax legislation. However, the financial statements included in the appendix were obtained by making additional and discounts specified in the appendices and comments regarding the Turkish Accounting Standards / Turkish Financial Reporting Standards ("TMS/TFRS"), which have been put into effect by the Public Oversight Accounting and AuditIng Standards Authority ("KGK") in accordance with the tax laws.

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

The financial statements were approved for publication by the Board of Directors of the Company on **October 24, 2022**. The General Assembly and some regulatory bodies have the power to amend the statutory financial statements after they have been published.

Adjustment of financial statements during high inflation periods

Pursuant to the CMB's decision dated 17 March 2005 and numbered 11/367, the application of inflation accounting for companies operating in Turkey and preparing financial statements in accordance with the Turkish Accounting Standards was terminated with effect from 1 January 2005. Again, in the statement made by the Public Oversight Accounting and Auditing Standards Authority on 20 January 2022, it was stated that since the cumulative change in the general purchasing power of the last three years is 74.41% according to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), there is no need to make any adjustments within the scope of the Financial Reporting Standard in TAS 29 High Inflation Economies in the financial statements of 2021. For this reason, when preparing the financial statements dated 31 December 2021 and 30 September 2022, no inflation adjustment was made according to TAS 29 Financial Reporting Standard in High Inflation Economies.

2.2. Functional and Presentation Currency

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

As of 30 September 2022 and 31 December 2021, the exchange rates of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey are as follows:

	30.09.2022		31.12.2021	
	Buying Rate	**Selling Rate**	**Buying Rate**	**Selling Rate**
USD	18,5187	18,5521	13,3290	13.3530
EURO	18,1395	18,1722	15,0867	15.1139

2.3. Amendments in Turkey Reporting Standards

Amendments and interpretations to the new standards and existing previous standards in force as of 30 September 2022:

Amendments to TFRs 7 and TFRs 16 - Indicative interest rate reform Phase 2 is valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021. The relevant Phase 2 amendments address issues arising from the implementation of reforms, including replacing an indicative interest rate with an alternative. Phase 2 amendments provide temporary additional convenience in the application of certain TAS 39 and TFRS 9 hedge accounting requirements to hedge relationships that are directly affected by the IBOR reform. This amendment has no effect on the Group's financial position and performance.

TFRs 16 'Leases' - COVID 19 lease concessions modifications related to the extension of the facilitating application; as of March 2021, this modification has been extended until June 2022 and is effective as of April 1, 2021. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some concessions were provided to the tenants in rent payments. On May 28, 2020, the IASB introduced an optional facilitating practice for the tenants to assess whether the concessions granted due to COVID-19 in rental payments are a change in rental with the amendment published in IFRS 16 Leases. On March 31, 2021, IASB issued an additional amendment to extend the date of facilitation practice from June 30, 2021 to June 30, 2022. Tenants may opt to recognize such lease concessions in accordance with the provisions applicable in the absence of a change in the lease. This ease of application often causes the lease concession to be recognized as a variable lease payment during periods when the event or condition that triggers the reduction in lease payments occurs. This amendment has no effect on the Group's financial position and performance.

Standards and amendments issued as of September 30, 2022 but not yet effective:

The narrow amendments to TFRs 3, TAS 16, TAS 37 and some annual improvements to TFRs 1, TFRs 9, TAS 41 and TFRs 16 are valid for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022.

o **Amendments to TFRs 3 'Business Mergers;** this amendment updates a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting in TFRs 3 without changing the accounting requirements for business combinations.

o **Amendments to TAS 16 'Tangible Fixed Assets'** prohibit a company from reducing the income from the sale of products produced until the asset is ready for use from the amount of the tangible fixed asset. Instead, the company will reflect such sales revenues and associated cost to profit or loss.

o **TAS 37, 'Amendments to Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'** specifies which costs the company will include in deciding whether this amendment will be lost on a contract.
Annual improvements make minor changes to the explanatory examples of TFRs 1 'First Application of Turkish Financial Reporting Standards', TFRs 9 'Financial Instruments', TAS 41 'Agricultural Activities' and TFRs 16.

The amendment of TAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" standard regarding the classification of liabilities has been postponed to the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. TAS 1 explains that these narrow amendments to the "Presentation of financial statements" standard classify liabilities as current or non-current depending on the rights existing at the end of the reporting period. Classification is not affected by events after the reporting date or the expectations of the enterprise (for example, the receipt of a concession or violation of the contract). The amendment also clarifies what is meant by "payment" of an obligation in TAS 1.

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

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

Amendments and Errors in Accounting Policies

A business may change its accounting policies retrospectively only in the following cases;

- Required by a standard or interpretation,
- If the financial position of the entity reflects the performance or the transactions of the cash flows and impacts of the incidents on the TFRS more appropriate and securely.

Users of financial statements should have the opportunity to compare the financial statements of the business over time in order to determine the financial position, performance and trends in cash flow of the business. Therefore, the same accounting policies should be applied in each interim period and each accounting period, unless the change in an accounting policy meets one of the situations mentioned in the above paragraph.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared comparatively with the previous period in order to enable the determination of the financial situation and performance trends. In order to comply with the presentation of the current period financial statements, comparative information is reclassified when necessary and significant differences are disclosed.

2.4. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

b) Related Parties

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

c) Trade Receivables

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

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

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

d) Inventories

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

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

e) Trade Payables

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

f) Borrowing Costs

Loans are registered with their values after the transaction costs are deducted from the loan amount on the date they are received. Loans are expressed over the cost value discounted subsequently using the effective interest method. The difference between the amount remaining after deducting the transaction costs and the discounted cost value is reflected in the income statement as financing cost during the loan period. The cost of financing arising from loans is recorded in the statement of the period in which it occurs.

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

g) Real Estate For Investment Purposes

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

Is monitored with the fair value of the investment properties of the company as of the balance date.

h) Tangible Fixed Assets

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

Buildings	40-50 years
Plant, machinery and equipment	10-15 years
Fixtures	3-20 years
Vehicles	5-20 years
Other tangible fixed assets	5-10 years

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

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

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

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

Tangible fixed assets cost value and

i) Intangible Fixed Assets

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

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

Research Expenses and Development Costs

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

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

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

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

j) Provision for Severance Pay and Severance Bonus

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

k) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Asset

Provisions are made in the financial statements if there is an existing legal or constructive obligation arising from past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are continuously assessed in order to determine whether the possibility of an outflow of resources containing economic benefits is probable. In the event that the possibility of an outflow of resources with economic benefits in the future is possible for items that are considered as contingent liabilities, this contingent liability is recognized in the financial statements of the period in which the change in probability arises, except when a reliable estimate is made.
The Company discloses the related liability in the footnotes if it is probable that the contingent liabilities become probable but the amount of the resources with economic benefits cannot be reliably estimated. Assets that arise from past events in the Company and that will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events that are not fully under the control of the entity are considered as contingent assets. Contingent assets are disclosed in the footnotes in the event that the possibility of entering into the business of the resources containing economic benefits is high.

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

l) Capital and Dividends

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

m) Revenue

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

n) Lease Payments

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

a) The fact that the contract contains the defined asset is generally defined by specifying an asset explicitly or implicitly in the contract.

b) A functional part of the entity is physically separate or represents nearly all of the capacity of the entity. If the supplier has an original right to substitute the asset and benefits economically from it, the asset is not defined.

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

d) Having the right to manage the use of the identified asset. The Company considers that it has the usufructary right on the asset if the decisions on how and for what purpose the asset will be used are predetermined.

i. The Company has the right to operate the asset during the term of use (or directs others to operate the asset in the manner it determines) and the supplier has no right to change these operating instructions; or

ii. The Company has designed the asset (or certain features of the asset) in such a way as to determine in advance how and for what purpose the asset will be used during its term of use.

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

Usufructary Right Asset

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

a) The initial measurement amount of the lease obligation,

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

c) all initial direct costs incurred by the Company, and

When applying the group cost method, the right of use shall include:

a) Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses are deducted and

b) Measured at adjusted cost of the lease obligation according to the re-measurement.

While depreciating right-of-use assets, the Company applies the depreciation provisions of TAS 16 Tangible Assets.

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

Lease liability

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

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

a) Amount of fixed payments,

b) Lease payments made using an index or rate on the date when the first measurement is actually started, depending on an index or rate,

c) Penalties for termination of the lease if the lease term indicates that the lessee will exercise an option to terminate the lease.

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

a) Increases the book value to reflect the interest on the lease liability,

b) Writes down the book value of the lease payments made; and

c) Re-measures the book value to reflect any reassessments and restructurings. The Company reflects the re-measurement amount of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset in its financial statements.

o) Income from Investment Activities and Expenses from Investment Activities

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

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

p) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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

q) Events Following the Reporting Period

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

r) Taxes Calculated on Corporate Earnings

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

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

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

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

2.5. Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions

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

The main assumptions made by considering the main sources of the estimates that exist or may occur at the balance sheet date that may have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the financial statements are as follows:

a) The deferred tax asset over the tax losses carried forward is recorded in the event that it is determined that it is probable that a taxable profit will occur in which the tax losses in question can be deducted in the coming years. Determining the amount of deferred tax assets to be recorded requires significant estimates and management evaluations on the amount and timing of taxable profits in future periods.

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

c) In the calculation of severance pay, calculations have been made by making some important assumptions.

d) The fair value of the investment properties of the Company as of the balance sheet date was obtained according to the valuation carried out by a real estate valuation company that has no relationship with the Company.

The fair value calculated in the valuation reports made according to the International Valuation Standards has been determined by income reduction methods and various estimates and assumptions (discount rates, occupancy rates, etc.) are used in these calculations. Future changes in these estimates and assumptions may have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Details of cash and cash equivalents are as follows;

	30.09.2022	**31.12.2021**
Cash	42.150	31.026
Banks	98.958.704	68.571.699
-Term Deposit	*36.513.259*	*795.401*
-Demand Deposit	*62.445.445*	*64.077.710*
- Cash on the Way	-	*3.698.588*
Provision for expected credit losses (TFRS-9)	(181,950)	(196.214)
Total	**98.818.904**	**68.406.511**

4. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

Details of trade receivables are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Buyers	125.625.570	41.563.934
Notes Receivable	56.914.619	15.163.195
Rediscount (-)	(4.811.653)	(1.387.404)
Doubtful Trade Receivables	1.670.837	817.729
Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables (-)	(228.647)	(228.647)
Provision for expected credit losses (TFRs-9)	(1.442.190)	(589.082)
Total	**177.728.536**	**55.339.725**

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Provision for the period	(817.729)	(730.204)
Provision made during the period	(853.108)	(87.525)
Total	**(1.670.837)**	**(817.729)**

Details of trade payables are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Trade payables	39.762.320	29.282.246
Notes Payables	40.792.009	6.482.848
Rediscount (-)	(2.006.356)	(808.034)
Credit card debts	1.470.458	214.822
Total	**80.018.431**	**35.171.882**

5. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Details of short-term financial debts are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Bank Loans	41.419.146	-
Operating lease payables (*)	619.101	279.457
Short-term portions of long-term bank loans	17.767.619	3.947.800
Total	**59.805.866**	**4.227.257**

Details of long-term financial debts are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Long term loans	2.182.118	1.506.393
Operating lease payables (*)	2.529.158	1.041.267
Total	**4.711.276**	**2.547.660**

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

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

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
0 - 3 months	7.694.340	1.226.696
3 - 12 months	52.111.526	3.000.561
1-5 years	4.711.276	2.547.660
Total	**64.517.142**	**6.774.917**

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Details of other short-term receivables are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Deposits and Guarantees Provided	612.267	567.044
Other Miscellaneous Receivables	16.555	16.555
Total	**628.822**	**583.599**

7. INVENTORIES

Details of inventories are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Inventories	3.710.099	5.120.226
- Computer consumables inventories	*3.710.099*	*5.120.226*
Total	**3.710.099**	**5.120.226**

8. USUFRUCT RIGHT ASSETS

Value at Cost	**1.01.2022**	**Inflows**	**Expired assets**	**30.09.2022**
Assets subject to operating lease	2.323.805	2.228.892	(1.153.658)	3.399.039
Closing balance as of 30.09.2022	**2.323.805**	**2.228.892**	**(1.153.658)**	**3.399.039**

Accumulated Depreciations	**1.01.2022**	**Period Expense**	**Outflows**	**30.09.2022**
Assets subject to operating lease	(1.328.577)	(74.296)	1.153.658	(249.215)
Closing balance as of 30.09.2022	**(1.328.577)**	**(74.296)**	**1.153.658**	**(249.215)**
Net book value as of 30.09.2022	**995.228**	**2.154.596**	**-**	**3.149.824**

Value at Cost	**1.01.2021**	**Inflows**	**Exchange difference**	**31.12.2021**
Assets subject to operating lease	2.079.549	-	244.256	2.323.805
Closing balance as of 31.12.2021	**2.079.549**	**-**	**244.256**	**2.323.805**

Accumulated Depreciations	**1.01.2021**	**Period Expense**	**Exchange difference**	**31.12.2021**
Assets Subject to Operating Lease	(873.084)	(455.493)	-	(1.328.577)
Closing balance as of 31.12.2021	**(873.084)**	**(455.493)**	**-**	**(1.328.577)**
Net book value as of 31.12.2021	**1.206.465**	**(455.493)**	**244.256**	**995.228**

9. REAL ESTATE PROPERTY FOR INVESTMENT PURPOSES

Details of investment properties are as follows;

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

Value at Cost	**Investment Plots***	**Investment Buildings****	**Total**
Opening balance as of 1.01.2022	7.510.151	725.017	8.235.168
Outflows	(5.500.020)	-	(5.500.020)
Valuation	649.869	939.983	1.589.852
Closing balance as of 31.12.2021	**2.660.000**	**1.665.000**	**4.325.000**
Opening balance as of 1.01.2022	-	(80.803)	(80.803)
Period Expense	-	(13.050)	(13.050)
Valuation	-	93.853	93.853
Closing balance as of 31.12.2021	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net book value as of 31.12.2021	**2.660.000**	**1.665.000**	**4.325.000**

(*) For the determination of the fair value of the investment land located in Ankara province Akyurt district Saracalar Neighborhood 1891 block 2 parcels a valuation was made by CMB authorized Adım Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. on 01.11.2021. The Peer Comparison Method approach was used in this valuation process, and the fair value of the real estate was determined as 745,000 TL.

(*) For the determination of the fair value of the investment land located in Ankara province Etimesgut district Balıkuyumcu Neighborhood 0 block 292 parcels a valuation was made by CMB authorized Adım Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. on 01.11.2021. The Peer Comparison Method approach was used in this valuation process, and the fair value of the real estate was determined as 1,915.000 TL.

(**) For the determination of the fair value of the investment land located in Ankara province Çankaya district Cevizlidere Neighborhood 29370 block 1 parcels a valuation was made by CMB authorized Adım Gayrimenkul Değerleme A.Ş. on 01.11.2021. The Peer Comparison Method approach was used in this valuation process, and the fair value of the real estate was determined as 1,665.000 TL.

10. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

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

	Value at Cost	Plant, Machinery and Equipment	Vehicles	Fixtures	Special Costs	Total
As of 1.01.2021	opening balance	-	581.879	542.544	187.404	1.311.827
Purchases		28.000	-	426.686	-	454.686
Outflows		-	-	-	-	-
As of 31.12.2021	**closing balance**	**28.000**	**581.879**	**969.230**	**187.404**	**1.766.513**
	Accumulated Depreciations					
As of 1.01.2021	opening balance	-	(179.871)	(278.856)	(142.661)	(601.388)
Period Expense		(2.608)	(84.046)	(97.016)	(18.148)	(201,818)
Outflows		-	-	-	-	-
As of 31.12.2021	**closing balance**	**(2.608)**	**(263.917)**	**(375.872)**	**(160.809)**	**(803.206)**
As of 31.12.2021	**net book value**	**25.392**	**317.962**	**593.358**	**26.595**	**963.307**

11. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

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

Value at Cost	Rights	Advanced technology and development costs	Other Intangible Fixed Assets	Total
Opening balance as of 1.01.2022	45.400	41.863.703	2.795	41.911.898
Inflows	5.860.200	118.024.353	-	123.884.553
Outflows	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 31.12.2021	**5.905.600**	**159.888.056**	**2.795**	**165.796.451**
Opening balance as of 1.01.2022	(38.436)	(1.594.523)	(2.516)	(1.635.475)
Period Expense	(59.033)	(5.040.719)	-	(5.099.752)
Outflows	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as of 31.12.2021	**(97.469)**	**(6.635.242)**	**(2.516)**	**(6.735.227)**
Net book value as of 31.12.2021	**5.808.131**	**153.252.814**	**279**	**159.061.224**

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

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

Pursuant to Article 8 of the General Communiqué on Corporate Tax No. 6 of the Law on Technology Development Zones No. 4691, the earnings of the managing companies within the scope of this law and the earnings of the income and corporate taxpayers operating in the region exclusively from software and R&D activities in this region are exempt from income and corporate tax until 31 December 2023, the revenues to be obtained as a result of research and development activities are exempt from corporate tax.

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

Net value of completed and ongoing projects	**30.09.2022**	**31.12.2021**
Facial Recognition and Matching System Created with Native Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Algorithms	600.712	978.241
Biometric Verified Video Conferencing System	998.321	1.122.998
Mia Vehicle Identification Solutions	1.050.658	786.303
Depth Analysis and Obstacle Detection with Image Processing for Aircraft	4.928.857	5.363.649
Mia Health Integration System	1.166.032	1.613.494
Cleanmask-Tech Controlled Mask Dispenser and Hand Sterilization Point	2.787.019	3.053.053
Multi Biometric Person Recognition System with Remote Temperature Measurement	750.038	821.632
Traffic Control System Project	11.134.885	11.456.715
MIASOFT: Development of Multimodel Biometric Fusion Based Authentication and Identification System Software	16.340.457	4.503.893
Image Processing and Pattern Recognition Project in Big Data with Deep Learning Layers	32.742.458	27.803.240
Integrated Modern Health Informatics Layers Project	11.170.715	11.957.096
Development of a Reliable System for Rapid and Secure Biometric Authentication Project	12.349.260	13.176.357
Personalized Medical Cabinet Project	6.927.310	711.569
Automatic Exam Evaluation System Project with Machine Learning and Natural Language Processing Techniques	15.585.154	2.015.880
Mobile Multiple Biometric Recording Unit Development	-	402.979
Contactless Kiosk Project	2.255.151	2.313.709
Autonomous Cleaning and Disinfection Robot	9.463.439	10.252.050
MİA-Tech Project	15.904.794	11.552.501
Integrated Project with Cloud Integration	167.950	56.418
MİA HealthCare Project	33.220.978	17.088.016
Augmented Reality Based Mob. App. for Inf. Prd. Cont.Prj.	6.522.960	71.543
V-Rex Project	184.450	70.177
Dev. a Mass Behv. Anl.&Rep. Sys. for the Smart Cities Conc.	6.052.418	5.910.125
AR for Remote Field Support Activities	10.816.647	11.356.169
VR for Safe On-the-job Training Processes	142.744	-
Traffic Control System ProjectVersion-2	13.494.869	3.183.195
Indoor Mapping Mobile Application Software	6.359.808	26.720
Depth Analysis for Aircraft-2	5.266.745	5.554.752
eSports Reaction and Accuracy Rate Measurement Software	14.028.950	24.604
Metaverse Based Virtual Event Platform	289.818	7.984
Software for Passenger and Driver in Public Transportation Vehicles	346.896	17.752
Mobile and Card Payment Solution and Security	169.502	-
Biomedical Imaging with Image Processing Techniques	156.698	-
MetaMALL - Metaverse Based Virtual Bazaar Application	9.165.590	-
Air Purifier Oxygen Point with Water Algae Support	89.492	-
Blockchain Based Video Conferencing Application	218.063	-
Autonomous Flight Capability Development and Management System	57.455	-
Shared Systems within the Scope of Mobility	18.986.375	-
Deep Learning Based Boundary Detection Project	202.336	-
Development of Smart Public Transportation Solutions in Urban Mobility	62.892	-
Tracking Sectoral Efficiency Using Machine Learning Techniques	72.126	-
Total	**272.231.022**	**153.252.814**

12. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The details of the lawsuits filed against the company are as follows:

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Provision for court cases	109.050	270.310
Total	**109.050**	**270.310**

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

CPMs given by the Company	**30.09.2022**	**31.12.2021**
A. Total amount of CPMs given in the name of its own legal personality	17.733.065	20.999.498
B. Total amount of CPM given in favor of the subsidiaries included in the scope of full consolidation	-	-
C. The total amount of CPMs given for continuation of its economic activities on behalf of third parties	-	-
D. Total amount of other CPMs given	-	-
i. Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of the main shareholder	-	-
ii. Total amount of CPMs given on behalf of other Group companies that are not within the scope of Articles B and C	-	-
Total	**17.733.064**	**20.999.498**

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

		30.09.2022	31.12.2021
The Letter of Credit	TL	6.538.672	7.193.558
The Letter of Credit	QAR	-	380.000
The Letter of Credit	USD	604.491	928.984

There is no letter of credit received by the company (31.12.2021: None).

13. PRE-PAID EXPENDITURES AND DEFERRED REVENUES

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

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Advances Given for Purchase Orders	3.033.721	397.540
Related Parties (*)	850.198	-
Work Advance Payments	2.340.272	211.006
Expenses for Upcoming Months	480.406	269.708
Expenses related to tax remission	-	423.074
Total	**6.704.597**	**1.301.328**

(*) The details of the related parties are as follows. This amount is due to the business advances received by the partners.

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Mehmet Cengiz Bağmancı;	250.198	-
İhsan Ünal	300.000	-
Ali Gökhan Beltekin	300.000	-
Total	**850.198**	**-**

Details of long-term prepaid expenses are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Expenses for Next Years	264.903	19.067
Total	**264.903**	**19.067**

Details of deferred income are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Order Advances Received	-	8.636.119
Total	**-**	**8.636.119**

14. ASSETS RELATED TO CURRENT PERIOD TAX

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

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Prepaid Taxes and Funds	-	72.288
Total	**-**	**72.288**

15. OTHER ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Details of other current assets are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
VAT transferred	5.944.826	2.895.615
Total	**5.944.826**	**2.895.615**

Details of other fixed assets are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Prepaid Taxes and Funds	-	194.663
Total	**-**	**194.663**

Details of other liabilities are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Taxes and Funds Payable	85.300	300.507
Taxes payable under the Law No. 7326	-	423.074
Total	**85.300**	**723.581**

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The details of the employee benefits are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Payables to Personnel	1.505.539	678.206
Social Security Withholdings Payable	365.047	139.678
Total	**1.870.586**	**817.884**

Details of short-term provision for employee benefits are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	247.773	114.835
Provision for annual leave for the current period	278.205	132.938
Total	**525.978**	**247.773**

The details of long-term provision for employee benefits are as follows;

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	2.537.469	472.688
Provision for Severance Pays in the Current period	1.613.715	2.064.781
Total	**4.151.184**	**2.537.469**

The liability for severance pay is not legally subject to any funding. Provision for employment severance pay is calculated by estimating the present value of the future probable obligation of the Company arising from the retirement of its employees. TAS 19 ("Employee Benefits") provides for the development of the Company's obligations under actuarial valuation methods within the scope of defined benefit plans. The actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total obligations are stated below.

The company assumes that all its personnel will leave the job when they complete their seniority by working for 25 years in men and 20 years in women. Assumes that the severance pay earned as of the balance sheet date will increase by 28% annually (increase in employees' wages) until the date of retirement. Thus, when he retires, he finds the portion of the severance pay he will receive in accordance with his seniority on the balance sheet date. In this amount, 20% (31.12.2021: 15.75%) of the net present value is found by being discounted in accordance with the period remaining for retirement.

The amount of severance pay is subject to an upper limit that is redefined every year. During these calculations, the upper limit of the salary based on severance pay has been taken into account. This upper limit is 15.371,40 TL effective from 01.07.2022 (31.12.2021: 8.284,51 TL).

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

	30.09.2022	31.12.2021
Beginning of Period	**2.537.469**	**1.119.543**
Payments/cancellations	(208.430)	(153.206)
Interest Cost	324.359	77.307
Current period service cost	1.171.526	694.865
Actuarial profit/(loss)	326.260	798.960
Period End	**4.151.184**	**2.537.469**

17. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Provision for corporate tax is as follows;

	30.09.2022	30.09.2021
Current Period Corporate Tax Provision	(895.458)	(704.239)
Provision for deferred taxation	3.354.079	796.672
Total	**2.458.621**	**92.433**

In Turkey, the corporate tax rate is 23% for 2022. With the regulation in the Corporate Tax Law, corporate tax is applied to the corporate earnings of the institutions whose shares are offered to the public for the first time in the Istanbul Stock Market with a discount of 2 points starting from the accounting period in which the shares of the institutions whose shares are offered to the public for the first time are offered to the public. (December 31, 2021: 25%). This rate is applied to the taxable base of the corporation's commercial income as a result of adding non-deductible expenses in accordance with the tax laws and deducting exemptions (such as exemptions from affiliation privileges) as well as relevant reductions. No further tax is paid if the profit is not distributed.

Companies generating income through a place of business or permanent representative offices in Turkey as well as profit shares (dividends) given to resident companies are not subject to withholdings. Apart from these, dividend payments made are subject to withholding tax at the rate of10% (31.12.2021: 10%). The addition of profit to the capital does not count as profit distribution and does not incur withholding tax.

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

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

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

	30.09.2022	**31.12.2021**
Allowance for taxation on current period profit and other legal liabilities	895.458	951.854
Prepaid Tax and Other Liabilities on Current Year Profit	(336.009)	(951.854)
Total	**559.449**	**-**

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

Period Profit/Loss Recognized	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(381.843)	(80.187)
Trade Receivables	5.776.421	1.213.047
Other Receivables	(5.121)	(1.075)
Prepaid Expenses	(557.636)	(117.104)
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	(3.337.681)	(700.913)
Tangible Fixed Assets	(9.007)	(1.891)
Usufruct Right	1.369.854	287.669
Intangible Fixed Assets	18.384.803	3.860.810
Short Term Borrowings	(1.034.921)	(217.333)
Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings	172.034	36.127
Trade Payables	(968.089)	(203.299)
Deferred Incomes	305.325	64.118
Provision for vacation leave	615.123	129.176
Court Case Provisions	531.470	111.609
Other Short Term Liabilities	30.682	6.443
Long Term Borrowings	3.955.395	830.633
Net Deferred Tax	**24.846.809**	**5.217.830**
Recognized in Equity	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Accumulated re-measurement profit/(loss) of undefined benefit plans	(1.866.552)	(391.976)
Total Net Tax Asset/(Liability)	**(1.866.552)**	**(391.976)**
Net Tax Asset/(Liability) Total	**22.980.257**	**4.825.854**

Recognized in Profit / Loss for the Period (31 December 2021)	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(563.793)	(129,672)
Trade Receivables	1.394.935	320.835
Other Receivables	(5.121)	(1.178)
Prepaid Expenses	40.470	9.308
Real Estate For Investment Purposes	(1.667.026)	(383.416)
Tangible Fixed Assets	67.927	15.623
Usufruct Right	1.084.321	249.394
Intangible Fixed Assets	4.620.989	1.062.827
Short Term Borrowings	(758.825)	(174.530)
Short Term Portions of Long Term Borrowings	21.207	4.878
Trade Payables	(329.762)	(75.845)
Deferred Incomes	305.325	70.225
Provision for vacation leave	247.773	56,988
Court Case Provisions	270.310	62.171
Long Term Borrowings	2.537.469	583.618
Net Deferred Tax	**7.266.199**	**1.671.226**

Recognized in Equity	**Temporary Differences**	**Deferred Tax**
of undefined benefit plans recognized in equity	(1.193.437)	(274.491)
Total Net Tax Asset/(Liability)	**(1.193.437)**	**(274.491)**
Net Tax Asset/(Liability) Total	**6.072.762**	**1.396.735**

18. EQUITIES

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

	30.09.2022		31.12.2021	
	Share Rate	**Capital Amount**	**Share Rate**	**Capital Amount**
Mehmet Cengiz BAĞMANCI	22%	8.415.000	22%	8.415.000
İhsan ÜNAL	22%	8.415.000	22%	8.415.000
Ali Gökhan BELTEKİN	23%	8.670.000	23%	8.670.000
Public Offered Shares	33%	12.500.000	33%	12.500.000
Paid-in Capital	**100%**	**38.000.000**	**100%**	**38.000.000**

The company's capital is divided into a total of 38,000,000 shares worth 1 TL each.

Premiums on Shares (Discounts)

	30.09.2022	**31.12.2021**
Share premium account	116.667.204	116.667.204
Total	**116.667.204**	**116.667.204**

Other Accumulated Comprehensive Income and Expenses not to Be Reclassified in Profit or Loss

Defined Benefit Plans Re-measurement Profits/Losses

	30.09.2022	**31.12.2021**
Opening balance	(1.193.437)	(578.238)
Increase/(decrease) within the period	(326.260)	(798.960)
Deferred Tax	75.040	183.761
Total	**(1.444.657)**	**(1.193.437)**

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

Details of restricted reserves allocated from profit are as follows;

	30.09.2022	**31.12.2021**
Legal Reserves	2.932.507	1.832.335
Total	**2.932.507**	**1.832.335**

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

1) Five percent of the annual profit shall be reserved to the general legal reserve, until it may reach the twenty percent of paid in capital.
2) After the limit in the first paragraph is reached;
a) The premium due to the issuance of new shares, issuance expenses, amortization and the unused portion of charitable contributions,
b) After the expenses of issuance of new share certificates as replacement is cut, the balance from the sum that has been paid for the value of the share certificates that has been voided,
c) After five percent of profit distribution is paid to the sharers, ten percent of the total sum to be distributed to persons as profit, shall be added to the general legal reserve.

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

	30.09.2022	**31.12.2021**
Previous Years Profits /(Losses)	89.088.307	36.032.698
Period End	**89.088.307**	**36.032.698**

19. REVENUE AND SALES COSTS

Details of Revenue and Cost are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	**1.01.2021 30.09.2021**
Sales	377.995.163	104.589.623
Returns / discounts from sales	(21.127.756)	(160.743)
Net Sales	**356.867.407**	**104.428.880**
Cost of Sales	(156.454.142)	(66.055.971)
Gross Profit/Loss)	**200.413.265**	**38.372.909**

20. OPERATING EXPENSES

Details of operating expenses are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	**1.01.2021 30.09.2021**
General Administrative Expenses	(14.362.270)	(3.284.822)
Total	**(14.362.270)**	**(3.284.822)**

Details of general administrative expenses are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
Personnel Expenses	(3.822.416)	-
Representation and hosting expenses	(163.824)	-
Tax, Duties and Charges Expenses	(467.894)	(294.622)
Announcement, advertising and office expenses	(641.422)	(272.752)
Sponsorship Expenses	(1.638.677)	-
Travel and Accommodation Expenses	(372.656)	-
Donations and Grants	(391.325)	(85.766)
Accounting, consulting, personnel and attorney expenses	(387.098)	(1.407.763)
Maintenance and Repair Expenses	(392.666)	-
Rental and contribution expenses	(679.762)	(100.186)
Depreciation Expenses	(3.887.269)	(159.792)
Public offering expenses	(122.415)	-
Vehicle maintenance and fuel expenses	(437.669)	-
Penalty and delay increase expenses	(242.718)	(210.657)
Other Expenses	(714.459)	(753.284)
Total	**(14.362.270)**	**(3.284.822)**

21. OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM MAIN OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Details of other income from operations are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
Income from expected loan provision cancellations (TFRS-9)	157.214	304.122
Provisions No Longer Required	18.310	-
Other income	-	54.968
Total	**175.524**	**359.090**

Details of other expenses from operations are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
Provision for Doubtful Trade Receivables	(853.108)	(26.149)
Provision for court cases	-	(272.170)
Other Expenses	(151.107)	(492)
Total	**(1.004.215)**	**(298.811)**

22. INCOME FROM INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Details of income from investment activities are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
Fixed assets sales profit	576.271	499.980
Rental income from investment properties	20.339	47.500
Total	**596.610**	**547.480**

23. FINANCIAL INCOME

Details of financial income are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
Interest Income	2.274.828	35.285
Foreign Exchange Profit	15.299.980	3.370.094
Commission Incomes	9.502	-
Rediscount Interest Incomes	3.393.760	770.867
Total	**20.978.070**	**4.176.246**

24. FINANCIAL EXPENSES

Details of financial expenses are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
Short-term Borrowing Expenses	(4.594.877)	(1.516.588)
Foreign Exchange Losses	(9.178.565)	(3.250.747)
Rediscount Interest Expenses	(5.619.687)	(814.670)
Total	**(19.393.129)**	**(5.582.005)**

25. EARNING PER SHARE

Details of earnings per share are as follows;

	1.01.2022 30.09.2022	1.01.2021 30.09.2021
Net Profit for the Period	189.862.476	34.382.520
Number of Shares	38.000.000	30.000.000
Earnings Per Share (TL)	**4,9964**	**1,1461**

The capital increase made by the company in the current period was made from internal sources and in order to make the earnings per share comparable, the earnings per share calculation for the previous accounting period was made based on the number of shares in the last period.

26. EQUITY RISK

In capital management, the Company strives to ensure the continuity of its operations while at the same time it aims to increase profit by using the balance of debt and shareholder's equity in the most efficient manner.
The company monitors the capital using the debt/total capital ratio. This ratio is calculated by dividing net debt by total capital. Net debt is calculated by deducting cash and cash equivalents from the total debt amount (including trade and other payables as shown in the balance sheet). The total capital is calculated by adding up the equity and net debt as shown in the balance sheet.

Details of capital risk are as follows;

	30.09.2022	**31.12.2021**
Total Liabilities	151.837.120	55.179.935
Cash and Cash Equivalents	(98.818.904)	(68.406.511)
Net Payable	53.018.216	(13.226.576)
Total Equity	435.105.837	245.494.581
Total Capital	**488.124.053**	**232.268.005**
Net Payable/Capital Ratio	**0,1086**	**(0,0569)**

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

Credit risk is the risk that the other party will suffer a financial loss as a result of the failure of one of the parties in a mutual relationship to fulfill its obligations regarding a financial instrument. Tries to manage the credit risk by limiting the transactions with certain parties and by continuously evaluating the reliability of the parties with whom it is related.

	Trade Accounts Receivables		**Other Receivables**			
30.09.2022	**Related Party**	**Non-Related Party**	**Related Party**	**Non-Related Party**	**Deposits in Banks**	**Other**
The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the reporting date (E=A+B+C+D)	**-**	**177.728.536**	**-**	**628.822**	**98.958.704**	**42.150**
- Portion of the maximum credit risk secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	-	177.728.536	-	628.822	98.958.704	42.150
B. Net book value of financial assets that conditions are reassessed and become not overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The portion secured by guarantee, etc.	-		-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	1.670.837	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(1.670.837)	-	-	-	-
- Portion of the net value secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Trade Accounts Receivables		Other Receivables		Deposits in Banks	Other
31.12.2021	**Related Party**	**Non-Related Party**	**Related Party**	**Non-Related Party**		
The maximum exposure to credit risk as of the reporting date (E=A+B+C+D)	**-**	**55.339.725**	**-**	**583.599**	**64.676.897**	**3.729.614**
- Portion of the maximum credit risk secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. Net book value of financial assets not overdue or impaired	-	55.339.725	-	583.599	64.676.897	3.729.614
B. Net book value of financial assets that conditions are reassessed and become not overdue or impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Net book value of past due but not impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The portion secured by guarantee, etc.	-		-	-	-	-
D. Net book value of impaired assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Overdue (gross book value)	-	817.729	-	-	-	-
- Impairment (-)	-	(817.729)	-	-	-	-
- Portion of the net value secured by guarantees, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Off-balance sheet credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

Liquidity Risk;

Liquidity risk is the probability of failure to meet net funding obligations. The occurrence of incidents resulting from the decrease in fund sources such as the deterioration in markets or decreasing the credit score cause liquidity risk to occur. The Company management manages the liquidity risk by allocating funding resources and maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents in order to fulfil its current and probable obligations.

The liquidity risk for the year 30.09.2022 is as follows;

Expected / (as per the Contract) Maturities	Net book value	Total Cash Outflows (VI=I+II+III+IV+V)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)	On Demand (V)
Bank Loans	61.368.883	63.459.971	8.292.769	52.603.874	2.416.816	-	-
Lease Transactions Payables	3.148.259	3.148.259	-	619.101	2.529.158	-	-
Trade payables	80.018.431	82.024.787	82.024.787	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	85.300	85.300	85.300	-	-	-	-
Provisions for Employee Benefits	4.677.162	4.677.162	-	525.978	-	-	4.151.184

The liquidity risk for the year 31.12.2021 is as follows;

Expected / (as per the Contract) Maturities	Net book value	Total Cash Outflows (VI=I+II+III+IV+V)	Less than 3 months (I)	Between 3 and 12 months	Between 1-5 years (III)	More than 5 years (IV)	On Demand (V)
Bank Loans	5.454.193	5.849.735	1.316.941	2.978.385	1.554.409	-	-
Lease Transactions Payables	1.320.724	1.705.382	166.814	304.124	1.234.444	-	-
Trade payables	35.171.882	35.979.916	35.979.916	-	-	-	-
Provisions for payables	270.310	270.310	270.310	-	-	-	-
Other Liabilities	723.581	115.954	115.954	-	-	-	-
Provisions for Employee Benefits	2.785.242	2.785.242	-	247.773	-	-	2.537.469

Exchange rate risk

Foreign Currency Position Table – 30.09.2022	TL Equivalent (Functional currency)	US Dollars	Euro
1. Trade Receivables	202.058	10.911	-
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	39.101.765	2.108.635	2.899
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	252.558	13.638	-
3. Other	1.980.804	24.653	84.030
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	**41.537.185**	**2.157.837**	**86.929**
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-
8. Fixed Assets (5+6+7)	-	-	-
9. Total assets (4+8)	**41.537.185**	**2.157.837**	**86.929**
10. Trade Payables	1.142.271	71.069	2.036
11. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	**1.142.271**	**71.069**	**2.036**
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
16a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
16b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
17. Long Term Liabilities (14 +15 +16)	-	-	-
18. Total Liabilities (13 +17)	**1.142.271**	**71.069**	**2.036**
19. Net assets / (liabilities) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-
19a. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Active Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
19b. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Passive Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18 +19)	**40.394.914**	**2.086.768**	**84.893**
Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset (Liability) Position (1 +2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**38.161.552**	**2.048.477**	**863**
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Currency Hedge	-	-	-
23. Amount of Hedged Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
24. Amount of Hedged Portion of Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
25. Export	-	-	-
26. Import	-	-	-

Foreign Currency Position Table – 31.12.2021	**TL Equivalent (Functional currency)**	**US Dollars**	**Euro**
1. Trade Receivables	23.220.727	1.738.750	2.978
2a. Monetary financial assets (including cash, bank accounts)	28.766.705	1.916.396	213.636
2b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
3. Other	13.356	1.002	-
4. Current assets (1 +2 +3)	**52.000.787**	**3.656.148**	**216.614**
5. Trade Receivables	-	-	-
6a. Monetary Financial Assets	-	-	-
6b. Non-monetary financial assets	-	-	-
7. Other	-	-	-
8. Fixed Assets (5+6+7)	**-**	**-**	**-**
9. Total assets (4+8)	**52.000.787**	**3.656.148**	**216.614**
10. Trade Payables	21.181.047	1.589.095	-
11. Financial Liabilities	-		-
12a. Other Monetary Liabilities	4.535.274	341.860	(1.417)
12b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
13. Short-term liabilities (10 +11 +12)	**25.716.321**	**1.930.955**	**(1.417)**
14. Trade Payables	-	-	-
15. Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
16a. Other Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
16b. Other Non-Monetary Liabilities	-	-	-
17. Long Term Liabilities (14 +15 +16)	**-**	**-**	**-**
18. Total Liabilities (13 +17)	**25.716.321**	**1.930.955**	**(1.417)**
19. Net assets / (liabilities) position of off-balance sheet derivative instruments (19a-19b)	-	-	-
19a. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Active Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
19b. The Amount Of Foreign Currency Denominated Derivatives Of Passive Character Out Of Balance Sheet	-	-	-
20. Net foreign currency asset/(liability) position (9-18 +19)	**26.284.466**	**1.725.193**	**218.031**
Monetary Items Net Foreign Currency Asset (Liability) Position (1 +2a+5+6a-10-11-12a-14-15-16a)	**26.271.110**	**1.724.191**	**218.031**
22. Total Fair Value of Financial Instruments Used for Currency Hedge	-	-	-
23. Amount of Hedged Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
24. Amount of Hedged Portion of Foreign Currency Liabilities	-	-	-
25. Export	-	-	-
26. Import	-	-	-

30.09.2022	**Profit/Loss**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case the US Dollar changes 20% against the TL:		
1- US Dollars net asset / liability	7.728.846	(7.728.846)
2- US Dollars Portion hedged from risk (-)		
3- US Dollar Net Effect (1 +2)	**7.728.846**	**(7.728.846)**
If the Euro changes at 20% against TL:		
4- Euro net asset / liability	307.983	(307.983)
5- Portion protected from euro risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect (4 + 5)	**307.983**	**(307.983)**
TOTAL (3+6)	**8.036.829**	**(8.036.829)**

31.12.2021	**Profit/Loss**	
	Appreciation of foreign currency	Depreciation of foreign currency
In case the US Dollar changes 20% against the TL:		
1- US Dollars net asset / liability	4.599.019	(4.599.019)
2- US Dollars Portion hedged from risk (-)		
3- US Dollar Net Effect (1 +2)	**4.599.019**	**(4.599.019)**
If the Euro changes at 20% against TL:		
4- Euro net asset / liability	657.874	(657.874)
5- Portion protected from euro risk (-)		
6- Euro Net Effect (4 + 5)	**657.874**	**(657.874)**
TOTAL (3+6)	**5.256.893**	**(5.256.893)**

28. INCIDENTS OCCURED AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 05.10.2022, a new Company was established with the title of Tripy Mobility Teknoloji A.Ş., which is 100% owned by the Company, in order to operate in the field of micro-mobility and to make investments in this field, and the registration and announcement procedures were completed.